[CONFIDENTIAL.

AN

INQUIRY

INTO THE

ECONOMIC CONDITION

OF THE

AGRICULTURAL AND LABOURING CLASSES

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

1888

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Circular No. $\frac{44F.}{8-I}$, dated Simla, the 17th August, 1887.

From—Sir E. C. Buck, *Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Famine),*

To—*Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*

Sir,—The attention of the Government of India having been called to the frequency with which the assertion has been repeated that the greater proportion of the population of India suffer from a daily insufficiency of food, it is considered desirable to ascertain whether this impression is wholly untrue or partially true; and in the latter case to attain some idea of the extent to which it is so, and how far any remedial measures can be suggested. I am directed, therefore, to communicate the wish of His Excellency in Council that some inquiry should, if practicable, be made into the actual condition of the lower classes of the population, especially in agricultural tracts.

2. His Excellency in Council is aware that any general call upon the officials of the country to provide information on so difficult a subject would result in the collection of a quantity of vague and perhaps contradictory statements, which would afford no basis for any definite conclusions. His Excellency would prefer that if His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has no objection to this course, an inquiry should be quietly and confidentially instituted by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in communication with selected officials of experience and judgment, care being taken that whatever evidence is brought forward should be of a positive and trustworthy character. The measure thus suggested is in accordance with the scheme of duties imposed on the special Departments by the 8th and 9th paragraphs (quoted in the appendix to this letter) of the Resolution of the 8th December, 1881, which gave effect to the recommendations of the Famine Commissioners.

3. A great deal of useful evidence was collected and valuable notes were recorded on the economic condition of the agricultural population of India by the Famine Commissioners themselves. But as the country had at this period undergone a severe strain, not only from the famine of 1877–79, but also from a succession of droughts in earlier years, the Government of India is inclined to believe that inquiries made at the present date may provide supplementary information, which, taken together with the facts and evidence brought forward in the reports and notes of the Famine Commissioners, will enable a fairly complete opinion to be formed as to the normal condition of the agricultural and labouring classes.

4. I am to add that His Excellency in Council believes that an inquiry of the nature now demanded must be a work of some time, and does not desire that it should interfere with the current duties of the officers connected with the Land Records Department. I am therefore to explain that the report called for is not required to be completed by any particular date, although I am to ask that the first instalment of any information which may have been collected on the subject, with a concise summary of conclusions and results, may be submitted on or before the 1st May, 1888.

APPENDIX.

Extract, paragraphs 8 *and* 9, *of Resolution No.* $\frac{6}{840\text{-}50}G$, *dated* 8*th December*, 1881.

8. In considering this part of the subject, it is necessary to point out that the agricultural inquiry should not be confined to the mere collection or collation of *statistics* in the ordinary acceptation of the term. An examination of the portion of the Famine Commissioner's report which deals with agricultural inquiry will show

that, in recommending with reiterated force an intelligent system of investigation, their final object is to urge through its means, and as a practical outcome of its results the policy of maintaining agricultural operations at the highest attainable standard of efficiency. The Government of India fully accepts this definition of a most important aim of agricultural inquiry. The maintenance of agricultural operations implies the full sustenance of agricultural labour and the complete provision of agricultural requirements, and in India this means that cultivators, their families and cattle, must be properly fed, and their need for labour, irrigating machinery, and agricultural implements adequately met. Now, insufficiency of food as well as the deterioration or lack of mechanical appliances must diminish the effectiveness of labour, and thereby reduce the produce of the country. If, therefore, through rack-renting or any unsuitable system of collecting rent, if from inability to obtain capital on reasonable terms, or if from accidents of season and other causes, the amount of produce becomes less than sufficient to provide the sustenance and appliances required by labour and land, it becomes the imperative duty of Government to ascertain whether any legitimate means can be provided to check the degradation of agriculture which must otherwise ensue. On the other hand, if by any means the efficiency of agricultural operations can be increased, a larger amount of produce will be available both for the support of labour and the provision of mechanical requirements, and also for the rent fund from which the land-revenue of the country is derived. Thus, apart from any consideration of the suffering due to an inadequate food-supply, a great economic error is committed if the agricultural operations of the country are allowed to fall below the standard of full efficiency. The relief or prevention of such deterioration is therefore an object which should have prominence in the work of every Provincial Agricultural Department.

9. Investigating the conditions under which the agriculture of any part of a Province is exposed to deteriorating influences, it is necessary, first, to localize the evil, then to discover its cause, and finally, to devise such protective arrangements as may remove or alleviate its injurious action. In India no causes tend more forcibly to the inefficiency of agricultural operations than the uncertainty of produce due to variation of season and the incompatibility of fiscal arrangements with this condition. The numerous indications which are given of agricultural distress in various parts of the country are found with few exceptions to point to the existence of these factors as its prime causes. The first step, therefore, in the required direction, is to submit each Province to a careful examination, and to ascertain the extent to which in each part of its area its agricultural outturn may be considered as secure. Some tracts or villages will be found in which it is, in all seasons, even those of general famine, completely safe; others in which it is secure in ordinary but not in exceptional seasons; and others again in which it continually fluctuates. In the prosecution of such an analysis no general assumption is sufficient. There is, indeed no great difficulty in demarcating extensive areas in which the produce of every season may be broadly recognized as approximately secure or as altogether precarious; but a much closer investigation than is thus indicated is required from the Agricultural Department. Many facts have been brought before the Government of India which prove that there are dispersed throughout tracts of prevailing prosperity numerous localities of greater or less insecurity, which, though strongly enough marked when subjected to close analysis, are too often overlooked in the general business of administration. Thus, owing to the fact that canal water is often barred by physical causes from reaching the most thirsty land, areas totally unprotected by irrigation have been found in the very centre of a tract marked off *en bloc* as "secure against drought" and covered with a net-work of irrigating channels. So again there have been discovered cultivating communities depressed by debt, exaction, or some local calamity in the midst of the most prosperous populations. Occurrences of this character are especially common in parts of India lying on the margin of the monsoon area, and receiving, therefore, a rainfall which, while sufficient to attract a large population, is so capricious as to be the continual cause of partial and sporadic

drought. It is certain that a vast amount of distress and indebtedness has been due to the absence of administrative interposition when such isolated cases of insecurity occur in small areas and detached groups of villages. No assurance can therefore be accepted that any Province is secure against agricultural difficulties and distress until a detailed investigation of the condition of every part of it has been made and a system established under which a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of every village may be continuously maintained from year to year by competent officials. To this analysis of the rural economy and condition of each Province the Governor-General in Council attaches great importance. Each Local Government and Administration is accordingly invited to state in what way its Agricultural Department can be most usefully associated with already existing agencies in the conduct of these investigations.

No. $\frac{538.}{I-16}$, dated Allahabad, the 12th January, 1888.

From—Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,

To—Commissioners of Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Benares, Jhánsi, Lucknow, Sitapur, Fyzabad, and Rae Bareli.

SIR,—I am directed to enclose five copies of Circular No. $\frac{44F.}{8-I}$, dated 17th August, 1887, from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and to request that you will submit, for the information of Government, the opinions of the officers whose names are noted in the margin, together with an expression of your own conclusions on the questions therein raised.

Meerut.

Mr. W. Irvine.
„ J. H. Harrison.
„ T. Stoker.

Agra.

Mr. A. Cadell.
„ W. Crooke.
„ R. S. Whiteway.

Rohilkhand.

Mr. G. A. Tweedy.
„ T. W. Holderness.
„ J. S. Porter.

Allahabad.

Mr. H. M. Bird.
„ J. White.

Benares.

Mr. F. B. Mufock.
„ E. Rose.
„ D. T. Roberts.

Jhánsi.

Mr. P. J. White.
„ R. G. Hardy.

Lucknow.

Major F. Barrow.

Sitapur.

Colonel N. M. T. Horsford.

Fyzabad.

Colonel C. S. Noble.
Major G. W. Anson.

Rae Bareli.

Mr. H. C. Irwin.

2. The precise method on which the inquiry is to be conducted must be left very largely to the discretion of the selected officers; but it is important that they should avoid the expression of speculative opinions, and confine themselves as closely as possible to the positive facts that it may be in their power to ascertain. With this object they may find it convenient to take a small number of villages, and make a house-to-house inquiry into the circumstances of their inhabitants, recording all the various objects of expenditure, such as rent, clothes, food, and agricultural implements, and the sources and amount of the income on which they must depend for meeting them. The results will probably be clearer and of greater value if they are stated separately for the main classes, such as petty dealers and proprietors, cultivators, day-labourers, or servants, of which the lower ranks of the population are composed.

3. The inquiry, as is desired by the Government, should be conducted quietly and confidentially, and in such a way as to avoid any open inquisition that might excite unfounded apprehensions or expectations on the part of the people. It is not intended that it should necessarily be concluded by that time; but you should submit, through the

Director of Land Records and Agriculture, any information of value that you may be able to collect by the end of the present camping season.

W. C. BENETT,

Secretary.

No. $\frac{548.}{1-16}$.

COPY, with copy of Circular No. $\frac{44F.}{8-1}$, dated 17th August, 1887, from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for information.

By order, &c.,

L. M. THORNTON,

Under-Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

INDEX.

Pages.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{\text{T.A.}}{83}$, dated 8th June, 1888 ... ... i—vii

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{\text{T.A.}}{85}$, dated 14th June, 1888 ix

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{\text{T.A.}}{90}$, dated 3rd July, 1888 xi

ENCLOSURES.

MEERUT DIVISION.

Letter from Mr. W. Lane, Commissioner, Meerut Division, No. $\frac{4768}{\text{VII—3}}$, dated 3rd April, 1888 1

Letter from Mr. T. Stoker, Settlement Officer of Bulandshahr, No. 125, dated 3rd February, 1888 ... ... 1—2

AGRA DIVISION.

Letter from Mr. W. Kaye, Commissioner, Agra Division, No. $\frac{5296}{\text{III—71}}$, dated 29th May, 1888 ... ... 2—4

Letter from Mr. A. Cadell, Collector of Muttra, No. $\frac{1006}{\text{III}}$, dated 1st May, 1888, with notes of inquiries made on the subject ... 4—20

Note by Mr. W. Crooke, Officiating Collector of Etah, dated 9th April, 1888, with notes of inquiries made on the subject ... ... 20—100

Letter from Mr. E. B. Alexander, Collector of Etáwah, dated 15th May, 1888 ... ... 100—106

ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

Letter from Mr. J. S. Porter, Collector of Sháhjahánpur, No. $\frac{1248}{\text{XII—45}}$, dated 15th May, 1888 106

Letter from Mr. T. W. Holderness, Officiating Collector of Pilibhít, No. $\frac{758}{\text{XII—162}}$, dated 13th April, 1888, with notes of inquiries made on the subject ... ... 106—120

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Letter from Mr. A. J. Lawrence, Commissioner of Allahabad, No. 2303, dated 10th April, 1888 120

Letter from Mr. J. White, Collector of Bánda, dated 3rd March, 1888, 121—124

Letter from Mr. H. M. Bird, Assistant Collector of Cawnpore, dated 21st March, 1888 ... ... 124—128

BENARES DIVISION.

Letter from Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Commissioner, Benares Division, No. A, dated 14th April, 1888 129

Memorandum by Mr. D. T. Roberts, Collector of Gorakhpur, dated 10th April, 1888 ... ... *ib.*

Pages.

Letter from Mr. E. Rose, Collector of Gházipur, No. $\frac{2420}{VII-49}$, dated 10th April, 1888 ... ... 129—139

Memorandum by Mr. F. B. Mulock, Officiating Collector of Ballia, dated 5th May, 1888 ... ... 139—142

Extract, paragraph 48, of Revenue Administration Report of Ballia district, for 1882-83, containing remarks by Mr. D. T. Roberts, Collector, on the economic condition of the district ... ... 143—146

JHANSI DIVISION.

Letter from Mr. G. E. Ward, Commissioner, Jhánsi Division, No. 2671, dated 2nd June, 1888, with a note on the economic condition of the Jhánsi Division ... ... 146—150

Letter from Mr. R. G. Hardy, Deputy Commissioner, Jhánsi, No. 412, dated 7th April, 1888, with notes of inquiries made on the subject... 150—154

Letter from Bábu Sanwal Das, Deputy Collector of Kálpi, dated 16th April, 1888 ... ... 154—160

SITAPUR DIVISION.

Letter from Mr. H. S. Boys, Officiating Commissioner, Sitapur Division, No. 1974, dated 28th April, 1888 ... ... 160—162

Demi-official letter, dated 6th April, 1888, from Colonel N. M. T. Horsford, Deputy Commissioner of Hardoi, with a statement showing the result of a house-to-house inquiry into the circumstances of the lower classes in the district ... ... 162—170

FYZABAD DIVISION.

Letter from Mr. A. H. Harington, Officiating Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, No. 663, dated 4th April, 1888 ... ... 171—172

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Noble, Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, dated 22nd March, 1888 ... ... 172—173

Letter from Major G. W. Anson, Agent, Balrámpur Estate, dated 14th June, 1888, with statements showing the average income and expenditure of several classes of persons ... ... 205—211

RAE BARELI DIVISION.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fendall Currie, Officiating Commissioner, Rae Bareli Division, No. 768, dated 2nd April, 1888 ... 174

Letter from Mr. H. C. Irwin, Deputy Commissioner of Rae Bareli, No. 643, dated 29th March, 1888, with a tabular statement embodying the result of some inquiries made into the circumstances of a number of cultivators and labourers; and notes compiled at Deputy Commissioner's request by Mr. G. P. Gartlan, Manager, Palmer Waste Land Grant ... ... 174—204

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File No. 16.]

No. $\frac{T.A.}{83}$, dated the 8th June, 1888.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL D. G. PITCHER, *Offg. Director, Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. P. and Oudh,*

To—Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the reports called for from selected officers in G. O. No. $\frac{535}{I—16}$, dated 12th January, 1888 (confidential), so far as received up to date. A list is appended showing the names of the officers consulted, and indicating by serial numbers for reference the reports received.

2. The reports for review may conveniently be taken by Divisions :—

MEERUT DIVISION.

The papers received are a brief memorandum from Mr. Lane, the Commissioner, and a letter from Mr. Stoker, Settlement Officer. Mr. Lane indicates some of the difficulties surrounding any such investigations, and in particular that of getting at exact facts. As far as observation goes, the impression he has formed is that nowhere is pressure of circumstances to be found save perhaps at times amongst day-labourers when prices are high and work not brisk—a condition of affairs to be found all over the world, and in no place perhaps in a manner more obvious than in London itself. Mr. Stoker deprecates strongly such an inquiry as is required by Government; but is prepared to submit his views deduced from daily intimate observation amongst the classes affected, and I have asked him to favour me with such a report as he offers.

ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

The single report, and a very interesting one, is supplied by Mr. Holderness, Collector of Pilibhít, a district of backward tracts liable to floods, where energy has to struggle against malaria, and where crops are greatly ravaged by wild animals—influences under which the condition of the people fluctuates greatly. Yet in these backward tracts Mr. Holderness is of opinion that the people are really materially better off than their surroundings would indicate; and speaking of the district generally, his close investigations have led him to the conclusion that, with the exception of one small tract, the general condition of the people has undoubtedly advanced within the last eight or ten years. The exception owes, in his opinion, its retrogression to the fact that the people have practically become bankrupt through the extortionate methods of business in vogue with their bankers.

AGRA DIVISION.

The only reply I have so far received is a demi-official intimation from Mr. Whiteway, that on transfer from Etáwah to Meerut he made over the papers connected with his inquiry to his successor to complete.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

The reports are from Mr. White, Collector of Bánda and Mr. Bird, Collector of Cawnpore. Both of these officers made house-to-house inquiries, but do not claim to have elicited any positive facts. Mr. White, speaking from an extensive experience over various Divisions of these Provinces and of Rájputána, has submitted a very interesting letter, and points out that a starved appearance on the part of some of the lower classes is often of a permanent character, due to a great extent to an insufficiency of food in children, and it is not possible to say how far the poor feeding of the children by parents was due to poverty or to parsimony. Mr. Bird's conclusions are, that there is no reason established for asserting that in ordinary years there is any general insufficiency of food; but that in seasons like that past, when grain was at famine prices, a considerable section of the population must have been compelled to reduce their ordinary daily ration.

BENARES DIVISION.

The replies received are from Mr. Rose, of Ghâzipur and Mr. Mulock, of Ballia.

Mr. Rose refers to, and illustrates, the difficulties attending any such inquiry both in the inherent disregard of accuracy on the part of the people to whom you have to look for your facts, and in their actual incapacity for forming estimates of their own requirements when under question.

At the same time he has made, and has caused to be made, pretty extensive inquiries, and has come to the conclusion that, under average conditions of prosperity, the small proprietors and cultivators of land are on the whole fairly comfortable, well clothed, and well fed, and, indeed, that apart from exceptional times of scarcity or of abnormally high prices, there is no class of the agricultural community which suffers from a daily insufficiency of food, and that the class which depends upon charity to save it from starvation is probably less numerous in India than elsewhere.

There is a class, Mr. Rose admits, who may suffer considerably; but it is one which suffers for its own pride, which forbids labour to those whose progenitors were once landholders; but whose possessions have either dwindled or have passed away.

In regard to day-labourers and servants, Mr. Rose holds their position to be as a rule superior to that of the less prosperous sections of the landowning or cultivating community, their general physical condition is satisfactory, and it is to be remembered that emaciation often proceeds from causes other than insufficiency of food. Mr. Rose is disposed by his inquiries and observations to negative in its entirety the assumption that this class of the community either wholly or partially suffers from an insufficiency of food. If there is a class which perhaps suffers, it is that of the weavers and small artizans. To conclude, Mr. Rose considers the idea that the greater portion of the people even suffer from insufficiency of food to be erroneous, and that the partial truth, and one of limited application, is, that the smaller portion suffer when and where crops fail.

Generally speaking, and excluding the classes wanting in the energy or strength to fight for self-preservation, he considers that food is sufficient; but that luxuries which go to make life comfortable are unknown, and that during the cold season clothing is often insufficient.

Mr. Mulock also has submitted for Ballia a report of considerable interest, attaching thereto a note written by Mr. Roberts before the question of this inquiry was ever mooted. Mr. Mulock, after a house-to-house visitation, has found that proprietors, tenants, and under-tenants are in good condition, and are surrounded with signs of their being generally in a prosperous condition. Of farm-labourers and artizans an enumeration in five villages containing 4,860 souls showed that 98, or 2 per cent. only, were in a condition of actual want, and of these again 26 were professional beggars.

Mr. Roberts' conclusions, formed in 1882-83, were that the outward condition of the people was pretty much what it had been 12 years before; but that in point of accumulated wealth the district was certainly richer.

FYZABAD DIVISION.

Colonel Noble submits an interesting report, which is covered by a letter from the Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Harington, who considers Colonel Noble's views optimistic; and for a second view of the Gonda district one may turn to Mr. James White's papers, while Mr. Harington quotes former reports written by Mr. Benett as Settlement Officer. There is this, however, to be said, that Colonel Noble writes of the present, when the district has enjoyed several years more of a light

assessment and of the benefit of improved communications. Mr. Harington refers to the information in Settlement Reports and Gazetteers as sufficient for an opinion; but this cannot be admitted, as acceptance of it would imply that the country has no potentialities for progress.

Colonel Noble's inquiries, carefully made, were spread over widely-separated parts of his district; and his opinion is, that in no part of the district do the poorer, or even the poorest, classes suffer from a daily insufficiency of food. With rich and poor alike, the custom was found to be two meals a day: difference only in quality. I must say that I fail to see why this opinion should have been condemned as too optimistic, considering that it is based on actual observation, and is supported by quotations of prices at a time when all ordinary food-grains were verging on famine rates. Colonel Noble further points his conclusions by remarking that the personal appearance of the poorest classes does not warrant the assertion that they suffer from an insufficiency of food.

SITAPUR DIVISION.

The inquiry was confined to the Hardoi district, and was there made by a native officer on whose intelligence and shrewdness the Deputy Commissioner could rely. These inquiries extended to 20 families comprising 163 souls and scattered over various villages, and proved, so far as they go, that there was no lack of sufficiency. The Commissioner, Mr. Boys, in submitting this report contributes in a few clinching sentences what appears to me the most valuable note of all. As he truly remarks, the evidence of our eyes cannot blind us to the fact that within the last quarter of a century the condition of the people has vastly improved, and that the absence of thrift is the real check on still greater improvement.

Mr. Boys' letter requires no abridgment: it should be read in full.

RAE BARELI DIVISION.

Mr. H. C. Irwin, Deputy Commissioner and Mr. G. P. Gartlan, manager of estates, contribute notes. Mr. Gartlan's experience, living as he has for so many years amongst the villagers almost as one of themselves, together with his complete mastery of the language, may be taken to give special value to his local inquiries. Mr. Irwin's sympathy with the poorer classes, and his writings on their behalf, are already well known, and he has here gone again fully into the question, drawing, finally, the conclusion that the mass of the population do get enough in ordinary times, and that but a small minority of the sickly, the weak, the old, and the childless suffer from chronic hunger, while even this class find sufficiency during harvest times. There are, he points out, in the towns certain classes, of whose sufferings we can know but little, upon whom high prices must always press: these comprise *pardanashin* women and men of good family, of ruined fortune, who are ashamed to beg or dig even could they do so.

3. The above imperfect summary comprises the opinions received up to date. Several officers state that they are pursuing the inquiry further, and it may at once be admitted that the time given was all too short for the study of a question covering so vast an extent of ground. And, after all, if we could furnish the most convincing statistical proofs that the comfort and well-being of the people had been advanced by our rule, these would certainly still fail to convince those who find their occupation and their gain in agitating to the contrary. We see the same in every agitation, whether it be against our excise system, our opium revenue, our canal system, our salt tax, our Contagious Diseases Acts, and even in the financial combination in England to fatten on our silver income by agitating for the maintenance of a single standard.

4. As Mr. Boys most truly remarks, the absence of thrift is really at the bottom of a great deal of the present simulation of poverty by the people. There is,

broadly speaking, no such thing as thrift, as defined in the denial to oneself of superfluous articles of food, drink, and clothing and investment of their cost in durable articles, and especially in capital which itself aids in producing. There is certainly an amount of saving and scraping carried on amongst all classes to an almost incredible degree; but the object in view in most cases is not that of obtaining a competency or of raising gradually the position of the family in the world. It is rather that of accumulating for the purpose of squandering the money in pilgrimages, *panchâyets*, marriages, &c. It is notorious that the native soldier, even with ample means to command food, will starve himself to an injurious extent in order to hoard. To quote Mr. Boys again, it is for some reason not to be desired for the present that the standard of comfort should be very materially raised. Were it to be so raised, a fall in prices might cause considerable distress amongst classes where it is non-existent.

This, perhaps, is desirable only in those sections of the Empire that still remain to be intersected by railways and good roads and to be brought within the pale of stable prices. Wherever railways have worked sufficiently long, the rise in the standard of comfort has without question been marked. To take of common things, one may observe the rapidly-extending use of kerosine oil, of matches, of improved lamps and lanterns, of umbrellas, of galvanized iron, of variety in pattern and quantity of gaily-coloured clothes, &c. To any one who takes the trouble to observe, the extension of late years of numbers of small wares for domestic purposes augmenting comfort cannot but be apparent. The packs of village pedlars are always in this connection an interesting study as illustrating the advancement of ideas.

5. The state of England in the fifteenth century strangely resembled the state from which India is gradually emerging. A recent writer says, referring to the records of the time:—

"There is necessarily a sameness in the records of these pestilences, and this makes it wearisome to dwell upon the sufferings of the people throughout well nigh the two centuries which lie between the death of Edward I and the coming of Henry of Richmond. The history of the people of England cannot, however, be understood without dwelling upon this sad monotony of suffering.

"In the pages of the chroniclers we come upon the record of famine and the details of the pestilences which followed close on the famine. There is hardly any period of five years during that time without these ghastly records.

"Disease not only arrested the growth of the population, but reduced it far below the number it had reached at the close of the thirteenth century. Disease was mostly of a typhoid character. The undrained, neglected soil; the shallow, stagnant waters which lay upon the surface of the ground; the narrow, unhealthy homes of all classes of the people; the filthy, neglected streets of the town; the insufficient and unwholesome food; the abundance of stale fish which was eaten; the scanty variety of vegetables which were consumed; the miserable wages of labourers and artizans, predisposed the agricultural and town populations alike to typhoid diseases, and left them little chance of recovery when stricken down with pestilence.

"Labour was scarce, and the expense of corn-growing was great. Clover and turnips were unknown to the farmers, and owing to the scarcity of manure, much of the arable *land was left lying fallow about once in three years;* but the productiveness of the soil was not increased. The yield of wheat crops was very small, averaging about eight bushels an acre. The earliest known manure was lime, and it was still bought by farmers in the fifteenth century for this purpose, though its great price at that time hindered its use to any great extent. Stall manure, we are told, was

A practice still common in some districts of these Provinces.

D. G. P.

inconsiderable in quantity and of small account; there was little stall-feeding, in consequence of the practice of killing the beasts on a farm at the approach of winter in order to salt their flesh for consumption.

"Most of the articles needed by the peasants for food, clothing, housing, and for making and repairing the simple agricultural implements they used, were produced if not by themselves and the members of their household, yet in the place where they dwelt. In almost every village where the soil permitted flax (the India red cotton) was raised for the hall and hemp for the course underclothing, the sackcloth of the peasant, and wool was spun and woven, and the cloth completed for clothing. Corn for the peasants' food was grown in the fields around his village, and was ground at the manorial mill near the spot where it was reaped, and baked, if not in his own oven, then in that belonging to the lord of the manor. Small mills, one for flour and another for the fulling of cloth, stood in most of the rural districts and at a convenient distance from the labourer's home."

6. Changes such as have since that time occurred in England have not been worked out by decree, but by culture, commerce, and communications. It is, too, truly absurd on the part of those who imagine that the British Government can work out the regeneration of life in the home in India in a despotic fashion. There is an idea very prevalent that the small agriculturist in France is the pattern of substantial comfort, and I fancy there is no sincere man amongst those who heckle the Government of India on the condition of the peasantry but would at once admit that, if the latter were as well off as the French peasantry of a similar grade, there need nothing more be said. A recent report of the French Government shows that there are five million six hundred and seventy-two thousand farms, of which 38 per cent. are under one hectare (two acres and-a-half), and 33 per cent. are between one and 5 hectares (12½ acres). Thus we have 71 per cent. under 20 bighas, of which more than half are under four bighas. In memoranda recently issued by the Agricultural Department of England, the state of the agriculturists in France are described as in a bad way. Writing of La Rochell, the Vice-Consul says: "Their losses have been enormous, and however much we may have suffered in Great Britain, I hear of nothing there to compare with the depth of depression which exists here at present. It is well that this should be clearly stated, because though it is now generally admitted at home that other countries are suffering as well as ourselves, many persons appear to think that it is in a less degree, and that we ought to be better off in France, inasmuch as we enjoy a certain amount of 'fair trade' and 'peasant proprietary' which people were told would bring everything right again. It is not, so far as this district is concerned. No advantage has been felt from the moderate duties which exist; all are far worse than before they were put on, and none are suffering so much as those who own their holdings." Those who own their own land in India are certainly in all but famine years in a far different and more prosperous condition. As to the Russian peasant, Sir Mackenzie Wallace gives the budget for a family of two able-bodied men, two women, and one boy with an expenditure per head of Re. 1-8-0 per mensem as sufficient for all wants. I observe that Mr. Mulock in his investigations in Ballia fixed his standard of subsistence at a similar figure.

7. A fair method of estimating progress in material comfort under our rule is to accept the testimony of some independent witness above suspicion, such as Baron Hübner, who writes as follows: "Materially speaking, India has never been as prosperous as she is now. The appearance of the natives, for the most part well clothed, and of their villages and well-furnished cottages, and of their well-cultivated fields seems to prove this. In their bearing there is nothing servile; nothing of that abject deference which strikes and shocks new-comers in other Eastern countries. I have no means of comparing the natives of to-day with the natives of former

generations: but I have been able to compare the populations who owe direct allegiance to the Empress with the subjects of the feudatory princes. For example, when you cross the frontier of Hyderabad, the climate, the soil, the race are the same as those you have just quitted; but the difference between the two States is remarkable, and altogether to the advantage of the Presidency of Madras or of Bombay. No one—even if he looks with the eyes of a pessimist, which I do not, and makes a large allowance for the infirmities and weakness inherent in human nature—can deny that the British India of our days presents a spectacle which is unique and without a parallel in the history of the world. What do we see? Instead of periodical, if not permanent, wars, profound peace firmly established throughout the whole Empire; instead of the exactions of chiefs, always greedy for gold, and not shrinking from any act of cruelty to extort it, moderate taxes, much lower than those imposed by the feudatory princes; arbitrary rule replaced by even-handed justice; the tribunals, once proverbially corrupt, by upright Judges whose example is already beginning to make itself felt on native morality and notions of right: no more Pindáris, no more armed bands of thieves; perfect security in the cities as well as in the country districts and on all the roads; the former blood-thirsty manners and customs now softened; materially, an unexampled bound of prosperity; and even the disastrous effects of the periodical famines which afflict certain parts of the peninsula more and more diminished by the extension of railways, which facilitate the work of relief." And, again, when journeying through the Nizam's Dominions, he notes: "People in *tatters* and huts to match. What a difference between this and British India!"

8. In connection with the duties of this Department, I have had occasion to travel very continually for the past six years, and through most of the districts of the united Provinces. During the past season my tour has been mainly confined to the districts of the Jhánsi Division, to parts of Oudh, and to Kumaun and Garhwál. Under the pressure of other work I have been unable to make any systematic inquiry; but it would be impossible for any widespread and constant deterioration of material comfort amongst the masses to have escaped my notice did such exist. On the contrary, one cannot fail to notice an improving standard: though it is difficult to point the assertion by bold facts. Even with grain at almost famine prices, there was no lowering in condition in the Jhánsi Division except towards the end of February, when I noticed, here and there amongst the children, some who appeared insufficiently nourished; but with the harvest that must have passed off. The increasing cultivation of various crops, such as sugarcane, potatoes, &c., requiring capital for their production, and importing by the increase of local consumption, the conclusion that the means of the people are improving is one evidence; the increasing use by the people of spring vehicles in all large towns; the increasing numbers who travel in the railways—all these are signs inconsistent with the idea that chronic semi-starvation is the lot of the majority. Besides, were it so, there could not be otherwise than chronic discontent amongst the masses against British rule cumulative in intensity and culminating in outbreaks; but it can be safely averred that there is no such thing so far.

9. It so happens that with a fellow-traveller I have been journeying for the last three or four days along the return route of the pilgrims from Badri Nath, and have met hundreds of men and women, belonging for the most part to the agricultural classes, and almost all of them from Oudh. Owing to the frequent turnings of the road, one comes upon each party with some suddenness, and it has struck us both as a remarkable fact that in so many cases the faces of these poor foot-sore people light up with a pleasureable welcome on meeting us, and that their *salaams* are distinctly cordial and not servile. It is to be remembered that they have been journeying for many days by a most difficult country, since leaving Hardwár, through the lands of people with whom they have little in common, and seeing no Europeans.

If there was anything in our rule connected in their minds with chronic suffering in place of cordial welcome, the first look on thus unexpectedly coming across Europeans again would be at the best that of sullen indifference or of shrinking avoidance.

10. I must express my regret for having to submit all the reports in original without having copies made; but owing to their being confidential, I have thought it best to do so. I regret also that my own part in the matter can but be imperfect, as I have had to write while travelling and without my office records and references at hand.

11. *8th June.*—I had written thus far when the post brought a brief letter from the Collector (Mr. J. S. Porter) of Sháhjahánpur, and the reports of the Agra Division, prepared by Mr. Cadell (Collector of Muttra), Mr. Alexander (Collector of Etáwah), and Mr. Crooke (Collector of Etah), together with a covering letter from Mr. Kaye, the Commissioner, dated May 29th. The Agra Division appears to have suffered, so to speak, from export and consequent depletion of stocks to a dangerous degree following on a particularly scanty kharíf crop, hence the position in regard to the rabi harvest was one of great anxiety for the District Officers and very unfavourable for such an investigation as that ordered. Yet the balance of opinion is distinctly against the idea that the greater portion, or considerable portion, of the masses suffer from an insufficiency of food when seasons are normal. Mr. Crooke's report will be read with interest and should carry conviction, and his estimates, the cultivator's margin, are, I consider, below the mark. In the cost, for instance, of raising crops he charges cash for irrigating, weeding, &c.—operations which would either be carried out by the family, or else by several families joining together for mutual help. Again, in the detail of marriage expenses both Mr. Moens and Mr. Crooke appear to have omitted the important fact that at marriages of the poorer classes a collection is made from the guests which may even cover all expenses, and which is frequently specifically pledged to the *bania*, who provides the cash for initial expenses. The fact is estimates are dangerous both to frame and to criticize. Mr. Crooke draws attention to a most important fact, *viz.*, that the day-labourers, artizans, and others, who are paid in grain, jealously guard the custom which with the rise in prices brings to them a clear rise in wages. This is important to remember, as it is so often asserted that the day-labourer has not participated in the general increase of prosperity. Another point may be drawn attention to, as a sign of the times is the growth of a tendency to throw off the trammels of caste in regard to avocations. Mr. Crooke gives instances in the case of *Chamárs* turning masons. It is a matter of common knowledge that Brahmins and Thákurs are in some districts turning their hands to the plough where formerly it was considered by them derogatory to do so. Mr. Crooke refers to the general suffering in his district consequent on insanitary conditions. There is perhaps throughout the country more general suffering from fever of a typhoid or a malarious character than there is from any insufficiency of food. It is, however, by no means confined to canal tracts; but will be found particularly severe along the valleys of all rivers and the fringes of all forests or extensive waste tracts.

12. Mr. Porter's letter contains merely an expression of opinion which accords with that of the majority, and calls for no remark.

13. Briefly, on the whole inquiry it may be held fairly established that there is insufficient ground for the assertion that any considerable portion of the population suffer from chronic insufficiency of food.

No. $\frac{\text{T.A.}}{85}$, dated Camp Joshimath, the 14th June, 1888.

From—LIEUT.-COL. D. G. PITCHER, *Offg. Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,*

To—Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

SIR,—In continuation of this office letter No. $\frac{\text{T.A.}}{83}$, dated 8th instant, I have the honor to forward in original confidential reports on the condition of the people compiled by Mr. R. G. Hardy, Deputy Commissioner, Jhánsi, and by Rai Sanwal Das, Deputy Collector, for the Jalaun district, together with letter No. 2671, dated 5th June, 1888, from the Commissioner, Jhánsi, supplementing the reports by a note on the condition of the Division. It is not explained why Mr. White transferred the work for Jalaun to Rai Sanwal Das; but as the result is a very careful and interesting note, it seems now scarcely necessary to enquire further.

2. The great value of timely work in staving off distress was well exemplified during the past year in the Jhánsi Division: for the kharíf harvest was, as a rule, so poor that had it not been for the employment afforded to labourers by the Indian Midland Railway, there would in all probability have been more visible distress during the winter months just passed.

3. The reports were received by me in camp on the 11th instant.

No. $\frac{T.}{90}$A., dated Camp Ránikhet, the 3rd July, 1888.

From—Lt.-Col. D. G. Pitcher, *Offg. Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,*

To—Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Sir,—In continuation of this office letter No. $\frac{T.}{83}$A., dated 8th June, 1888, I have the honor to forward, in original, a note on the condition of the people on the Balrámpur estates, written by the Manager, Major G. W. Anson, and received by me, through the Commissioner, in camp on the 29th June.

2. Major Anson's conclusions are that the only classes of people in that part of India who are really badly off and often suffer from an insufficiency of food are—(1) the harwáhas or ploughmen, a class living a life of bonded slavery and peculiar to the Gonda district; (2) day-labourers; but in the tabular results of his inquiries it does not seem to me that he has made sufficient allowance for the many stray spells of work to be picked up about a village, and which are paid for in grain, or for the amount of field labour carried on by cultivators on a system of reciprocity.

3. To what I have said in my former letters I may add here that I have just completed a tour through parts of Garhwál and Kumaun, during which I have had some opportunities of forming an opinion as to the condition of the people: that opinion is, that there is probably no peasantry in the world which is on an average, having due regard to climatic conditions, in better circumstances, well clothed, and well housed, particularly in Kumaun. There are no beggars, and no visible signs of poverty. The grains ordinarily eaten by the common folk are even now selling at 40 seers a rupee, a seer being considered a full meal for one adult, and the jungles on all sides for six months of the year yield in profusion of edible wild fruits and vegetables which are practically ungathered. The wages received from travellers are four annas a day. So that a man need only work one day to find himself in food for 10 days; and yet there is often the greatest indifference shown towards the wage—men dividing up an ordinary load of 20 to 30 seers, and the wage attached to it, amongst themselves. To take an instance, the coolies from Joshimath to the Manna Pass, an up-hill journey of two days, preferred to a man to return the whole distance of 20 miles on the evening of the second day rather than earn eight annas more, or 20 days' subsistence, by taking back their loads on the third and fourth days.

Under the *Gurkha* rule, to which we succeeded, this country and people had, as reported by the first Commissioner, Mr. Traill, been reduced to the lowest depth of wretchedness, and it is still considered by them the most forcible mode of expression to say, if complaining of oppression or wrong, that their opponent "*Gurkhai karta.*"

[Enclosures to Director of Land Records and Agriculture's letter No. T.-83A., dated 8th June, 1888.]

MEERUT DIVISION.

No. $\frac{4768}{VII-3}$, dated the 3rd April, 1888.

From—W. LANE, Esq., *Commissioner, Meerut Division,*

To—*Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*

SIR,—I have the honor to reply to your confidential No. $\frac{538.}{I-16}$ of 12th January, 1888, in the Revenue (Scarcity) Department, on the subject of the condition of the poorer classes of this country.

2. Reports were required from Mr. Irvine at Saháranpur; Mr. Stoker, Settlement Officer at Bulandshahr; and Mr. Harrison, Settlement Officer at Muzaffarnagar. Mr. Irvine has given no information on the subject, alleging want of time. Mr. Stoker has replied, but found it impossible to carry out any inquiry of the sort called for. I submit copy of his opinion. Mr. Harrison has not replied at all, as he is at the present time ailing from exposure. I have not thought it proper to delay longer on his account.

3. I have, therefore, no materials on which to comment. I do not know what may be the results of similar inquiries elsewhere, but I should be inclined to hope for very little from them owing to the difficult nature of the line of inquiry indicated.

4. Settlement Officers might certainly give reliable opinions on the state of the people; but this does not seem to be what is wanted. Statistics and facts are sought for, and these, if got, would, I imagine, be more misleading than useful. If still required, such a report should not be got through Settlement Officers, but through selected Deputy Collectors, who could alone procure unbiassed information of the kind which would be of any use.

5. My own opinion is as follows, and while offering it, I know it is not the sort of report wanted, there being no specific information at the back of it. Still it is better to state what my experience has taught me rather than give no reply whatever.

6. The artizan class does not appear to be included in this inquiry, and I am not very well acquainted with their circumstances. As to agriculturists, I consider cultivators have the means of supplying all their actual wants. High prices must have told in their favour, and so long as they are not overtaken by a drought or other unavoidable calamity, there need be no cause of anxiety regarding them. Many of this class are very well off. Labourers may be occasionally hard pressed. Prices have risen and wages have not. When work is slack, this class must of necessity be more or less pressed for necessaries. I see petty dealers are alluded to in your Government order: I should certainly not include them in the hardly-pressed classes.

7. Lastly, should it be determined to continue the inquiry, I would suggest that greater latitude be allowed as to the officers to be employed and in the manner in which each should use his discretion in conducting it.

No. 125, dated Bulandshahr, the 3rd February, 1888.

From—T. STOKER, Esq., *Settlement Officer, Bulandshahr,*

To—*Commissioner, Meerut Division.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your No. $\frac{2816}{VII-3}$, dated 16th January, 1888, and very respectfully desire to submit the following considerations.

2. On the general condition of the agricultural population of this district, I am already in a position to speak with some authority. My daily work for five months in the year brings me in contact with the people in their fields and villages; I am surrounded by them for hours every day; for weeks together I speak to nobody else; I see them under every condition, and hear all their complaints. It is part of my business to visit every one of their homesteads, and to note generally their style of living, their appearance, the character of their houses, their surroundings, their stock and equipment. It is impossible that any person of ordinary intelligence and observation can mix on these terms with the people and remain in ignorance of such broad facts as to whether they are sufficiently fed and clothed and properly equipped for the business of agriculture. If no more than this were required, I could at once and with some confidence give an answer to the inquiry which is now made.

3. But I understand from the letter of the Local Government that generalizations are not required, but that an inquiry is to be instituted into specific cases. This I feel bound to represent that I do not think I can carry to a useful or safe conclusion. It is the object of every person who lives by the land to place the condition of himself and his industry before the Settlement Officer in the most disparaging light. It will be useless for me to say that the inquiry has no connexion with settlement: I will not be believed. I cannot divest myself of my official character. Every man whom I question will believe I am seeking a basis on which to assess his rent or revenue, and he will answer accordingly. He will declare that his fields do not return even the seed and labour, and that he and his family are starving. The evidence of my own sight will show him to be lying; but unless I make an inquisition and hunt up evidence, the record will misrepresent the facts. And, indeed, the evidence being that of his fellows, will most likely support rather than contradict him. These are not mere speculations. I find (indeed I think I have elsewhere stated) that since I have been engaged in settlement work my relations with the people are much changed. I am regarded as an enemy, to be opposed by their only weapon, that is to say, deception. I tried at first when going among the fields and villages to help the people by explaining to them such matters as the great improvements which have recently been made in the methods of well-sinking, or the better methods of cultivation I had seen followed, or better staples grown in other parts of the country. I desisted only when I found myself credited with the Machiavellian policy of seeking in this manner fresh grounds and reasons for raising the revenue. My object in making a house-to-house inquiry will certainly be misunderstood, and the facts will certainly be misrepresented. I can answer for the accuracy of my own observations; but I do not think the information supplied by cultivators or proprietors will be equally trustworthy.

4. I therefore venture to suggest that inquiries and observations of a general nature, such as I can easily carry out, are more likely to lead to a just conclusion than a detailed statement of the income and expenditure of particular families as furnished by themselves. I may add that an inquisition confined to a small number of villages would probably be misleading. The conditions vary very widely, not merely in different tracts, but even in adjoining villages of the same tract, and a very large number of examples would have to be investigated before a sufficient basis for induction could be found. Any such investigation would interfere very seriously with my proper work, which already engrosses the whole of my time.

AGRA DIVISION.

No. $\frac{5296}{\text{III}-71}$, dated Agra, the 29th May, 1888.

From—W. KAYE, ESQ., *Commissioner, Agra Division,*

To—Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith the replies furnished by Messrs. Crooke and Cadell to the confidential circular No. $\frac{588.}{\text{I}-16}$, dated 12th January,

1888, Revenue (Scarcity) Department, *in re* inquiry into the economic condition of the agricultural and labouring classes in India. Mr. Whiteway has left the Division. He made over the materials collected to his successor, whose report is herewith submitted.

2. In commenting on the reports now forwarded, I must bring prominently to notice that the period selected for the inquiry was a singularly unfortunate one as far as this part of the country is concerned. Over almost the whole Division, but more especially in Muttra, Etah, and parts of Etáwah, from which three districts reports have been called for, there was something approaching a complete failure of the autumn harvest. On the produce of the autumn harvest the cultivator lives, while he pays his rent chiefly from the produce of the spring harvest. A year in which he has no autumn crop is a bad year in which to enquire into the sufficiency of the cultivator's food. During the past winter months the cultivator most certainly had not a sufficiency of food. The particulars collected in Muttra, at any rate, are of interest only as showing how this class pull on in times of scarcity.

3. Incidentally the Muttra report brings out what a narrow escape we have had from a great calamity. It is universally admitted that grain stocks throughout this part of the country were practically exhausted. The towns imported grain and fed the villages. Generally, the reverse happens. If there had been anything like a general failure of the rabi crop, the results would have been most lamentable. Luckily the rabi harvest proved the best known for years.

4. Mr. Crooke's report will be found very interesting. The subject is one which he has studied much, and at which he is completely at home. When at Awa he had peculiar facilities for enquiring into the conditions of peasant life; and the report which he then submitted, and to which I called Mr. Benett's attention when the present inquiry was first instituted, will be found to contain much information applicable to existing circumstances.

5. Mr. Crooke does not believe that the mass of the people are habitually under-fed, or that any large section of them are normally so near penury that a sudden rise of prices, such as we have recently experienced, should bring them at once upon the parish. He notices, however, that the cultivator has not as yet obtained his fair share of the increased profits which the great rise in prices should have brought. That profit is still intercepted to an unfair extent by the grain-dealer, and as a consequence the cultivator's balance-sheet almost always shows a deficit. Mr. Crooke's report is accompanied by the histories of a large number of families into the circumstances of which he has made careful inquiries. Those histories bear out the conclusions to which he has come, and abound with interesting facts regarding the inner life of the agricultural population.

6. Mr. Crooke holds the field labourer to be on the whole better off than the ordinary cultivator, or at any rate that the improvement in his condition has been greater than in the condition of the cultivator. He gives some facts in support of his theory. The instance he quotes of Chamárs working as masons on the Etah Jail barracks is certainly a startling departure from established custom and an encouraging sign for the future.

7. On the whole, Mr. Crooke's views are decidedly encouraging. He admits that debt very generally exists; but then it is debt of a sort to which the people are accustomed, and the existence of which is in no way incompatible with a very fair standard of comfort. The much-abused Bania is really a most useful institution, and one without which agriculture as carried on in India would simply collapse. Mr. Crooke holds his people to be sufficiently fed, and declares the low state of health which most unquestionably prevails in his district to be due to bad drainage, not to want of food.

8. The Etáwah report is written by Mr. Alexander, who took over the district from Mr. Whiteway at the end of the cold weather. The facts set forth are very general and relate almost entirely to the results of bad harvests. In so far as they go, they confirm Mr. Crooke's conclusions, that the people do not generally suffer from insufficiency of food.

9. The report could not be submitted earlier. The Etah appendices only reached me 10 days ago.

No. $\frac{1006}{111}$, dated Muttra, the 1st May, 1888.

From—A. CADELL, ESQ., *Collector of Muttra,*

To—*Commissioner, Agra Division.*

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 15th January, enclosing correspondence on the condition of the poorer classes, I have the honor to enclose the accompanying notes showing the condition during the past year of the people regarding whom inquiry was made.

2. With regard to agriculturists, the result is, on the whole, satisfactory. The inquiries show that after a very general failure of the kharíf harvest, and after a succession of indifferent years, most agriculturists were even according to their own account able to hold their own, and it may safely be assumed that every cultivator understated his income to a certain extent. Still, this and previous years have severely tried the agricultural community, and the good rabi which has now been reaped has saved that community and the country from a great calamity.

3. In many cases, as might have been looked for, the bad kharíf harvest threw the cultivator into difficulties, and he had to resort to loans in order to pay his rent, buy seed, and feed himself. The general facility with which these loans were granted shows how useful the much-abused Bania is to the people in times of difficulty, and it cannot be wondered at that the needy recipients of these loans have to pay high interest.

4. The condition of the labouring class was distinctly worse. Labourers are less permanent than cultivators; they have less credit, and do not easily get loans. And they have no cattle to sell, or grain-stock to subsist on, so that the margin between their ordinary life and actual want is a very narrow one. To many of this class the past cold weather has been a very trying one.

5. A very noticeable feature in all the statements is the cessation of any purchases except of absolute necessaries of life. The purchase of cloth is at once suspended in years of difficulty, and the weaver class competes with the rest of the labouring class for any work that may be going. In generally well-to-do villages the excessive rain which spoiled the harvest also knocked down houses, and furnished work in repairing them; but in many cases re-construction was postponed until better times came round. Sickness, too, added to the distress; and when easy earthwork was opened at Brindaban, some fever-stricken people were noticed who could hardly carry even quarter-filled baskets.

6. At Muttra a poor-house is kept permanently open, so that no one who cares to go to the poor-house need run any danger of starving. The average number of inmates was—

October, 53.	December, 49.	February, 80.
November, 48.	January, 52.	March, 70.

It was only in February that the number rapidly increased, and the pressure soon passed away when the harvest began.

7. A peculiar, and probably an unprecedented, feature of the past cold weather has been the extent to which the district has been depleted of grain. All along the Agra Canal the grain-dealers were importing limited quantities of grain, and the chief Bania of Aring assured me that he had only a fortnight's supply, and that the boatload which he had just got from Delhi would only carry him on to the harvest. Much grain had been injured by excessive rain, and previous export had emptied the country. There can hardly be a doubt that if the cold weather crop had been a bad one throughout an extensive area, the scarcity of 1888 would have been one of unprecedentedly high prices; while a famine would have found the district dependent to an extraordinary extent on imported grain.

Mauza Badha, pargana Kosi.

A cultivator.

Hardeo, son of Dhani Ram, caste Ahír, holds 11 pucka bíghas of land, of which he sowed seven bíghas in kharíf and four bíghas in rabi. In the kharíf he had cotton in 2½ bíghas: juár in 1½ bígha, and juár-urd in three bíghas; but the cotton crop failed almost entirely owing to excessive rain. Green juár plants served the bullock for his fodder, and besides a small quantity of cotton the only produce of his land was urd and juár, which amounted to three maunds and 30 seers.

He owned a cow and a bullock, which he sold for Rs. 19, and utilized the sale proceeds as under :—

	Rs.
Kharíf rent paid	7
Rabi seed sown	4
Diet and other expenses	8
Total	19

With the kharíf produce in his hand, and Rs. 8 saved out of the sale proceeds of his cattle, he passed over the time of scarcity without much difficulty. He and his family took their meals twice a day. The prospects of his rabi produce are favourable, and he expects to pay the rabi rent and buy a bullock therefrom.

He made a new quilt for himself and another for his wife this cold weather, and this, when compared with the statements of others, shows that he was not so hard-pressed as others.

Mauza Badha, pargana Kosi.

A labourer.

Nur Khan, son of Baz Khan, caste Biluch, is a labourer, and his family consists of six persons—

Nur Khan and his wife :
His son and his wife;
One son, 16 years old;
One son, 12 years old.

The women are *parda-nashín*, and cannot, therefore, go out to work. The father with his two grown-up sons support the family by wages.

During the last scarcity of grain, they earned four annas and six pies a day, and this fetched them four seers of grain daily. Half of this quantity was cooked as bread, and the other half mixed with vegetables and boiled. This provided them with meals sometimes once and sometimes twice a day. When they could not obtain work, they were put to great straits.

Old quilts served them this cold weather, and they had had no means of making a new one this season. Their clothing expenses at an average amount to Rs. 10 a year.

Since the rabi harvest has commenced, the three men bring two seers of grain each, and have their full meals twice a day.

The family also suffered from fever, but their health is now better.

Mauza Nagla Husanpur, pargana Kosi.

A labourer.

Bhikari, son of Rupa, caste Chamár, stated that he is by profession a labourer; but in kharíf last he took on lease 2½ bíghas of land in which he sowed chari, but it was very much damaged by excessive rain. The annual rent was Rs. 3-12-0, which is still due. He cultivated nothing in the rabi. His family consists of five persons—

Bhikari and his wife;

His son and his wife;

One daughter about 12 years old.

Bhikari having been ill for the last four months was unable to earn anything himself. His wife with her girl used to sell grass for 1½ annas a day, and his son was a field-labourer in the service of one Piran Ját. With this income they supported the family. The son's wife to relieve the family returned to her parent's house. During the rains the household had only one regular meal a day. Early in the cold weather gram leaves came to their help. The woman used to collect *ság*, which the family took to eat sometimes with bread, and sometimes it was boiled along with about half the quantity of flour.

Each had a quilt or *gudri* made last year, and they could not afford to make new ones this year.

In other years they spent Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 on winter clothing; but none this time. This season they had had their meals once a day, against two or three times in other seasons.

Mauza Hatana, pargana Kosi.

A labourer.

Musammat Dano, caste Ját, is a widow living on labour only. She had four sons; one of them, about ten years old, died lately. She now has three sons: the eldest is 15, the second is seven, and the third is five years old.

She was doing very well when her husband was alive; but since he died about three years ago, she has been reduced to want. She does her best to support the family by labour. The eldest son is suffering from fever, and is therefore unable to be of much assistance to his mother.

During the past few months the mother and her eldest son earned about two seers of grain daily, and thus provided themselves and the young children with their meals only once a day. Sometimes they lived on *ság* alone, and some day they had little or nothing to eat.

The family had no sufficient clothing in winter, and passed their nights by the fireside. The mother lives in very poor and worn-out clothes.

Since the rabi harvestings have commenced, the family is better off.

Mauza Hatana, pargana Kosi.

A cultivator.

Naubat, son of Tunda, caste Ját, is a cultivator, and holds 30 kutcha bíghas of land. He has one bullock for his field work.

In kharíf last he sowed cotton in five and juár-bajra in 10 bíghas. The whole crop failed, and the only produce was about four loads of fodder.

He borrowed Rs. 50 in cash and grain from a banker of mauza *Hatin* in the Gurgaon district, and paid out of that Rs. 11-10-0 as rent to the landlord, and spent Rs. 15 on the seed of present rabi.

He has a wife and a mother-in-law to support. In ordinary seasons they eat three times a day; but in November and December they took to eat only twice a day. The months of January and February were still worse for them, as they could not afford to have more than one meal, and even this had the half mixture of green vegetables or *ság*. They were badly off for clothing, and could purchase nothing new.

His gram field is expected to yield 25 maunds of grain, out of which he expects to pay Rs. 12 as rent, to pay part of his loan, and to retain something for the support of his family.

He now eats with his family twice a day, but is not yet able to afford a third meal.

They all suffered from fever, but are now in better health.

Mauza Sirthla, pargana Kosi.

A labourer.

Nanhé, son of Jas Ram, Chamár, is a labourer, and has a wife with a boy about two years old.

The husband sells grass and firewood which he brings from the jungle, and the wife earns a little by grinding corn. Both of them thus earn sometimes one anna and sometimes two annas a day. During the time of scarcity they took to eat sometimes once and sometimes twice a day, as the number of their meals depended entirely on the amount of their daily earnings.

The husband had a *dohra*, which served him for a quilt in the winter; but the wife was quite unprovided for. She made her dress, therefore, to serve her for a quilt at night. When hard-pressed by winter, they took themselves to the fireside at night.

They had had no new clothing this year as in past years.

Since the rabi harvestings have commenced, both wife and husband go to the field for work, and take their food twice a day as ever. They also suffered from fever for some time.

Mauza Sirthla, pargana Kosi.

A cultivator.

Ram Lal, son of Khaira Ját, is a cultivator, and holds 30 kutcha bíghas of land in the village. He had a bullock which died about a month ago. He has a wife and a boy about 13 years old. He tilled 20 bíghas *khám* in kharíf, out of which he had cotton in four, juár in 10, guár in three, and bájra in three bíghas; but the produce was very poor. The cotton crop failed, and its produce was worth Rs. 4 only. The guár field produced nothing but a few maunds of fodder and three maunds of urd. Green guár plants were given to the bullock for fodder. There was no bájra produce at all.

The kharíf rent was Rs. 10, which he paid by the sale proceeds of his produce.

He took a loan in grain from a banker who lives in mauza Bartai in the Bhartpur State, and took his meals twice a day. The same banker gave him seed for the rabi. But his gram produce is said to have been injured in part by insects, and the outturn is not expected to be good as usual.

The husband had had a *dohra* and the son a *chaddar* only, and both of them used to sleep together in the same clothing. The wife had no other cloth but her dress, which answered her for a quilt at night. They used in good years to spend Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 on clothing; this year they have spent nothing.

They now take full meals twice a day.

Mauza Nabipur, pargana Kosi.

A cultivator.

Chita, son of Doji, caste *Dhimar*, is a cultivator, and holds five pucka bíghas of land, out of which he sowed three bíghas with juár and urd in kharíf last; but the land did not produce anything, as the crop was for days under water. He has now sown gram in two bíghas, but the produce is said to be poor. Chita and his brother, Tulba, live together. There are six persons in the household, but only the two brothers are able to work. They make baskets and sell them at Kosi, getting sometimes three annas and sometimes two and a half annas only in the day. With this sum they used to buy grain daily, and their mother used to bring *ság* from the fields for their food. The family used to get two *chapátis* each with a small quantity of boiled *ság* once a day. In other years they used to take their meals twice a day.

Last year they purchased quilts; but they could not make any this season. There were three quilts altogether in the family this season: one of them was utilized by the children, one by their old mother, and one by these two brothers.

Both brothers have been suffering from fever for some time: have now received fever pills.

Mauza Nabipur, pargana Kosi.

A labourer.

Nanhé, son of Mathé, caste *Koli*, stated a weaver by profession; but *there was no sale for cloth this year, and he therefore had recourse to labour.* He has a wife and a son about 12 years of age. The husband only used to go out to work, and the wife with her son brought in *ság* from the fields. The income from labour was one anna or one anna and a half daily, and with the grain bought with this sum and *ság* the family subsisted. When pressed by hunger they would often eat green *ság*, and could not have patience to wait till it was boiled.

Nanhé had had a *galef*, a *dohra*, and a *gudri*. The first two were used by Nanhé and his son, and the latter by his wife; but they often felt cold, and therefore slept by the fire. They could not make any clothing this cold weather: they used to make a new *galef* and a new *mirzai* every year.

Early in February he sold his *dohra* for 14 annas, and bought grain. Now that he can get a sale for cloth, he has resumed his old trade, and his wife with her boy go to field labour. They thus get food twice a day now, and live in comparative comfort.

Mauza Kamar, pargana Kosi.

A labourer.

Mangtu, son of Neta, Chamár, is a labourer, and has a wife with a girl about two years old. During the last rains, both husband and wife used to cut grass, and sell it at about one anna a day. With this they bought the cheapest grain and gave themselves one meal a day. Later the husband worked at cleaning cotton, which gave him one anna a day. The wife used to grind corn and bring some gram leaves from the fields. This changed their diet, as they then took to eat bread with *ság*, but only once a day.

They had only one *gudri*; when they felt cold they sat or slept by the fire. In other years the family used to buy about Rs. 2 worth cloth for their clothing.

Since the rabi harvesting began, both wife and husband bring about two seers of grain daily, and take their meals twice a day.

Mangtu is about 23 years old, his usual food in good times was one and a half seers of grain daily.

Mangtu is still suffering from fever, and has now received fever pills.

Mauza Kamar, pargana Kosi.

A cultivator.

Munna, son of Gopal Ját, is a cultivator, and holds 20 kutcha bíghas of land in the village.

He sowed juár-mung in 10, bájra in four, and cotton in three kutcha bíghas, and the produce was as follows :—

Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 seers.
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 maund.
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 seers.
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Rs. worth.

The kharíf rent amounted to Rs. 14, of which Rs. 4 have been paid, and the rest is in arrears.

He has a son and a daughter in the family. The son is 18 and the daughter 15 years old. The daughter was married about five years ago, and the son is still unmarried.

For some time they lived on the field produce, and when their grain in stock ran short, they commenced cutting and selling grass, which brought them about two annas a day. With this income they could have their meals only once a day, though they were in the habit of taking their meals three times a day in other seasons.

They had had a worn-out *dohra* and an old *gudri*. The father and son used the former, and the daughter the latter. They betook themselves to the fireside when feeling very cold.

In other years they spent about Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 on clothing.

They have now harvested the gram they sowed in three kutcha bíghas, and take their meals twice a day.

Mauza Gindoi, pargana Kosi.

A cultivator.

Bhiman, son of Gordhan, caste Ját, is a cultivator, and his family consists of five persons—

Bhiman and his wife.	Hukmi, his nephew.
His son, 12 years old.	Hukmi's wife.

All of them live together, and hold seven pucka bíghas of land ; in four bíghas they sowed cotton, juár in one and a half bíghas, bájra in one bígha, and san in half bígha. The crop was less than half the average, and the money value was as follow :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Uncleaned cotton, 2½ maunds	...	...	...	...	10	4	0
Juár, 1½ „	...	...	...	...	3	8	0
Bájra, ½ „	...	...	...	...	1	4	0
San	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
				Total	17	0	0

With this produce they passed two and a half months, and put in rabi seed in their do-fasli land. In December their stock of grain was exhausted, and the men went out for daily labour. The women earned a little by grinding, and they got enough for one meal a day.

The day they could not get work they got nothing to eat but *ság*.

They sold their bullock for payment of their rent. They had had only three quilts or *gudris* in the house, one of which was used by Bhiman and his son, the second by Hukmi, and the third by the two wives.

In other seasons they used to spend a few rupees on clothing ; but this time they spent only Rs. 2 in the clothing of their wives.

In other seasons they used to take their meals three times a day, but this year they could afford to eat only once and sometimes twice a day. Since the rabi harvest began there is work in the fields, and they get two meals a day.

Mausa Gindoi, pargana Kosi.

A labourer.

Arjan, son of Chutta Ját, lives with his wife : no family. He was unable to do any work, as he has been suffering from dysentery for the last three months: his cousin, Lachi, helped him by a present of some grain, and so did Lajjaram, lambardár and Girwar, pattidár. His wife earned a little by labour and brought *ság* from the fields. She thus maintained herself and her husband. He is now able to go to field for labour, and both of them now take their meals both morning and evening.

They had had two quilts with them made up last year, and these kept them going during the last cold weather. In other years the husband provided himself and his wife with suitable clothing; but he could not afford to do so this time.

Ordinarily, they eat three times a day; but this cold weather they could afford only one meal a day.

Rája Gadhi Mazra Phalen, pargana Kosi.

A cultivator.

Sukhi, son of Sahib Ram, Ját, is a cultivator, and owns one bullock. He holds 40 kutcha bíghas of land, out of which he had cotton in three, juár in eight, guár in four, and bájra in four kutcha bíghas. He also sub-let 10 bíghas of land to Nanwan Chamár on the same rent at which he had got it from the landlord. Nanwan sowed juár in this land.

Sukhi's field produce was as below :-

Cotton	...	...	...	2 maunds.
Juár-urd	...	...	...	8½ „
Mung in the bájra field			...	2½ „

The bájra produce being very poor was eaten green: guár plants served the bullock for his fodder.

He received Rs. 4 as rent from Nanwan Chamár for the land sub-let to him, sold cotton for Rs. 10, and four maunds urd-juár for Rs. 7-8-0, and thus paid Rs. 21-8-0 to the zamíndár as his kharíf rent.

After all he saved seven maunds of grain with which he supported his family, giving them one or two meals a day.

Khushal, lambardár, gave him seed with which he sowed gram in six kutcha bíghas. The estimated outturn is nine maunds, out of which he intends to pay the lambardár his rent, and price of seed as well.

He had a new quilt made this season, and put a seer of cotton into it. He had besides that a pair of *dhotis* and a *mirzai*, and the wife had only two suits of clothes, which she used as a quilt at night.

In other years they had three meals a day; but this season only one or two.

Since the rabi harvesting began they have their meals twice a day. The husband suffered from fever for a month and a half, and the wife is still suffering from asthma.

Rája Gadhi Mazra Phalen, pargana Kosi.

A labourer.

Bhura, son of Purna, Chamár, is a labourer, and has a wife with a girl about seven years old. It was their practice this season to bring in fuel from the jungle, and sell it in Kosi for an anna or one anna and a half. With this they bought gram and ate once a day. They cooked half the flour in bread, and boiled the other half with *ság*.

They had had only one quilt or *gudri* for the whole family, and could not afford to make a new one this season. The family did not suffer from sickness, but the

wife and husband have not had enough to eat: both of them now go to field work, and bring three seers of grain daily. They have now two meals a day, and there is plenty of work to be had, and they have now ample labour in the village.

Mauza Tumola, pargana Kosi.

A cultivator.

Hira Singh, son of Patram, caste Brahman, is a cultivator, and holds 20 bíghas khám in the village. He put cotton seed in four and juár in 11 bíghas, but the crops failed, as they were for weeks under water. As soon as the water subsided, he tilled those lands, and put in the gram seed in them and also in other five bíghas that he had reserved for the rabi sowings.

He has no wife, but four sons who are unmarried, and the youngest is 12 years old.

Having lost their kharíf, the father and sons had no other alternative but to live on labour, and so the eldest son sought an employment under a Bania in the village at Rs. 2-8-0 a month. The second son commenced cleaning cotton; while the father with his youngest sons looked for other miscellaneous work in the village.

Their daily income thus amounted to four annas a day, and with this they took their meals once and sometimes twice a day. The father with his two sons then fell sick, and consequently they passed several weeks with the utmost difficulty. While sick, the family had very little to eat sometimes.

They have now harvested their own rabi crop, and take their meals three times a day as usual.

They had three old quilts with which they passed the winter. They used to spend about Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 on clothing in other seasons; but none this time. Hira Singh's two sons are still attacked with fever now and then.

Mauza Tumola, pargana Kosi.

A labourer.

Ram Bakhsh, son of Gopal, caste Khatík, is a labourer. He was formerly a chaukidár, and was dismissed for some fault about two years ago. He lives ever since on labour. He has a wife and a boy about eight years old.

Six months ago he had an abscess on his back a little below the neck, and he suffered from that for two and a half months. His wife tried her best to earn by labour as much as she possibly could; but as this was not sufficient, she was compelled to send her boy to beg alms in the village. With all these exertions, the family received only one meal consisting of coarse flour boiled in water. The day she could not get labour was passed over with very little or without any food at all. They suffered from this calamity till the gram plants in fields brought forth their leaves, and then the woman used to bring a sufficient quantity of *ság*, cut it into very small pieces, and cook it as bread mixed with flour, or boil the same with a small quantity of flour. They now had a couple of *chapátis* with *ság* as their meal once and sometimes twice a day.

They thus maintained themselves till the middle of March, when the harvesting season commenced. The woman now gets two seers of grain daily by field work, and provides the family with their meals twice a day.

Ram Bakhsh is still too weak to work. During the cold weather, Ram Bakhsh had a worn-out *razái*, and his wife an old *gudri*. In other seasons they spent about Rs. 2 on clothing; but nothing this time. This season they had one and sometimes two meals, against three meals in ordinary seasons. Ram Bakhsh has received some assistance from the tahsíl.

Mauza Gauhari, pargana Kosi.

A cultivator.

Tunda, son of Balwant, is a cultivator, and holds 14 pucka bíghas of land in the village; of this he sowed eight bíghas 16 biswas in kharíf, *viz.*—

Cotton in	...	...	...	... 3 pucka bíghas.
Chari in...	...	...	...	... 1 bígha 3 biswas.
Bájra and guár in	...	...	...	... 1 bígha 17 biswas.
Juár-urd in	...	...	...	... 2 bíghas 16 biswas.

One bígha 11 biswas of cotton was under water for some time, and produced nothing. The remaining one bígha nine biswas produced two maunds uncleaned cotton, which was sold for Rs. 10. Chari, bájra, and guár served the bullock for his fodder, and two bíghas 16 biswas produced one maund juár and one and a quarter maunds urd only.

He has a wife and three girls in the family, the eldest being nine, the second five, and the third about one and a half years old. The eldest daughter was betrothed in November last to a boy in mauza Baroka in the Gurgaon district, for which Tunda received a present of Rs. 12, and he paid this sum to the zamíndár in part of his kharíf rent.

With his kharíf produce he supported his family for two and a half months, *viz.*, up to the end of "Mágh" or January. During this interval of time, one seer of coarse flour was cooked as *dalia* in the morning, and another seer of flour was cooked as bread at night. The two young girls used to go and eat wild plums in jungle during the daytime.

When the stock of their kharíf produce was exhausted, the wife early in February took out the cotton from the *lihâf* or quilt made in last year, and spun thread, which fetched her one anna a day or one seer of grain, in which she mixed two seers of *gular* fruit, and then cooked food for the family.

They thus passed 20 days, and when there was no more cotton in hand, they got a loan of 20 seers grain from their neighbours and relations on the prospect of their rabi produce. This kept the family on till the *Holi*, and then the family found that their own barley field was able to maintain them. The family then with great rejoicings visited their field in the morning, picked up the ripe ears, and parched them then and there for their meal. A week after they found gram also in their field ready for their food, and they commenced eating that both *kutcha* and *pucka*.

For about 20 days after *Holi* they could not get bread to eat, but green food; but when the rabi harvest began, they were able to have their meals both morning and evening.

His rabi field consists of five pucka bíghas and four biswas barley, and one bígha 11 biswas of bejhar. The outturn is expected to be good. From it they intend to pay Rs. 23 as rent, and keep the rest for their use.

During the past cold weather, they had had three quilts with them: one of them was utilized by the wife, the second by the two girls, and the third by the husband. The wife used to sleep in a *kotha*, where they had spread *bhusa* with a view to keep them warm, while the husband slept in a thatched room alongside his bullock, where he provided himself with the grass bedding.

Last year Tunda bought a pair of *dhotis* for Re. 1-8-0, a turban for Re. 1-1-0, and spent Rs. 3 in the clothing of his wife and children. They could not afford to buy any clothes this year.

In ordinary seasons they had three meals a day. Tunda suffered from fever for about two months, but is now better.

Mauza Gauhari, pargana Kosi.

A labourer.

Kallu, son of Parshadi, Ját, is a labourer. The family consists of his wife, his grandmother, and two brothers. One brother is 16 and the other about 12 years of age. Kallu and his brother used to work in the village, and earn about three annas a

day, which gave them three seers of grain, with half of which they cooked *dalia* mixed with *ság* in the morning, and with the other half they had *chapátis* in the evening. But the day they could not get work they maintained themselves and their family on *ság*, *gular*, and wild plums.

They thus existed till the middle of March, when the harvest began, and then they got ample labour in the fields. Ever since they earn sufficient to give all of them food twice a day.

In ordinary seasons they used to take their meals three times.

During the winter season, they had had three *gudris*, one of which was utilized by their old grandmother, the second by his two brothers, and the third by himself.

Partap, lambardár, gave them *gratis* about three maunds of *bhusa*, which served the family for their beddings in a room, and all of them used to sleep thereon with a view to keep them warm.

Kallu and his brother are still suffering from the *chauthiya* fever for the last six months, and the pills given to them from tahsíl have done them no good.

Kallu's wife also suffered from fever for some months, but is now well.

Mauza Kharot, pargana Kosi.

A labourer.

Naina, son of Heta, caste Gadaria, is a labourer. He has a family of six, *viz.*,—

(1) he himself, about 25 years old;
(2) his wife;
(3) his brother, 20 years old;
(4) his brother's wife;
(5) a boy eight years old;
(6) his mother.

Both brothers earned by labour about three annas a day, and with this they bought three seers of grain, which gave their meal once a day. The day they could not get labour, they subsisted on *ság* and *gular*.

Such was the case with them till the middle of March, when the harvest began, and they now earn sufficient to provide the family with two meals a day. In other seasons they used to eat three times a day.

Each of the two brothers had a blanket, and the women had nothing but their usual dress, which answered them for quilts at night. The whole family used to sit and sleep by the fireside at night.

Both brothers have been suffering from fever for some months, and they have become very thin.

In other seasons they used to provide themselves and their family with suitable clothing, which cost them about Rs. 4 or Rs. 5; but they could not do so this season.

Mauza Kharot, pargana Kosi.

A cultivator.

Indar, son of Mansukh, caste Brahman, is a cultivator, and holds 40 pucka bíghas of land, of which he sowed 30 bíghas with kharíf; but his fields were all under water for weeks, and they produced nothing. He has the following family:—

(1) his wife;
(2) Sahib Singh, his eldest son, about 22 years old;
(3) his second son, about 15 years old;
(4) his third son, about 12 years old;
(5) his fourth son, about eight years old;
(6) his widowed daughter, about 25 years old;
(7) his daughter's son, about three years old;
(8) his eldest son's wife.

In ordinary seasons, their food amounted to nine seers of grain daily ; but it was reduced to half the quantity this season, as Ram Lal, their banker, gave them five seers of grain daily for four months, *viz.*, from September up to the end of December. He then reduced the quantity to four seers, which he continued giving them daily up to the middle of March.

As the grain given to them by the banker was not sufficient to give them full meals, and as Indar with his sons had nothing to earn but to look after his fields, the women used to bring *ság* from their rabi fields, and then to cut it very thin to mix flour. Sometimes they boiled *ság* with a little quantity of flour, and then ate it either alone or with bread.

Leaving five bíghas of land, which was still under water, they had sown the rest of their land with rabi crops, which was expected to yield them a good outturn sufficient to pay their rent for both fasls, and clear up the loan they raised in grain.

During the cold weather Indar and his sons had had a *dhoti* and a worn-out *chaddar* of *garha* cloth each ; while the women had nothing but their usual dress, and with this they passed their winter. They usually sat and slept along the fireside at night.

In other seasons, they provided themselves with clothing sufficient for their comfort.

This season they had not even had the means of lighting their house at night.

All of them are now busy in reaping and gathering their crops, and take their full meals twice a day.

Indar received an advance of Rs. 8 from Government, and raised a loan of Rs. 40 from the banker for the purpose of putting seed in his rabi land.

This village suffered more than any other in the pargana from excessive rain, and the whole kharíf instalment was suspended. The village produce is now good, and the zamíndárs are able to pay the whole of the Government demand.

KAMLE, *Chamár of Jait*, 30 *years old*.

1.—*Family*.—Himself. | A boy of 8 years.
Wife. | A girl of 10 do.
A boy of 15 years. | Ditto 2 do.

2.—*Crop and cultivation*.—Cultivates 17 fields in all—

				Rs.	a.	p.
12 bíghas 17 biswas or 7·57 acres as occupancy-tenant at rent	...	25	11	0
4 „ 2 „ or 2·47 „ non-occupancy ditto	...	9	12	0
16 „ 19 „ 10·04		39	9	0

In rabi 1294 fasli only three bíghas 18 biswas were sown with grain. His fields are canal-irrigated, but no water could be had for rabi. In this 10 maunds of grain were raised, which was sold to a Bania at the rate of 25 or 26 seers a rupee, say for Rs. 16.

In kharíf 1295 fasli crops sown were—

Juar, urd, patsan, til,	in 7 bíghas 6 biswas	(in five bíghas arhar as well).
Cotton, arhar, patsan, til,	in 4 „ 7 „	(in over three bíghas moth as well).
Bájra, mung,	in 2 „ 7 „	(in one bígha four biswas arhar, til, patsan as well).
Indigo	in 2 „ 11 „	
Hemp	... 6 „	
Ramas	... 2 „	

He says cotton was weeded three times, and that eight men weeded a bígha a day : they were paid six pice to two annas. Supposing they only got an anna each (and this is fair, as he probably helped them in turn), the cost of weeding would be Rs. 6-8-0.

Nothing was paid for weeding the other crops: most of the juár was destroyed by pigs, and only four maunds were produced, which he and his family ate. Bájra suffered too, and only two maunds were produced, part of which was sold at 20 seers a rupee for Rs. 2; the remaining maund he ate. The indigo was sold for Rs. 16, at the rate of Rs. 25 per 100 maunds. Each bígha of cotton produced a maund, which was sold at Rs. 3 a maund, *i.e.*, for Rs. 13 in all. The arhar was spoiled by frost and only the stalks left, which were used for thatching. Hemp was made into ropes for private use; 24 seers of til were sold for Rs. 2. Four maunds of urd and mung were produced: half was sold for Rs. 4. The five seers of ramas were eaten by the children. I omitted to make any inquiry as to seed. I doubt if any was kept back for the next year; but as the produce of juár and bájra was probably higher than stated above, the item of seed may be safely neglected.

3. *Cattle.*—Kamlé has a bullock which he bought for Rs. 20 seven years ago. When he wishes to plough, he borrows another bullock and lends his in turn. He has two cows, for which he paid Rs. 15 and Rs. 10, respectively, some years ago. The milk is used in the house. He has also a female buffalo, bought two years ago for Rs. 25. Her milk gives one-eighth seer of ghí daily, which is sold at market rates at Muttra and Brindaban, say for Rs. 22-12-0 a year.

4. *Employment.*—Kamle and his boys (as far as they are able) are employed in their fields for the best part of four months at kharíf and of three months at rabi. The rest of the year he and his eldest boy work for hire. He earns from half to two annas a day, his boy from half to one anna. Say they get regular employment for four months at an anna a day (and this estimate is as high as it is safe to take), they would earn Rs. 15-8-0. The wife is employed in household work.

5. *Food, tobacco, &c.*—Kamle eats twice in the day when he can, and in default once. In good times the household eat five seers a day: now urd and gram are being used. However, taking an average all the year round, I doubt whether three and a half or four seers or so much is the daily consumption. The children get the milk from the cows as well. According to Kamle's own story, he had in a very bad year a little over seven maunds of his own grain for consumption. Supposing this lasted the family 80 days, and during 285 days they used only three and a half seers daily, even at the rate of 20 seers a rupee, Rs. 50 would have to be spent in food. Despite this Kamle smokes two and three times a day, and spends four annas a month. Oil and salt cost him a pice a day, say Rs 5-12-0 yearly.

6. *Clothing.*—Kamle possesses two *dhotis* (price Re. 1-4-0), a *mirzai* (10 annas), a *pagri* (eight annas), and shoes (12 annas). During the cold weather at night he puts on the rags of the old clothing he has. His wife has a *lahnga* (Re. 1-4-0) and an *orhni* (eight annas). His boys have each two *dhotis*, an *angarkhi*, and shoes and *pagris;* his little girl a *ghangra* (10 annas) and a small *orhni* (six annas). He and his wife renew their clothing yearly; but the children get the cast-off clothing, and new clothing less frequently. Cost of clothing yearly is not more than Rs. 7-8-0 or Rs. 8.

7. *Dishes, &c.*—In the house Kamle has a metal *thali* (Re. 1 or Re. 1-4-0) and a *lota* or *garua* (12 annas or Re. 1) and 10 or 15 earthen vessels. The service he renders the potter is probably set-off against the services the potter renders him.

His wife has no silver ornaments, only a few pewter ones. He has to borrow a plough when required.

8. *House.*—Kamle's house has two rooms, and a thatch under which cattle are kept.

9. *Marriages and other expenses.*—Kamle says, if in funds he will spend Rs. 40 at the marriage of his son; and if not, it can be done for Rs. 10 only. Similarly, the expenses of his daughter's marriage will cost him from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

10. *Debts.*—Kamle owes roughly Rs. 70 or Rs. 80 in several quarters to Chamárs and Thákurs as well as Banias. He pays six pies in Re. 1 monthly as interest. He has had to borrow this year, and borrowed Rs. 4 lately. To sum up, the state of Kamle's accounts as stated by him stands thus:—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gram ...	16	0	0
Bájra ...	2	0	0
Indígo ...	16	0	0
Cotton ...	13	0	0
Til ...	2	0	0
Urd-mung ...	4	0	0
Ghí ...	22	12	0
Labour ...	15	4	0
Total ...	91	0	0

Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.
Weeding ...	6	8	0
Rent (out of Rs. 35-9-0) ...	32	0	0
Tobacco ...	3	0	0
Salt, oil, &c. ...	5	12	0
Clothing ...	7	8	0
Food ...	50	0	0
Total ...	104	12	0

The result is Kamle would have to borrow Rs. 13-12-0 to meet his expenses. His is a case of a cultivator of a low caste eking out the produce of his fields by labour and selling ghí. He suffers from an absentee landlord, Jait belonging to the heirs of the Lála Bábu, who are badly served by their agents. Jait is a *parão* for troops, and Kamle with the other Chamárs of the village have to give their services often for nothing.

Kamle has, I think, understated the amount of his produce, and probably kept a larger amount for his own use than he says: this would reduce the item price of food, and it has to be remembered that his statements refer to an exceptionally bad year.

ABERAM, *Thákur (Gaurwa) of Naugaun, pargana Chhata,* 40 *years.*

1. *Family*—Himself. Son aged 12 years.
Wife. Ditto 7 do.
Son aged 17 years.

2. *Crops and cultivation.*—Cultivates 21 fields in all.

					Rs.	a.	p.
7 bíghas	4 biswas,	or 4·15	acres	as occupancy-tenant at rent of	21	5	6
and 11 „	14 „	„ 6·54	„	non-occupancy ditto	23	6	6
18	18	10·69			44	12	0

Here, as is often the case in this district, a higher rent is paid for land held as occupancy tenant than for that held as tenant-at-will. The reason is, that the occupancy rates followed those of settlement which are in excess of competition rents. At rabi 1294 fasli only four bíghas three biswas were sown with gram and *dhuan* - 20 or 22 maunds of gram were produced: of this 10 were sold at the rate of 25 or 26 seers a rupee, say for Rs. 16. The rest Aberam and his family ate. Part of *dhuan* was sold for Re. 1-8-0, and rest was given to Teli to make oil of: the oil lasted him very nearly a year. In kharíf 1295 fasli crops sown were—

	Bíghas.	*biswas.*
Juár, urd, til	4	14
Juár, guár	4	2
Bájra, mung, til	0	9
Cotton, patsan, urd	5	11
Guár, chari	3	15

The cotton was only weeded twice, not thrice, and cost Re. 1 a bígha to weed, say Rs. 5-8-0 in all. Gram at rabi and cotton at kharíf were watered from canal at Re. 1-14-0 a bígha, besides this 10 annas a bígha owner's rates were paid by Aberam. Watering then would cost Rs. 24-3-0.

According to Aberam four maunds of juár were produced: it lasted him two or two and a half months for food. Urd was sold for Rs. 8 at 19 or 20 seers a

rupee. He ate the bájra before it was ripe, and it lasted him 10 or 20 days. The guár, 12 or 13 maunds, were produced and sold at 35 seers a rupee, say for Rs. 14-12-0. Cotton was sold for Rs. 25, at the rate of Rs. 4-4-0 a maund. Karbi and bhusa were sold for Rs. 5 and part kept for the cattle. Patsan was used to make ropes of. All the seeds sown were bought for Rs. 4.

Five or six seers juár per bígha was sown (this seems too high).	
Five or six seers urd per bígha was sown.	
Five seers guár	ditto.
Five seers cotton	ditto.
Three-fourths seer bájra	ditto.

The dues for village services which Aberam pays are two and a half to 10 seers to Kumhár according to crops; 20 seers yearly to Barhai for repairing plough, &c.; 20 seers or one maund yearly to Chamár who plasters house, prepares the kaliyan, winnows grain, &c.; 10 seers yearly to Lohar; 10 seers yearly to Dhobi; 10 seers yearly to Nai (more if a marriage); five or six seers to the Brahman (this is termed *siyawári*).

3. *Cattle.*—Aberam had a male buffalo, a female buffalo, and a cow. The female buffalo does not give milk. The cow's milk is partly used, part sold for Rs. 18 a year say (Aberam says he gets Rs. 3 in two months from sale).

4. *Employment.*—He and his elder son work for hire sometimes when not employed at the fields. With continuous employment for four months they would earn Rs. 15 yearly.

5. *Food, tobacco, &c.*—When he had gram, the family ate five seers daily: at other times and now, when grain is dear, only three seers or less. Besides this the cow's milk is used. Just now urd and gram are used, and Aberam pays Re. 1 for 14 seers gram to his Bania. A quantity of *ság* is mixed with the gram. Aberam smokes four annas worth of tobacco monthly, and he and his family use four annas worth of salt monthly. The gram, bájra, and juár produced and not sold would last the family (say) seven months. The food for the remaining five months would not cost less than Rs. 25.

6. *Clothing.*—Aberam wears himself—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Two *dhotis*, costing	1	4	0
Angarkha	0	4	0
Pagri	0	8	0
Shoes	0	8	0
"Khor"	1	4	0

He has no blanket.

His wife wears a *lahnga* and *phariya*, costing Re. 1-8-0. His boys each wear a *dopatta* (four annas to eight annas), and a *dhoti* (four annas to eight annas), and caps (six pies each), and shoes (two and a half to four annas). Clothing, then, costs Rs. 7-8-0 yearly.

7. *Dishes, &c.*—The only metal dishes Aberam has are a *thali* (eight annas to Re. 1-4-0) and a *lota* (eight annas to Re. 1). These last him four or five years. He has a plough and a harrow.

8. *House.*—His house is a mud one with one room and an *usára*.

9. *Marriage and other expenses.*—At *Salona* and other times some 10 guests were entertained at a cost of Rs. 3. When his son is married Aberam will spend Rs. 100 if he can borrow it: if he had a daughter, he would receive Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 at her marriage (at least this is often done).

10. *Debts.*—He owes Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 to Bania: all old debt. Bania refused to lend him anything this year.

To sum up, state of Aberam's yearly account stands thus :—

Income.				*Expenditure.*			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Sale of gram ...	16	0	0	Seed	4	0	0
„ dhuán ...	1	8	0	Weeding	5	8	0
„ cotton ...	25	0	0	Salt, &c.	3	0	0
„ urd ...	8	0	0	Tobacco	3	0	0
„ juár ...	14	12	0	Clothing	7	8	0
„ karbi ...	5	0	0	Guests	13	0	0
„ milk ...	18	0	0	Canal dues	24	3	0
				Rent	44	12	0
Labour	15	0	0	Food	25	0	0
Total ...	103	4	0	Total ...	129	15	0

If the owner's rate on the irrigated area be counted as rent, Aberam pays at an all-round rate of Rs. 4-12-0 an acre. This is a high-enough rate considering the nature of the crops sown and the little use made of canal water in growing valuable crops. That it presses heavily is shown by the fact of Rs. 154 being entered as Aberam's arrears. However, I doubt whether these arrears are accurate. Naugaun is a village of Lála Badri Das, a severe landlord, who has also lending transactions with his tenants, and prefers to keep them in a state of indebtedness to him. The result of the year's operations as regards Aberam is, that he is unable to pay all his rent. However, with a more lenient landlord he would get a larger share of the produce. And the year from which the figures such as they are have been derived has been an extremely bad one.

HIRA SINGH *(30 years) and* BHURA *(younger) brothers, Mális of Hazara, pargana Chhata.*

1. *Family.*—Hira Singh. His wife.
His wife. A boy 10 years old (Hira Singh's cousin).
Bhura. Aunt (an old woman).

2. *Crops and holding.*—They cultivate 10 fields, 17 bíghas 8 biswas (10·66 acres) at a rent of Rs. 40-11-6 : no arrears. At rabi 1294 fasli crops were—

Wheat, sarson, in	6	bíghas	14	biswas.
Barley, sarson,			2	do.
Carrots,	2	bíghas	15	do.
Methi,	2	do.	11	do.
Dhuán,	1	do.	13	do.
Onions, garlic, mint, red pepper, baigan, kola, karela in patches	2 bíghas 10 biswas in all.			

Twenty maunds wheat were produced and sold for Rs. 40, at 20 seers a rupee. One maund of barley was produced, which they ate in Chaith. Sarson and dhuán were used for feeding cattle. Carrots were exchanged for urd and juár, which they ate in Pous. One maund methi was produced, which sold for Re. 1-8-0. Onions were exchanged for two maunds of grain, which lasted a month : garlic for one maund of grain, mint for 10 seers, pepper for two maunds, baigan for 20 seers, kola for 20 seers, and karela for one maund.

At kharíf 1295 fasli crops were—

Juár, urd, til (guár, patsan in part) in	2	bíghas	16	biswas.
Juár, bájra, mung, urd, til,	2	do.	14	do.
Bájra, juár,			4	do.
Pepper, ghuiyan, bhindi, torai,	1	do.	14	do.
Cotton, til, patsan, arhar, castor-oil plant,	3	do.	3	do.
Pepper, bhindi, sem, ditto,	2	do.		
Kola, karela, torai, bhindi, ditto,			14	do.

Juár was mostly destroyed by pig: and was only used as fodder for the buffaloes. The heavy rain spoiled the bájra, and it did not grow up. Urd was cut when green for the cattle, who ate the guár also. Til was sold for Rs. 2. Five seers patsan was made into rope. The goat ate the arhar, and castor-oil stalks were used for thatching. Pigs damaged the ghuiyan: what was left was sold for Rs. 2. Pepper was sold for Rs. 2 and bhindi exchanged for six seers grain. The beans were used in the house. Five maunds of cotton were produced, which was sold at Rs. 4 a maund. Rupees 2 were spent in weeding cotton: the other crops the household weeded. Enough seed was kept back for sowing the garden crops and juár and bájra, but seed for other crops had to be bought. Five seers juár and one seer bájra were sown, and a pice worth of til; six seers of cotton, costing three annas; four seers of guár, costing three annas. At rabi 25 seers wheat and 25 seers barley per bígha were sown. Cost of seed would be Rs. 7 (say).

To village servants are paid—

1 maund grain yearly to		Kumhár.
1 do.	ditto	Barhai.
20 seers	ditto	Nai.
20 do.	ditto	Chamárs.
10 do.	ditto	Dhobi.
None to Lohar.		

Fields are irrigated from a pucka well.

3. *Cattle.*—Hira Singh has two buffaloes, which he got in exchange for a bullock he paid Rs. 20 for. He has also a goat.

4. *Employment.*—He and his brother are employed in their fields all the year round. The aunt is the only member of the household who works for hire. She works for two months or so in the year, carrying vegetables, for which she gets an anna or a seer of grain daily.

5. *Food, tobacco, &c.*—The family eats five seers of grain a day, eating twice a day. They now use gram and pulses such as mung: gram is 15 seers a rupee. In Sáwan two maunds bejhar were bought at 20 seers a rupee, and they say this is all the food bought during this year. How this can be is not clear. The food-supply received in exchange, kept back, and bought only amounts to 12 maunds, only one and one-third seers a day. Juár and bájra must have yielded something. It is clear, however, five seers a day is higher than the actual consumption. Only one of the brothers smokes. Tobacco costs two annas a month; salt, &c., cost four annas a month more.

6. *Clothing.*—Each brother has—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Two *dhotis*	1	0	0
An *angarkha*	0	8	0
A *pagri*	0	3	0
Shoes	0	8	0
A blanket	1	0	0

The blanket lasts one and a half years; the rest are renewed yearly. The women have each—

	Rs.	a.	p.
A *lahnga*	1	0	0
A *phariya*	0	6	0

and no shoes. Clothing, then, costs Rs. 10-8-0 or Rs. 11 yearly.

7. *Dishes, &c.*—Hira Singh has a *lota*, two *thális*, two *belis*, a *karaha*, a *táwa*, and 10 or 12 earthen vessels. His women have no ornaments. He has a plough, harrow, well-ropes, buckets, and the like.

8. The house is a mud one with two rooms and two thatches.

9. *Marriage and other expenses.*—At *Salona*, three annas was spent on guests, at Holi Re. 1, at Diwáli 8 annas, and at Dasserah 2 annas worth of gúr. Hira Singh's father died a short time ago. Two maunds of wheat, Rs. 5 worth of gúr, Rs. 2

worth of chura, and some vegetables were spent then, say Rs. 10 in all. His sister was married not long ago: it only cost him a maund of wheat; the husband's family supplied the rest.

10. *Debts.*—Hira Singh does not know what he owes, but thinks it is about Rs. 50. The debt was contracted in his father's lifetime, and no money has been borrowed since. The account stands thus :—

Income.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Expenses.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Sale of wheat	40	0	0	Weeding	2	0	0
Do. methi	1	8	0	Clothing	10	8	0
Do. cotton	20	0	0	Grain bought	4	0	0
Do. til	2	0	0	Seeds	7	0	0
Do. pepper	2	0	0	Salt, &c.	3	0	0
Do. ghuiyan	2	0	0	Tobacco	1	8	0
Earnings	5	0	0	Entertaining	1	15	0
				Expenses at father's death ...	10	0	0
				Rent	40	11	6
Total ...	72	8	0	Total ...	80	10	6

The result is, that the expenses and the income balance, the Rs. 10 spent at father's death being an extraordinary expenditure, probably met from money in hand. This shows what can be done even in a bad year by close cultivation and hard labour. The rent is not excessive, a little over Rs. 3-12-0 an acre in khadir land. The two mális have three women and a boy to support, but still their condition is better than either the Chamár of Jait or the Thákur of Naugaun. They have more metal dishes, and can afford a blanket

Note on the food and economical condition of the agricultural and labouring classes in the Etah district, by WILLIAM CROOKE, ESQ., *Officiating Collector, prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in Government Circular No.* $\frac{588.}{I-16}$ *of the 12th January,* 1888.

1. *Scope of the inquiry.*—On receipt of the circular quoted above, I took up the inquiry into this matter myself and laid down a scheme for the collection of special statistics relating to 20 villages and 100 families in various parts of the district. The details of this investigation will be found in the appendix to this note. I also give details of the condition of nine special families, which I collected myself in the course of the recent re-settlement inquiries along the Kali Nadi and Burhganga rivers during the last cold season. These villages are, owing to inundation and soakage from the river, in a state of considerable depression, and it was, I thought, worth while to collect information more particularly about the population of this tract of country. They are certainly the worst cases to be found in this district; and if destitution or semi-starvation prevail anywhere, it is in villages of this class. The great difficulty of writing a note such as this, is that it is difficult to draw the line and define exactly what should be put in and what left out. It is practically impossible to separate the question of food-supply from the other phases of the economical condition of the people—the rent they pay, the fertility of the soil they till, the debts they owe, the general expenditure of the household, and so on. I fear that some of the facts given in this note may not be considered exactly relevant to the issue; it seems preferable, however, to run this risk, rather than to omit any information which may be of interest or value. It is also unfortunate that the orders were received for the preparation of this report so late in the camping season. Besides this, during the present year, the current work of this district which is always heavy has been increased by the re-settlement operations along the Kali Nadi and Burhganga rivers. Hence this note is by no means so complete as I could have wished. Possibly, however, the materials will be found sufficient to supply an answer to the special point laid down for inquiry. I may perhaps also say that in 1882, when I had been for some time in charge of the Awa estate, where I had unusually favourable opportunities for making inquiries into the economical

position of the agricultural and labouring population, I compiled a note on the subject, a copy of which is, I believe, before Government. I have in some cases in the present report merely repeated the results at which I then arrived after very careful and systematic inquiry.

2. *Estimate of a small tenant's income and expenditure.*—The first thing to be done in making this investigation seemed to me to attempt to draw up a budget or profit and loss account of an average cultivator. Some attempts to do this will also be found in the appendix. The following estimate is the result of a recent meeting of the most experienced cultivators and agents of the Rája of Awa. I collected them together, and asked them to make an estimate of the income and expenditure of a man owner of one pair of oxen and a single plough, and cultivating a patch of average land irrigated from a well. The following was the result. The holding of such a tenant would be ten *pucka* bíghas or about 5½ acres. This would be cropped half in the rabi and half in the kharíf. The crops grown, outturn, and value of the produce of such a holding would be approximately as follows :—

Income.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Kharíf harvest.						
One and a half bíghas cotton, producing	10	maunds, valued at	...	40	0	0
One bígha maize, ditto	4½	ditto	...	7	8	0
One bígha *juár*, ditto	1½	ditto	...	2	8	0
Stalks of juár used for fodder	...	...	...	9	0	0
Pulse grown with fodder	...	...	...	2	0	0
One bígha sugarcane, producing	14	maunds. gúr, valued at	...	50	0	0
Half bígha millet fodder	...	...	...	4	8	0
Castor-oil grown on the sides of the fields		...	...	3	0	0
Carrots	...	...	...	7	0	0
Hemp	...	...	...	4	0	0
		Total kharíf	...	129	8	0
Rabi harvest.						
Two and a half bíghas wheat, producing	15	maunds, valued at	...	37	8	0
Two and a half bíghas bejhar, ditto	15	ditto	...	30	0	0
Chaff of bejhar ditto	60	ditto	...	12	0	0
Mustard		...	...	5	0	0
		Total rabi	...	84	8	0
		GRAND TOTAL FOR BOTH HARVESTS	...	214	0	0

Expenses.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Rent	...	75	0	0
Replacement of oxen, which cost Rs. 60 and last for six years	...	10	0	0
Seed-grain for the kharíf	...	5	0	0
Ditto rabi	...	8	8	0
One well-bag, with oil	...	5	0	0
Ropes	...	1	8	0
Plough	...	2	0	0
Spades and other tools	...	2	8	0
Feed of cattle for eight months, excluding the rains	...	24	0	0
Three weedings of cotton	...	2	8	0
Two weedings of maize...	...	1	0	0
One weeding of juár	...	0	8	0
Four weedings and hoeings of sugarcane	...	8	0	0
Six waterings of sugarcane	...	1	8	0
Cost of manufacturing sugar	...	10	8	0
Hire and repairs of mill	...	4	0	0
Watering wheat and barley	...	5	10	0
Threshing and cleaning wheat and barley	...	1	0	0
Total, charges	...	168	2	0
Total, income	...	214	0	0
Balance of profit	...	45	14	0

Supposing such a family to consist of four persons—the father and mother, a lad, and a child—they would consume three seers of grain per diem, which, at an average

6864

cost of 25 seers per rupee, would be Rs. 43 per annum. Clothes for the family would cost Rs. 8. His expenditure thus on the absolute necessaries of life would be in all about Rs. 51 per annum : thus resulting in an annual deficit of about Rs. 5. This, indeed, is the result of several attempts which I have made from time to time to strike out a balance-sheet for a man of this class. At the same time the estimate of his household expenditure must be taken with some qualification. It leaves out of account the vegetables, pottage, and small supplies of food derived from the cultivator's field: and what is more important it omits the large supply of valuable food to be derived from a buffalo which such cultivators very commonly keep. In the Awa report, to which I have already referred, I have gone at length into this question, and need not repeat it here.

3. *Prices of food-grains.*—In dealing with the condition of the labouring and cultivating classes the question of the prices of food-grains is one of primary importance. The figures for this district are not readily accessible; but the whole subject has been so carefully worked out by Mr. R. S. Whiteway in his Muttra Settlement Report, that his figures may be safely accepted. The condition of two districts is very similar.

Settlement Report, page 89.—He begins by saying: "There are two sets of prices in this district. They are the prices which govern the transactions in the open market, that is the *bazaar* price: and those which govern the transactions between grain-dealers and the producers, or *harvest* prices. Between the two there must necessarily be a difference, representing the profit to the grain-dealer after his purchase and the paying of the cost of carriage to the market. So much profit is perfectly legitimate; but the grain-dealing class comprises a guild or fraternity, to which not only no outsider not of the caste can get admittance, but which also monopolizes the money-lending or banking trade. Thus the members, be they Banias or zamíndárs, can compel the producer, who lives solely by the advances they grant him, to bring his produce to their shops, and prevent him getting the full market value for his crops. The cultivator is therefore not only crippled by the heavy interest he has to pay, but also by the low prices he is compelled to receive for his produce." Mr. Whiteway has investigated for this part of the country the changes in prices during three great periods—the first prior to the famine of 1837-38; the second from that famine to the mutiny; and the third from the mutiny up to recent years. He shows the respective prices of wheat and barley during these periods to have been in seers to the rupee—

	Wheat.	*Barley.*
	Srs.	Srs.
First period	41·4	59·0
Second do.	39·4	58·2
Third do.	25·7	35·8

Similarly, for the coarser grains we find that, comparing the periods before and after the mutiny, there has been a rise of 45 per cent. in gram, 52 per cent. in bejhar (barley and peas), and 38 in juár. Mr. Whiteway sums up by saying that, as compared with the last settlement, "the cultivator can now get 50 per cent. more for his produce." Against this must be set the considerable enhancements of rent which followed the current settlements in this and neighbouring districts. But, on the other hand, Mr. Whiteway's figures go down only to 1876, and do not take account of the great rise in prices which has occurred in recent years owing to the extension of railways and foreign exports. This rise in prices at present shows every sign of permanence, and we shall probably never have wheat for any long time cheaper than 20 seers to the rupee, while 30 seers will be about the maximum rate for most of the coarser grains. Now, this rise in prices would undoubtedly have in a great measure recouped the cultivator for the unfavourable seasons of recent years, particularly in regard to the coarser autumn grains, were he in a position to realize the profits himself. Unfortunately this has not been generally the case. Much of the grain has fallen into the hands of the Bania. There are few cultivators in such independent

circumstances as to be able to dispose of their produce independently of the grain-dealer: and a succession of indifferent harvests, such as we have lately experienced, tends to place the cultivating classes more and more at the mercy of the mahájan. This is a fact in the social economy of the tenantry which is, I venture to believe, not kept as steadily in view as it should be. What I desire to point out is this: we all admit the destructive influence of a famine on cultivators. The effects of such a disaster are only too palpable; but we do not, I think, quite realize that a partial failure of the coarser grains repeated for two or three successive seasons has nearly as ruinous an effect. It plunges the cultivator at once into debt and delays almost indefinitely the time when he can shake himself free of the money-lender and dispose of his grain to advantage. And this is, I believe, one way of explaining the assertion which is universally believed by natives, that the cultivator is not so well off nowadays as in the time of the mutiny. Taking prices into consideration his circumstances should be steadily improving: that he has not advanced in the same ratio in which the value of his produce has increased must, I think, be regarded as certain. It would be out of place now to discuss the causes of this. No doubt many causes are at work—the action of the Civil Courts, the weakening of the soil by over-cropping under the stimulus of canal irrigation, the excessive growth of the population under our rule of peace, and the rise in rents combined with the breaking up of inferior lands may be all factors in the problem.

4. *The field labourer and artizan.*—While, then, the small cultivator has been unable to reap the full advantage of the rise in the value of his produce, those who are best inclined to judge are of opinion that the condition of the field labourer and artizan is superior to what it was about a generation ago. But as it is this class which is more popularly supposed to suffer from the want of common necessaries of life, it may be worthwhile considering what the wages of such people are in this part of the country, and how they are paid. To begin with: the man who cultivates with a single plough, employs as a rule no permanent labourer. If he is a low-caste man, such as a Chamár or Lodha, his own labour and that of his family (his women-kind having no objection to field work) are sufficient to work his farm. It is only at special times—such as for weeding, irrigation, or harvesting—that he employs extra labour at all. But a man who has a couple of ploughs and four oxen must keep a hired labourer unless he happens to have grown-up sons or other relations living with him and partners in his holding. Such labourers get wages at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem, which are paid by village custom partly in cash and partly in kind—a fact which is of vital importance from the point of view of the labourer, since the price of food-grains has so largely increased. The labourer as a rule takes in cash only the amount he requries for his actual personal expenses, such as purchase of clothes, &c. For casual labour the prevailing rates are six, seven, or at the highest eight pice per diem for men, five pice for women, and four pice for boys and girls. The harvest wages I shall describe later on. These wages are almost invariably paid in grain at the current *village* rate, which is generally as much as 10 per cent. cheaper than the *market* rate. The highest rates are naturally given at those seasons when work is pressing and there is a demand for labour, such as weeding, irrigation, and harvesting. For digging, manuring, and other work requiring manual strength, the rates are always at the maximum. Only the strongest men are selected for such work, and seldom or ever get less than the equivalent of two annas per diem. Reaping, however, is paid for in a different way. During the day the owner of the field watches how his labourers are working. In the evening he invariably gives each man *three* bundles of the cut crop, but they are made smaller or larger according to his merits. The master by experience knows very closely the equivalent of grain which each bundle represents. The inferior class of workmen even can usually make as much as one and a half anna per diem. Those who are best competent to express an opinion in such matters believe that the remuneration of agricultural labour has increased as much as 50 per cent. during the last generation; and there can, I think, be no

doubt that this class are on the whole much better off than they used to be, and are on the whole perhaps in a state of greater comfort than the lower stratum of cultivators. The reason of this appears to be that they are paid in a great measure in grain at cheap village rates; and as no Bania will lend money to such a man, they have escaped the incubus of debt. Again the opening up of the country and large public works have done a great deal for the average labourer. This year, for instance, thousands of them found employment on the canal works at Nadrai, where the Public Works Department have been recently distributing as much as half a lakh a month in labour. Many, too, of this class have been employed by contractors in burning bricks or lime. On the Nadrai works at present a good average labourer can easily make as much as three annas per diem. During my recent survey of the distressed villages on the Kali Nadi and Burhganga, I found that a large proportion of the able-bodied population was at work at Nadrai. An opening like this has given the field labourer a chance of making his own terms with those cultivators or landlords farming their own lands who require labour.

5. *The village artizan.*—In a still greater degree the same stimulus has acted on certain classes of artizans, particularly masons, blacksmiths, and carpenters. The wages of such people have gone up by leaps and bounds since employment opened on public works. As far as I can judge, their pay has about doubled within the last generation; and large numbers of men from other castes have been attracted to this kind of more remunerative labour. The old guild or caste organization which controlled these trades has distinctly relaxed. I found, for instance, the other day, on the new jail buildings at Etah, a number of Chamárs of a neighbouring village who used quite recently to be glad to work in the civil station as grasscutters on Rs. 4 per mensem employed as masons at six and eight annas a day. And this rise in wages has been in some cases accompanied by a desire to claim a higher social status than they hitherto enjoyed. Thus quite recently the carpenters of the town of Jalesar held a meeting, declared themselves to be Brahmans, assumed the sacred string, and indignantly refused to defile themselves by repairing the municipal conservancy carts—a class of work to which in former times they never dreamed of objecting.

6. *The begár or village drudge.*—The last and lowest class of the labouring population comes now to be considered: I mean the people known collectively as the *begár* of the village, or persons who are liable to perform certain compulsory duties for the landlord and other residents. These people are never paid in cash, but by village custom are considered entitled to special perquisites and allowances at harvest. In the first place their wives and children have by immemorial privilege the right of gleaning. Not that the cultivator carries out the rule of the Mosaic law, which gave a sheaf forgotten in the field, the gleanings, and the corn growing in the corners to "the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow." His rule is that the village menials are allowed to come in and glean; but they have to surrender to the owner in some places half and in other places two-thirds of the produce. When the grain is threshed, the artizans and menials get their perquisites. The man who does blacksmith's and carpenter's work gets in this way 25 seers of grain per plough at each harvest; this being given in barley mixed with gram or peas (bejhar) at the rabi, and maize or juár millet at the kharíf harvest. The Chamár in consideration of repairing the well water-bag, providing leather straps and whips, and helping in cleaning the grain, similarly gets 20 seers at each harvest per plough. The washerman *(dhobi)* gets the same. Many give the same amount of grain to the Kahár or *bhisti* who keep their houses supplied with water during the year; but among the lower class of cultivators or field-labourers the women of the family have to do this work themselves. Similarly, the potter (Kumhár) in consideration of providing the household with earthen pots during the year gets 10 seers of grain per plough per harvest. The local priest (Kherapat) who lights the Holi fire and looks after the village ghosts gets two and a half seers per plough at each harvest. So, too, beggars and

the wandering *faqir* or *jogi*, in whose round the village lies, get a handful or two according to the piety or generosity of the owner. The light grain and sweepings of the threshing-floor are the Chamár's privilege in consideration of the help he gives in threshing and winnowing. The meat of dead cattle also falls to him; but he does not get the skin. If an animal dies, the hide goes to the owner, and the Chamár expects 10 or 15 seers of course as the *rangái* or fee for curing it. In some cases he is expected to mend shoes for nothing. This is much better than the rule in the Eastern districts, where the Chamár can claim the hide, and has thus a direct incentive to poison cattle. Now, these are on the whole very liberal allowances, considering the duties for which they are the recognized equivalent: and like anything which a native can claim in the shape of a perquisite for doing something neither definite nor difficult are very highly valued: so much so, that there is great competition among such people for these privileges. They are rigidly and punctually claimed: the right descends from father to son: they greatly resent the intrusion of strange families who might possibly encroach on their rights, and they strictly boycott a man who withholds their perquisites. Nothing is more ridiculous than to call such people drudges and slaves. On the contrary, they are a decided power in the rural community. There can be no question but that they have greatly improved in position and become much more independent under our rule. Old Thákur landlords have often complained bitterly to me of the insolence of this class, the fact being that they are no longer inclined to submit to bullying and drudgery. They know their rights, and are determined to assert them.

7. *Expenditure on marriages, funerals, &c.*—All through the appendix will be found examples of debt incurred on account of marriage and funeral expenses. I have thought it worthwhile collecting a little more detailed information about it, as it forms a very important factor in the domestic economy of the cultivator. My inquiries may be summarized as follows: I take merely the class with which this note is more immediately concerned, the case of the cultivator with one plough and a pair of oxen who would cultivate on an average 10 *pucka* bíghas, or (say) 5½ acres. If such man is a Chamár by caste, his daughter's marriage costs from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35; if he is a Káchhi or Lodha, Rs. 50; if he is a Brahman or Thákur, Rs. 100. In the marriage of a son the estimate of expenditure is at least double what it is for a daughter, the reason being that when a man marries his son he has to entertain in three places—first at his own house when he is starting with the procession; next at the bride's house; and, lastly, at his own again when he returns. A typical case of this kind is that of a Káchhi cultivator at Awa who recently married his daughter. This man cultivates with a plough and a single pair of oxen. His marriage expenses were as follows:—

Given to the bride's father

	Rs.	a.	p.
Given at the bride's door in cash when the procession arrived... ...	10	0	0
Given in cash at the *lagan* (or fixing of the wedding day)	10	0	0
Sent in advance by the barber	2	4	0
Given at the first meeting with the bride	10	0	0
Total cash ...	32	4	0

Feeding expenses.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar	11	0	0
Rice	15	0	0
Ghí	5	0	0
Miscellaneous	4	0	0
Total ...	35	0	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	67	4	0

Another man in the same rank of life lately married his son, and his bill was-

	Rs.	a.	p.
Seven maunds wheat	14	0	0
Ghi	11	0	0
Oil	9	0	0
Sugar	4	0	0
Vegetables	2	0	0
Clothes and vessels given to the bride	12	0	0
Jewellery given to the bride	32	0	0
Hire of five carts for the procession	11	0	0
Dancing-girls	6	0	0
Fireworks	5	0	0
Alms to beggars	22	0	0
To barbers and Brahmans	14	0	0
Miscellaneous	5	0	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	147	0	0

This man's father died lately, and he spent on his funeral ceremonies as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Burning the corpse	2	0	0
Ceremony on 10th day	5	0	0
Oil	1	0	0
Grain	0	8	0
Given on 13th day to the Maha-Brahman	10	0	0
Given to other Brahmans	5	0	0
Food to the brotherhood	27	0	0
Annual ceremony	1	0	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	51	8	0

In this case the corpse was burnt at home. If he had taken it to the Ganges, it would have cost Rs. 25 more. This same man's wife was recently delivered of a child, and his bill was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Paid to the family priest	1	0	0
Ditto barber, sweeper, and washerman	1	8	0
Midwife's fee	0	8	0
Special food for the mother	2	0	0
Loss on exchange of presents	5	0	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	10	0	0

The last item needs explanation. At such events in a man's family his friends make him presents for which he is expected to give an equivalent; but it is understood that he invariably loses by the transaction. Mr. Moens, in his Bareilly Settlement Report, comes to very similar results. He enquired into 13 ryot marriages, and found the average cost Rs. 40-3-0. "The largest amount spent was Rs. 79-11-3; the smallest Rs. 6-2-3, which a liberal-minded *murao* spent on the marriage of his sister." With these facts before us the amount of ryot indebtedness which I shall discuss later on is easily explicable.

8. *The cultivator's food, and its quantity.*—I now pass on to consider the special point on which information is more specially required by Government, the amount and character of the food consumed by the agricultural population. But at the outset I wish it to be understood that I am now taking the case of the lowest stratum of the people: the small cultivator who has one pair of oxen, the man who cultivates with borrowed cattle, the man who lives by field labour. Generally speaking, the food consumed by such people will be as follows. From the time the various grains of the autumn crop gradually come to ripeness they consume maize, juár or bájra, millets, or one or other of the autumn pulses known collectively as *masiná* or *chharrá*, all through the cold weather up to the middle of March, when the barley and peas are ready. For the rest of the year they eat barley or barley mixed with peas and gram (bejhar); with their barley cakes they almost invariably eat a small quantity of *dál* or pulse, which in the case of poor people is commonly arhar, and with those a little better off urad or masúr. This may be described as

the normal diet; but it is eked out and varied in many ways. Vegetable pottage is largely used, particularly in the rains and early spring. In the cold weather it consists of the young shoots of gram or sesamum *(sarson)* and a weed known as *bathua (chenopodium album)*, which grows in the wheat fields. In the cold weather, too, much food is derived from the sugarcane, which is cultivated pretty generally throughout the district. The juice is drunk plain or boiled down with a little flour or vegetables. In sugarcane villages children almost live on it during the season of manufacture. Again, thrifty cultivators sow in the spring a patch of the *chena* (millet) which comes in before the regular autumn crops. Many plant carrots, which are eaten boiled in the cold weather. Potatoes are not much grown, and are hardly used beyond the towns: nearly everyone sows a few coarse melons or pumpkins which grow on the thatch of his house. Radishes, too, are very commonly grown and exchanged for grain at the village market. There are also numbers of other kinds of vegetables and green stuff which the people procure in the same way. In a good fruit season mangoes, jujubes (*ber*), and *jámuns* form an important part of the food of the rustic. If he is lucky enough to have a milch-buffalo, he uses the buttermilk largely, while he exchanges part of the butter for other food. His food is usually seasoned with chillies or a little turmeric. Salt he usually gets in exchange for grain; but when he buys flour in the bazaar, the Bania usually gives him a pinch of salt in the bargain. When he goes on a journey, he uses parched barley or gram ground into flour *(sattú)*, or he buys parched gram or maize or wheat-cakes fried in boiling oil or butter *(púri)*. Taking the normal ration for a moment to be 12 chittacks bread and four of pulse *(dál)*, any native will tell you that the amount of salt used with it varies from one to one and a half rupee weight, or from 180 to 270 grains. This is much more than Dr. Walker's estimate of 100 grains per head per day. I do not pretend to set my opinion against his; but I think the estimate is too low. Mr. Moens, a very careful observer, works it out in his Bareilly Settlement Report at 142 grains per head, which is, I suspect, nearer the mark, and taking women and children into account is very close to the popular native calculation which I have given above. Assuming 142 grains to be about correct, this gives an annual consumption of 51,830 grains per head. At 10½ seers to the rupee (which is the current rate as I write) the salt ration costs about five annas per head per annum.

9. *The grain ration.*—I now come on to consider the grain ration. I have made a number of inquiries into this during the last cold weather tour. These will be found in the appendix. The more I go into the matter, the more satisfied am I of the correctness of the estimate made in my Awa Report of 1882. I then wrote "the average grain ration for a man is one seer or 2·0571bs. of the superior grains, such as barley and maize, and one and a quarter seer, or 2·5111bs. of millets. This, however, can, as I have shown, be reduced if there is an ample supply of buttermilk and vegetables. Women, unless employed in hard, agricultural work (which is not common here), use about a third less, and children about a half of the above allowance: generally about 12 chittacks (1·542lbs.) may be taken as a fair allowance per head per diem." This is very close to the estimate made by Mr. Moens, a very keen observer, in his Bareilly Settlement Report. I give the estimates in tabular form for facility of reference:—

Mr. Moens ...	Man's ration of rice or bájra, 2·44lbs.	Woman's ration of rice or bájra, 1·98 lbs.	Child's ration of rice or bájra, 1·11lbs.
My estimate first ...	Man's ration in barley or maize, 2·057lbs.	Woman's ration in barley or maize, 1·371lbs.	Child's ration in barley or maize, 1·028lbs.
My estimate second ...	Man's ration in millets, 2·511lbs.	Woman's ration in millets, 1·674lbs.	Child's ration in millets, 1·256lbs.

Contrasting this with the first class scale of diet in operation in our jails, we come to the following result. An adult male prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment

for more than three months gets 14 chittacks (1·8lbs.) of grain and 1-25th chittack (·005lbs.) of oil per diem : besides six chittacks (·772lbs.) of vegetables three times a week. This 14 chittacks of grain can be made up in various ways by combining the principal grain with an "adjuvant." Thus it may consist of 11 chittacks wheat *plus* three chittacks barley, 12 chittacks bájra *plus* two chittacks pulse, 11 chittacks barley *plus* three chittacks pulse, and so on. The normal jail ration is equivalent to 1·8lbs. of grain, or ·257lbs. below what I assume to be an average allowance. But, in the first place, a man in confinement will not eat as much as when he is in freedom : and when he is outside the jail, he does not always get the oil allowance, which is a normal part of the imprisonment ration. This jail ration is assumed to be chemically the equivalent of 280 grains nitrogen and 5268·7 carbon. I believe the experience of most Jail Superintendents is, that convicts usually rise in weight on this allowance of food. At any rate, it is quite certain that it is ample to support life. It may be objected that, assuming convicts rise in weight on the jail allowance, either my estimate is too high, or the outside population from which the convict class is recruited are habitually under-fed. This is not, I venture to think, necessarily the case. It must be remembered that a newly-admitted prisoner has just passed through the ordeal of arrest and trial : he has probably been remanded more than once, marched about the country after a Magistrate in camp. A man like this thus naturally loses weight in the interval between arrest and conviction. The Indian convict is not in solitary confinement : he is well-dressed and lightly worked. If he is a cultivator, he is free from the labour and anxiety of field watching at night. He is promptly attended to for the most trifling ailments. That he should rise in weight on this jail ration does not seem to me so wonderful after all.

Jail Manual, section 632.

10. *The normal cultivator's ration.*—That a Hindu in this part of the world should properly eat a seer of grain per day is a principle everywhere recognized. *Ser bhar áta* (a seer of flour) is the appeal of every candidate for employment ; and *tín pau áta, pau bhar dál* (12 chittacks of flour and four chittacks of pulse) is the ideal ration of the villager. This can be worked out and corroborated in numberless ways. I apply the scale at random to the first seven families in the appendix, whose condition I myself recorded. These seven families contain 16 men, 19 women, 13 children—48 persons. By my assumed scale they ought to eat 43¼ seers of millets or similar coarse grain daily. Their actual consumption is as recorded by themselves 40$\frac{5}{6}$ seers. The difference is easily explained. In the first place the villager always depreciates his actual condition : when these figures were collected grain was almost at famine prices ; and, lastly, an analysis of the accounts of these families will show that they use in addition to the grain a considerable amount of herbs for pottage, and some still further supplement it with buttermilk. I have no doubt that, in a year of normal prices and harvests, the average consumption of grain will fully come up to my standard. In fact, considering the exceptional character of the season, I am surprised that the difference is not greater.

11. *General condition of the peasantry.*—I think no one can move much about this district and watch the people at their homes and in the fields, in court and on their way to pilgrimages, without coming to the conclusion that they are a robust, apparently well-fed population, and dressed in a manner which quite comes up to their traditional ideas of comfort. The wants of the peasant are easily satisfied as far as house accommodation and domestic furniture is concerned ; and the small amount he keeps is really not indicative of penury. A man holding 10 acres of land would be considered fairly comfortable if he had Rs. 10 worth of metal vessels and miscellaneous household property worth Rs. 5 more. As to clothes, the men are fairly clad : most of them have a padded jacket, quilt, or blanket for the cold weather. The women and children are much worse off than the men. It is unusual to find a village woman who has any wraps at all. Most of them have to pass the night as best they can in their day clothes—a cotton petticoat, wrapper, and bodice. As a

rule they and the children sleep in the cold weather during the warm afternoons, and the early hours of the night, and from midnight to dawn cower over a fire of rubbish in the yard of the dwelling-house. This no doubt accounts for much of the pneumonia which prevails amongst this class. I have myself personal acquaintance with the peasantry of the Upper Doab and the Benares Division. While the people here certainly enjoy a degree of comfort and prosperity much below that of the sturdy, thriving Jat of Muzaffarnagar, he seems to me in every way superior to the peasant of the eastern districts, such as Gorakhpur. The difference is more particularly seen in the lower classes, the petty cultivator and the field labourer. One fact I may specially notice. In Gorakhpur, where I was stationed between 1874 and 1880, such people were in the habit of stealing their neighbours' crops at harvest time. They used invariably to admit their guilt and plead poverty. I have had half a dozen such cases before me in a single morning. Here this crime is much less common, and is usually committed only by Haburahs and similar gipsy tribes. Now, there is no question but that during last cold weather the abnormally high prices of food-grains pressed very heavily on the lower classes; but no sudden increase of petty offences against property was noticeable, nor did the number of beggars seem to be unusually great. This seems to me a clear indication that no large section of the people are normally so near penury, that a sudden rise in prices, such as we have recently experienced, will drive them at once upon the parish, and force them to demand charity or commit crime to secure the simple necessaries of life. There is, I think, no good reason to believe that in this part of the country "the greater proportion of the population" (to use the words of the Government of India's Resolution) "suffer from a daily insufficiency of food." In fact, I would go further and say that I do not believe anything like a large percentage of the people here or in any other district of these Provinces with which I am acquainted, habitually is under-fed. By this of course I do not mean to say that everyone habitually gets as much and the exact kind of food he wishes for. It would be foolish optimism to deny that there *are* times and seasons when the small cultivator and field labourer suffer privation. This has been only too common recently, when for two years in succession the kharíf harvest, which supplies the coarse grain which these people consume, has been severely injured by excessive rain. Further than this, people of this class no doubt often suffer privation at the seasons when their grain-stocks are becoming exhausted just before the new harvest is ready. Temporary want of this kind is, however, a very different thing from habitual privation.

12. *The argument from our famine experience.*—The same conclusion may, I think, be reached in another way, from our experience of previous famines and scarcities. Taking the famine of 1813-14 we know that the lowest prevailing prices for grain were per rupee wheat 17 seers, barley 19 seers, gram 17½ seers. What the result of these prices was, everyone knows; numbers of people died, villages were deserted, women sold their children to purchase food. Again, in 1837-38 grain fell to an average of nine seers; but the distress was much less severe; and the same was the case in 1868-69, when 8½ seers, the average price of grain, brought nothing more than a scarcity. The same has been the case with succeeding famines and dearths. Of course there is this to be said, that our railway system, canals and elaborate famine organization, all tend nowadays to lessen the pressure. But at the same time, admitting all these qualifications, the diminished intensity of modern dearths, when compared with the maximum prices of food-grains, seems to me to admit of only one reasonable explanation, that the people generally are better off than they used to be, and have resources or credit to resist a temporary strain.

13. *Agricultural indebtedness.*—This leads to another question which can only be discussed briefly. It is, I think, often too hastily assumed that because indebtedness prevails largely among the agricultural population it must be accompanied by privation. That debt does very largely prevail is beyond question. This is proved,

if proof is needed, by the illustrative cases collected in the appendix to this report. I went into the matter carefully in the Awa report from which I have already ventured to quote: and I take the figures from that, as I think they are fairly trustworthy. I find there that 671 cultivating families, consisting of 4,282 persons (or between five and six per family) and cultivating on an average about eight acres each, owed about Rs. 40,000. This comes to about Rs. 60 per family, or 84 per cent. of their annual rent. Similarly, out of 569 cultivating families it was found that only 253, or 44 per cent., habitually provided their own seed-grain: the remaining 56 per cent. habitually borrowed it. Nor is this result abnormal or indicative of any degree of poverty peculiar to this district. Inquiries made at Agra showed that 78 per cent. of the tenantry were in debt. Mr. Moens similarly found in Bareilly that 66 per cent. of the tenants about whom he made inquiries borrowed their seed-grain. The inquiries made in Oudh in 1868 and the report of the Deccan Commission showed even worse results. The fact seems to be that with people of this kind a normal state of indebtedness is quite consistent with the possibility of passing a life of comparative comfort. Debt to him brings none of the social discredit which it involves among the nations of the West. The landlord and the Bania know exactly how much they can extract from him; and if he is to continue to cultivate and exist, they must provide him at least with the bare necessaries of life. Besides this, hoarding, and especially that form of it which consists in sinking capital in jewellery, prevails largely: and in going through villages and talking to the people you will constantly find men who admit owing money, and still allow their wives and children to wear jewellery, by the sale of which they could defray all or a large proportion of their debts.

Settlement Report, paragraph 51.

Settlement Report, paragraph 22.

14. *Physical condition of the peasantry.*—The really vital question is, however, this is the physical and hygienic condition of the peasantry improving or retrograding. To this it is, I think, possible to give a distinct and at the same time a melancholy answer. The Surgeon-General, Dr. Rice, inspected this year a number of jails in the Ganges-Jumna Doab, and the account he gives of a large number of the prisoners is most unsatisfactory. He found many of them weak, scorbutic, and anœmic. The Etah Jail appears to be about one of the worst in this respect. Mortality has been very high: and the general state of health poor. For this of course there were special causes at work. The jail was unfortunately built on an unsuitable site: the buildings which are now in process of renewal were damp and unhealthy. Besides this, the average number of convicted prisoners is in this district largely in excess of the jail accommodation: and the long-term convicts are always transferred to central jails. This process of weeding naturally leaves behind an abnormal number of weakly men: the main cause of this is the prevalence of malaria; this is clearly proved by the following statistics of mortality:—

Year.	Total population.	Total recorded mortality.	Mortality from fever.
1883	756,523	18,329	15,430
1884	...	31,766	24,392
1885	...	28,062	25,118
1886	...	23,811	21,542
1887	...	26,143	20,333

The diagnosis of "fever" by the reporting agency is of course untrustworthy. It not only includes the various varieties of fever—"malarious," "typhoid," "enteric," &c., but also "inflammation of the lungs" and "bronchitis," which are very common in the cold season. There is also a form of disease very prevalent here,

particularly in the rains, which, though not commonly fatal, is productive of considerable pain, and disables the sufferer from his ordinary work, I mean sloughing ulcers, which generally appear in the legs, and are indicative of debilitated health. There seems some evidence to connect these ulcers with the use of grain infested by ergot or other fungoid growths. This prevalence of fever and other disease which originates in malaria implies a considerable prevalence of sickness and low health with disability to perform agricultural work. It is hardly too much to say that a great majority of the rural population pass through at least one or two attacks of fever during the year: in fact in many cases the disease has a tendency to become chronic or constitutional. In many villages in the most malarious tracts the interruption to work produced by these causes is very serious. There is also evidence that this prevalence of malaria is of recent growth and is coincident with the development of canal irrigation followed by a rise of the water-level in the sub-soil. This can only be remedied by large and costly works of drainage—a subject which is yearly becoming more pressing. It is obvious that the question of the general health of the population is closely connected with the special question now under consideration. The prevalence of disease and ill-health may, it is true, be attributed more to defective sanitation and water-logging of the sub-soil than to deficient nutrition; but it is obvious that food which, in nature and quantity, may be perfectly suitable to a man in vigorous health, may be the very reverse to a person who is exposed to periodical attacks of fever and ague, and the *malaise* and lowness of health and spirits which are the usual concomitants of the disease. Thus, for instance, bread made of barley or bejhar is, on the high authority of Dr. Parkes, "either from its laxative qualities or from the imperfect separation of the sharp husks, particularly unsuited to dysenteric cases," which is in this district one of the common sequelæ of fever.

15. *Conclusion.*—The conclusions, then, which I come to may be put briefly as follows:—

(1) there is no evidence whatever that in this district the greater proportion suffer from a daily insufficiency of food: on the contrary, that the greater proportion of the population are fairly nourished;

(2) that the lower grade of agriculturists do suffer a certain degree of privation when prices rise to the level of those of last cold season, and also that some of them feel the strain at the time when their grain-stocks run low, as the new harvest is ripening;

(3) that the sanitary evils under which they suffer, in particular the prevalence of malaria due to canal irrigation and want of drainage, are very severe, and in many cases render them unfit to consume the varieties of grain which are their usual food.

ETAH:
The 9th April, 1888.

W. CROOKE,
Offg. Collector.

TAHSIL JALESAR, MAUZA MOHANPUR.

Family of RUP RAM, *Brahman, age* 60 *years.*

1. *Holding.*—The members of this family are cultivators; they have no other business: the area of land under their cultivation is 17 acres.

2. *Crops.*—Last year their kharíf and rabi crops were as follows:—

KHARIF.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.*	*Estimated outturn.*	*Estimated price of the outturn.*
	Acres.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton	3 ...	3 0 ...	12 12 0
Hemp	... ...	0 5 ...	0 4 0
Sugarcane	1 ...	... ...	90 0 0
Indigo	4 ...	... ...	72 0 0
		Total ...	175 0 0

RABI.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.*	*Estimated outturn.*	*Estimated price of the outturn.*
	Acres.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat ...	... 5	... 45 0	... 90 0 0
Bejhar ...	... 4	... 40 0	... 53 4 0
Sarson (mustard)	... 0	... 1 20	... 3 5 0
		Total	... 146 9 0
		GRAND TOTAL	... 321 9 0

3. *Family.*—There are three men, two women, and one girl in this family, none of whom has as yet separated.

4. *Income and expenditure.*—Sale proceeds of—

	Rs. a. p.
Ghi	20 0 0
Produce of land shown above	321 9 0
Total ...	341 9 0

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Diet expenses	82
Rent	306
Seed-grain	50
Cost of purchasing agricultural implements	3
Ditto household furniture	4
Marriage and funeral expenses	10
Clothing expenses	25
Total ...	480

Thus their expenditure exceeded their income by Rs. 138-9-0, to recoup which they have to borrow or sell their ornaments. Only in years when their land yields good produce that they are able to make both ends meet.

5. *Agricultural implements.*—Agricultural implements consist of—

	Rs.
One cart, worth	12
Three ploughs	3
Total ...	15

6. *Cattle.*—Cattle consist of—

Two buffaloes	40
One mare	23
One male buffalo	10
Total ...	73

7. *Household furniture.*—Household furniture consists of—

	Rs. a. p.
One box	3 0 0
Brazen vessels	20 0 0
Twelve cots	3 0 0
One grinding-stone	0 12 0
Ornaments and clothes	75 0 0
Total ...	101 12 0

8. *Rent.*—Annual rent of their land is Rs. 306, which is paid every year. No arrears are due on account of the same.

9. *Food.*—The general diet of the family consists of the following articles in the different seasons :—

Name of season.	*Name of grain of which bread is prepared.*	*Name of pulse or vegetable used.*
Winter.	Wheat.	Urd pulse and for vegetables, *fœnugreek* or *methi*—sweet karhi (flour boiled with water).
Summer.	Wheat and bejhar.	*Dál* of arhar, karhi of gram-flour.
Rainy	Ditto.	*Dál* of arhar, karhi of gram-flour.

They don't eat flesh as they are Brahmans; they eat vegetables of all kinds, such as bhindis, torais, potatoes, whether grown in their land or purchased by them from the market: wheat is not only sold by them for payment of rent, but eaten also. Their daily consumption of food is five seers, which may be estimated to cost at least Rs. 82 per annum; but they have not to purchase their food from the market or to borrow from the grain-lender, the produce from their land suffices them for the whole year.

10. *Seed-grain.*—They can also spare grain for seed; have, therefore, not to borrow it from the mahájan.

11. *Marriage.*—One girl of the family has separated by marriage; she was not included in the number of family members shown above. A girl has to be married: the average expenses for one marriage amount to Rs. 300; some 150 men are guests at the marriage.

12. *House.*—They have a pucka house, 14 yards one foot by 13 yards two feet: the buildings inside the house are one ante-room, three yards two feet six inches by two yards nine inches; four entrance-rooms—one in the upper storey and three in the lower; two rooms, nine yards six inches by three yards one foot each, and eight rooms—seven pucka, eight feet nine inches by eight feet nine inches; and one kutcha, eight feet nine inches by four feet: the yard of the house is a paved one. In front of the house there is an enclosure, which is the joint property of a number of men, including the head of this family.

13. *Clothing expenses.*—Their annual average clothing expenses are—

Clothes for men.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Dhotis (loin clothes), worth	4	8	0	All of English cloth.
Mirzais (waistcoats), &c.	10	0	0	
Total ...	14	8	0	

Clothes for women.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Lahngas (petticoats)	6	0	0	All of country cloth.
Dopattas (sheets)	3	0	0	
Miscellaneous clothes...	1	8	0	
Total ...	10	8	0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	25	0	0	

14. *General remarks.*—Cotton-thread or cloth is not manufactured by any member of the family. They do not sell the milk of their animals, but drink it; they extract ghí from the amount of milk spared, but do not sell this; the estimated value of the ghí manufactured is Rs. 20, which was included in the amount of income of the family shown above.

Family of BAKHSHA, *Chamar, age* 45 *years.*

1. *Holding.*—The members of this family are cultivators. The area of land under their cultivation is seven acres.

2. *Crops.*—Last year their kharíf and rabi crops were as follows:—

KHARIF.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.*	*Estimated outturn.*		*Estimated price of the outturn.*
	Acres.	Mds.	s.	Rs.
Cotton	1	3	0	12
Juár	1	...		...
RABI.				
	Acres.	Mds.	s.	Rs.
Wheat	4	30	0	60
Bejhar	1	8	0	10
Sarson	...	1	20	3
Total		...	...	73
GRAND TOTAL		...	...	85

They have no source of income except cultivation. Their juár and arhar crops rotted on account of heavy rains.

3. *Family.*—There are one adult, one minor, two women, and one girl in this family: they all live and eat together; none of them has as yet separated.

4. *Income and expenditure.*—Their income and expenditure are as follows:—

INCOME.

	Rs.
Sale proceeds of home-manufactured ghí	15
Produce of land	85
Sale proceeds of cow-dung	2
Total	102

EXPENSES.

	Rs.
Diet expenses	50
Rent	40
Seed-grain	15
Feeding animals	5
Purchasing agricultural implements	3
Purchasing household furniture	2
Marriage and funeral expenses	2
Clothing expenses	7
Total	124

Thus their expenditure exceeds their income by Rs. 22, which they have to recoup by incurring debts.

5. *Agricultural implements.*—Their furniture is as follows:—

Agricultural implements consist of—

	Re.
One plough, worth	1

6. *Cattle.*—Cattle consist of—

	Rs.
Two bullocks, worth	40
One female buffalo	20
Total	60

7. *Household furniture.*—Household furniture consists of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One lota (a brazen vessel to hold water), worth	0	14	0
One phul (white-metal) plate	1	0	0
One small cup	0	4	0
One spoon	0	2	0
One pan	0	1	0
One griddle	0	8	0
One grinding-stone	0	8	0
Three cots	0	10	0
Total	3	15	0

8. *Debt.*—The family owes at present Rs. 30 on account of debt: they are in debt since the mutiny: money is borrowed and paid every year.

9. *Rent.*—Rent of their land is Rs. 40 a year, which is paid every year. No arrears are due on account of the same.

10. *Food.*—Their food consists of—

Name of season.	*Name of grain of which bread is prepared.*	*Name of pulse or vegetable used.*
Winter	Maize, bejhar, and juár	Urad pulse, sarson greens, "karhi" prepared of buttermilk (karhi is flour boiled with water).
Summer	Wheat and bejhar	Arhar pulse and karhi of gram-flour.
Rainy	Ditto	Ditto ditto.

They do not eat flesh as they are vegetarians; they eat vegetables of all kinds, whether produced in their fields or otherwise purchased in the market: they sell wheat for payment of rent, but at the same time spare some quantity to eat. Their daily consumption of grain is three seers, which they get out of the produce of their field for the whole year: they have not to purchase anything from the market.

11. *Seed-grain.*—They have to borrow grain from the mahájan for seed for both harvests on payment of an interest at the rate of two annas per rupee for each half-year.

12. *Marriage.*—One girl of the family has to be married: the expenses for one marriage amount to Rs. 20; and 20 or 25 guests collect at the marriage.

13. *House.*—Their house is a kutcha one, consisting of the following buildings:—

Two kothas 30 × 12 feet each.
One thatch 15 × 7 feet.

14. *Clothing*—Clothing expenses are—

Clothes for men.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Dhotis (loin cloth), costing	1	4	0	All of country cloth.
Mirzai (waistcoat) „	0	8	0	
Dopatta (sheet) „	0	8	0	
Total ...	2	4	0	
Clothes for women.				
Lahngas (petticoats)	3	0	0	
Dopattas (sheets)	1	0	0	
Miscellaneous clothes	0	8	0	
Total ...	4	8	0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	6	12	0	

15. *General remarks.*—Cotton-thread or cloth is not manufactured by any member of the family. The milk of their animals is not sold. Ghí is manufactured out of it and sold; buttermilk is used by them in their food. Other circumstances are similar to those of family No. 1.

Family of CHETA, *Lodha, age 35 years.*

1. *Occupation.*—The members of this family are both cultivators and labourers. Last year they had no produce in the land under their cultivation (they are non-occupancy tenants), and therefore in that year their income was chiefly from wages of labour.

2. *Family.*—There are one adult, one minor, one woman, and one girl in this family, who all live and eat together.

3. *Income and expenses.*—Their average annual expenses are—

	Rs.
Diet expenses	45
Clothing expenses	5
Total ...	50

They have no income from sale of cotton-thread or ghí, &c. Their wages are estimated to amount to Rs. 50 a year. Daily rate of wages is two annas per diem, which they receive in cash or in grain worth that sum: in years when they cultivate, their income of course exceeds the above sum (Rs. 50).

4. *Agricultural implements.*—They have the following furniture: agricultural implements consist of—

	Rs.
One plough, worth	1

5. *Cattle*—Cattle consist of—

	Rs.
Two bullocks	30

6. *Household furniture.*—Household furniture consists of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One phul (a white-metal) plate	0	6	0
One brazen lota (a vessel for holding or drawing water) ...	0	7	0
One spoon	0	1	0
One grinding-stone	1	0	0
Two cots	0	4	0
Total ...	2	2	0

7. *Debt.*—This family is in debt, amounting to Rs. 100.

8 *Food.*—Their general food consists of--

Name of season.	*Name of grain of which bread is prepared.*	*Name of dál or vegetable used.*
Summer ...	Bejhar and maize ...	*Dál* of peas, methi, and sarson greens.
Winter ...	Bejhar ...	*Dál* of arhar.
Rainy ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Being Lodhas, they do eat flesh, but cannot afford to eat it daily. As regards vegetables, they eat only those that are produced in their land. When wheat is produced in their field, they do not eat it, but sell it for purchasing for their food grain of lower quality and for payment of rent. Their daily consumption of grain is two and a half seers, which they get out of the produce of their land in years when they cultivate, or otherwise purchase it with money earned in wages when they are not paid in grain.

9. *Seed-grain.*—When they cultivate, they borrow grain for sowing from the mahájan at an interest of Rs. 2 per cent.

10. *House.*—Their house is a kutcha one, with no enclosure, and consists of—

One room 30 × 11 feet.
One thatch 20 × 10 „

11. *Marriage.*—Two girls of the family have been married; but they have not as yet gone to their husbands, and were therefore included in the number of family members shown above: one girl is still to be married: the average expenses per marriage is Rs. 20: some 40 guests collect at the marriage.

12. *Clothing.*—Clothing expenses are—

Clothes for men.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dhoti (loin cloth), worth	0	8	0
Mirzai (waistcoat) „	0	8	0
Total ...	1	0	0

Clothes for women.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Lahngas (petticoats)	2	6	0
Dopattas (sheets)	0	12	0
Miscellaneous clothes	0	4	0
Total ...	3	6	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	4	6	0

The clothes for both men and women are prepared of country cloth.

13. *General remarks.*—Cotton-thread or cloth is not manufactured at home in this family: they do not sell the milk of their animals, but extract ghí from it, which is sold. Other circumstances are similar to those of family No. 1.

Family of ASA, *Koli, age* 50 *years.*

1. *Occupation.*—The members of this family work on wages, and also weave country cloth, called *gazi*.

2. *Family.*—There are two men, two women, and one girl in this family, who all live and eat together.

3. *Income and expenses.*—Their annual expenses are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet expenses	... 40	0	0
Repayment of loan	... 4	0	0
Clothing expenses	... 5	0	0
Total	... 49	0	0
And average income from weaving cloth	... 48	0	0

Thus expenditure exceeds the income by Re. 1.

4. *Household furniture.*—Their furniture consists of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One she-goat, worth	... 1	8	0
One phul (a white-metal) plate	... 0	10	0
One brazen lota (vessel for drawing water)	... 0	8	0
One iron spoon	... 0	0	9
One brazen do.	... 0	2	0
One pan	... 0	1	0
One grinding-stone	... 0	5	0
Four cots	... 0	12	0

5. *Food.*—Their food is as follows :—

Name of season.	*Name of grain of which bread is prepared.*	*Name of dál or vegetable used.*
Summer ...	Bejhar ...	Karhi prepared of gram and bejhar flour with some acidity.
Winter ...	Maize, &c. ...	Methi, sarson, and bathua greens.
Rainy ...	Bejhar ...	Same as in summer.

They eat flesh also, and vegetables of all kinds. Their average daily consumption of grain is two and a half seers per diem, which they have to purchase from the market, costing an average annual sum of Rs. 40.

6. *Thread for weaving.*—Cotton-thread is not manufactured, but purchased from the market for weaving cloth. If they borrow cotton-thread, they have to pay interest at the rate of six pies per rupee.

7. *House.*—Their house is a kutcha one, 44 × 17 feet, and consists of two rooms, 30 × 16 feet each, and one thatch 20 × 10 feet.

8. *Marriage.*—Asa's daughter has been married, but has not yet gone to her husband. Rupees 20 is the average expense of a marriage, and some 20 guests collect at the marriage.

9. *Debt.*—They owe at present Rs. 20 on account of debt.

10. *Clothing.*—Their average annual clothing expenses are—

Clothes for men.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Dhoti, worth	... 0	12	0	
Mirzai	... 0	8	0	
Total	... 1	4	0	

Clothes for women.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Lahngas...	... 2	8	0	All of country cloth, purchased from market.
Dopattas	... 0	8	0	
Miscellaneous clothes	... 0	4	0	
Total	... 3	4	0	
GRAND TOTAL	... 4	8	0	

11. *General remarks.*—They do not sell, but drink, the milk of their she-goat. Other circumstances are similar to those of family No. 1.

Family of TEJI, *Bhisti, age* 46 *years.*

1. *Occupation and its wages.*—The members of this family carry on the profession of a water-carrier. They do not cultivate ; in years of good season they get in lieu of their wages some four maunds of grain per annum from the cultivators.

2. *Family.*—There are two men, two women, and one girl in this family, who all live together.

3. *Income and expenses.*—Their average annual expenses are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet expenses	54	0	0
Purchasing household furniture	0	8	0
Repayment of loan	3	0	0
Marriage and funeral expenses	0	8	0
Clothing expenses	4	0	0
Purchasing *mashk* (leather-bucket), rope, &c.	1	8	0
Total ...	63	8	0

Their income—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sale proceeds of ghi	16	0	0
Estimated value of bread they daily get for their wages ...	54	0	0
Total ...	70	0	0
Thus their annual savings are ...	6	8	0

4. *Household furniture.*—Their furniture is—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One buffalo, worth	20	0	0
One phul plate	1	0	0
One brazen lota	0	7	0
One iron spoon	0	1	0
One grinding-stone	0	7	0
Four cots	1	1	0
Total ...	23	0	0

5. *Debt.*—The arrears of debt due by the family amount to Rs. 25 : they are in debt since the mutiny.

6. *Food.*—Their food consists of the following articles in the different seasons :—

Name of season.	*Name of grain of which bread is prepared.*	*Name of dál or vegetable used.*
Winter ...	Maize, bájra, &c. ...	Urad pulse, bathua greens, &c.
Summer ...	Bejhar ...	Arhar dál and karhi.
Rainy ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Being Muhammadans they eat flesh ; also eat vegetables of all kinds, which they purchase from market. The quantity of bread which they daily get on account of their wages suffices for their daily consumption.

7. *House.*—Their house is a kutcha one, 44 × 17 feet, consisting of two rooms, one 12 × 7 feet and the other 18 × 7 feet ; also there is a double-winged thatch on the roof of the threshhold.

8. *Marriage.*—Two girls have been married, but they have not yet gone to the houses of their husbands. One girl is still to be married. Average expenses of a marriage are Rs. 20.

9. *Clothing expenses.*—Their clothing expenses are—

Clothes for men.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Dhoti, worth	0	8	0	
Mirzai „	0	8	0	
Total ...	1	0	0	

Clothes for women.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Lahngas	2	8	0	All of country cloth.
Dupattas	0	12	0	
Miscellaneous clothes	0	4	0	
Total ...	3	8	0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4	8	0	

10. *General remarks* — Cotton-thread or cloth is not manufactured by them, they do not sell the milk of their animal, but extract ghí from the milk, and sell it. Other circumstances are similar to those of No. 1.

TAHSIL KASGANJ, MAUZA MANOTAR.

Family of TIKA, *Káchhi, age 25 years.*

1. *Occupation.*—His occupation is chiefly service. He cultivates also, but is not a regular cultivator; has no cultivating holding.

2. *Earnings.*—Last year he cultivated five kutcha biswas of land jointly with another Káchhi, and the estimated value of the outturn of the poppy crops sown amounted to Rs. 7. Out of this Rs. 7, Re. 1-8-0 was paid on account of rent, and from the balance Rs. 5-8-0, he received Rs. 2-12-0 on account of his share. He is in the service of one of the proprietors of the village on Rs. 3 per mensem or Rs. 36 per annum. His pay is generally paid in grain, but receives cash payment, too, whenever he wants money for purchasing cloth or household furniture.

3. *Family.*—There are one adult, one woman, and one girl in this family. One girl who has been married has not been included, as, though she has not yet gone to her husband, will ultimately separate.

4. *Income and expenditure.*—His income and expenditure are as follows:—

Income.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Income from cultivation	2	12	0
Pay of service...	36	0	0
Total ...	38	12	0

Expenses.

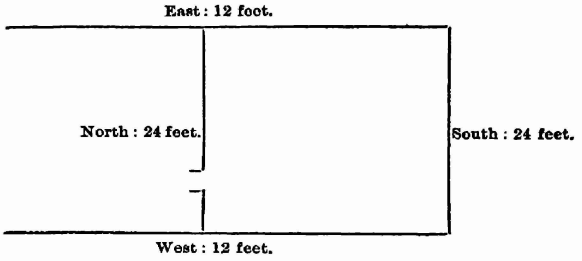
	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet expenses	29	2	0
Clothing expenses	6	11	0
Purchasing household furniture	1	0	0
Cost of grain given to barber and washerman (15 seers to each) ...	1	0	0
Total ...	37	13	0

Thus, deducting his expenses from his income, he appears to make a little saving of 15 annas.

5. *Furniture.*—His furniture is of the usual description, and valued at Rs. 12-15-3.

6. *Food.*— His food consists always of grain of the lower quality: in summer and rainy season he eats barley and bejhar; in winter, maize, moth, and bájra; wheat is eaten only occasionally, *i.e.*, at festivals, family or religious ceremonies; but is always given for food to guests. They eat pulse only in a very small quantity, *i.e.*, 20 seers in a year. Vegetables, such as chana, bathua greens, gandar, carrots, and radishes are much used when they can get neither pulse nor vegetables; they take bread with salt. His consumption of grain is two seers, estimated to cost Rs. 2-1-4, or Rs. 30-2-0 for the whole year. He has to purchase his food from the market.

7. *House.*—His house is a kutcha one, valued Rs. 4: a rough plan of it is drawn as below:—



8. *Marriage.*—His one sister has been married. He himself is unmarried. A marriage in the family costs Rs. 5; and some 10 guests collect for a day or two.

9. *Clothing.*—His clothing expenses are Rs. 6-11-0 per annum—Rs. 3-8-0 for men and Rs. 3-3-0 for women. Except the caps, all these clothes are made of country cloth.

10. *General remarks.*—Last year his mother was sick and could therefore spin no thread. He has no milch-animals.

Family of HANUMAN, *Koli, aged* 30 *years.*

1. *Occupation.*—His occupation is weaving country cloth, such as *gazi*, &c.

2. *Earnings.*—Both he and his wife work at the trade. The wife makes the thread ready for weaving, and he weaves and cleans the cloth. He generally weaves on wages, *i.e.*, weaves out of thread given by others on payment of wages for labour; but when he does not get thread from others to weave, he purchases thread at his own cost and weaves it; thus he is never idle during the year. His wages are paid sometimes in grain and sometimes in cash, but very frequently in grain. The daily rate of wages is three annas for both him and his wife. Thus his annual savings amount to Rs. 68-7-0.

3. *Family.*—He has only his wife and a minor son. No son or daughter has separated by marriage.

4. *Income and expenditure.*—His income and expenditure are as follows:—

Income.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Income from trade	68	7	0

Expenses.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet expenses	35	4	0
Clothing do.	8	0	0
Purchasing household furniture	3	0	0
Wages of barber and washerman and cost of earthen vessels ...	1	4	0
Cost of wheat-flour for cloth	4	0	0
Total ...	51	8	0

Deducting his expenditure from his income he appears to make an annual saving of Rs. 16-15-0.

5. *Cattle.*—He has one cow, not in milk, valued at Rs. 10.

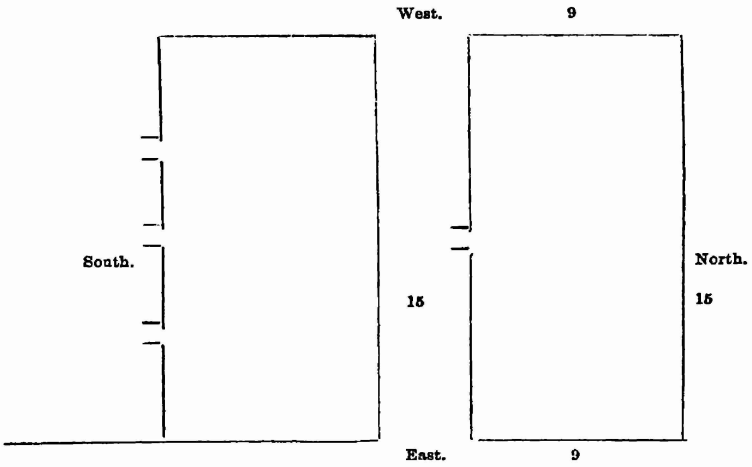
6. *Weaving tools.*—His weaving tools are valued at Re. 1-8-0.

7. *Household furniture.*—Household furniture is of the usual kind, and valued at Rs. 27.

8. *Food.*—His food consists of barley and bejhar in the summer and rainy seasons, and of maize and bájra in the winter: wheat is very seldom eaten on other occasions save at festivals or in journeys. He cannot get pulse every day; uses

vegetables, such as *fœnugreek* and chana, greens, radishes, and carrots; never eats meat. His diet expenses amount to one anna nine pies per diem, or Rs. 39-4-0 per annum. He purchases his food from the market only when his weaving wages are not paid in grain.

9. *House.*—His house is a kutcha one: a rough plan of it is as below :—



10. *Marriage.*—He has one son to marry; has no daughter. A boy's marriage costs Rs. 10; but for giving a girl in marriage, the father of the girl gets Rs. 10. Some five guests collect at the marriage for three days.

11. *Clothing.*—His clothing expenses are Rs. 8 per annum, Rs. 3-13-6 for men and Rs. 4-2-6 for women: only one-third of these clothes are prepared of English cloth, the remaining two-thirds of country cloth manufactured at home.

12. *General remarks.*—No cotton-thread is manufactured at home. His cow is not in milk yet.

Family of BHOPAL, *Carpenter, age* 30 *years.*

1. *Occupation.*—The two male members of the family live by their own trade.

2. *Earnings.*—They chiefly occupy themselves in making agricultural implements; have work connected with 24 ploughs, 19 of his village and 5 of mauza Mubárikpur. They receive no cash payment on account of their wages. Get 30 seers of grain per plough per annum, 15 seers at each harvest, namely in Baisakh (May), and Kátik (November): this grain consists generally of moth, bájra, barley, bejhar, gram, and a small quantity of wheat. Thus for 24 ploughs they receive 18 maunds of grain estimated to be of the value of Rs. 27. This plough work occupies them for six months of the year, *viz.*, from Asadh to Agahan (July to December). However, last year during this period they also prepared four sugarcane mills, which brought them Rs. 8, (Rs. 2 for each). During the remaining half of the year they do ordinary carpenter's work, getting for both four annas per diem: thus their income for these latter six months amount to Rs. 45-10-0.

3. *Income and expenditure.*—Their income and expenditure are as follows :—

Income.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Value of grain earned in wages from cultivators	...	...	27	0	0
Ditto sugarcane mills prepared ...	...	...	8	0	0
Wages in cash for ordinary carpenter's work...	...	...	45	0	0
	Total	...	80	0	0

Expenses.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet expenses	42	8	0
Clothing do.	10	6	0
Wages to barber and washerman	1	0	0
Purchasing articles of household furniture	6	2	0
Total ...	60	0	0

Thus, deducting their expenditure from their income, they appear to make an annual saving of Rs. 20.

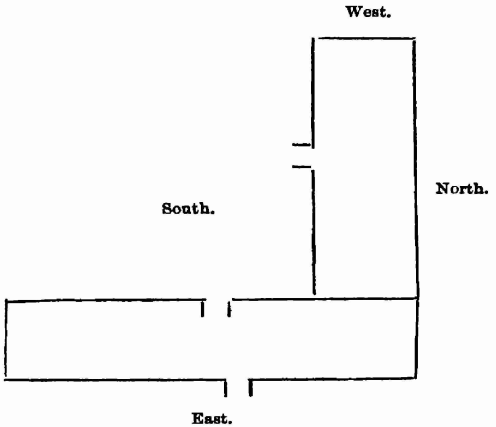
4. *Cattle.*—They have a calf worth Rs. 2.

5. *Tools of trade.*—Five tools of their trade are valued at Rs. 3-9-0.

6. *Household furniture.*—Their household furniture is of the ordinary kind, and is valued at Rs. 19-14-0.

7. *Food.*—Their food consists of maize, bájra, and masína in the winter season, and of barley, bojhar, gram, and a little quantity of wheat in the summer and rainy seasons. Wheat is specially used at festivals and in food for guests. They eat pulse of all kinds, and for vegetables, radishes and *fœnugreek*, and occasionally potatoes and ghuiyans. Their average diet expenses amount to one anna nine pies per diem, or Rs. 42-8-0 per annum. Whatever quantity of grain they require in addition to that received by them in wages from the cultivators, they purchase from the market.

8. *House.*—Their house is a kutcha one, valued at Rs. 5 : a rough plan of it is as below :—



9. *Marriage.*—There are no boys or girls to be married. A boy's marriage costs Rs. 20, and a girl's Rs. 15 : some six guests collect at the marriage for three days.

10. *Clothing.*—Their clothing expenses are estimated to be Rs. 10-6-0 : Rs. 5-6-0 for men and Rs. 5 for women—using one-third English and two-thirds country cloth in their clothes.

11. *General remarks.*—Cotton-thread is not manufactured at home. They have no animal in milk.

TAHSIL KASGANJ, MAUZA ABHAIPURA.

Family of BALEY, *Carpenter, age* 40 *years.*

1. *Occupation.*—Two of the members of this family follow their trade, but occasionally cultivate, as do the other members.

2. *Wages.*—As carpenters they chiefly occupy themselves in making agricultural implements: they work on 40 ploughs of their own village, 10 of mauza Allipur, and 4 of Nagla Pokhni, total 54; and for their wages they receive 20 seers of grain of low quality (such as gram, barley, arhar, masína, &c.) per plough. This 20 seers of grain they get in three portions, 1¼ seers at the time of the sowing of crops, 6¾ and 12 seers, respectively, when kharíf and rabi crops are reaped. For ordinary carpenter's work, which they do only when they have no agricultural implement to make or repair, they get three annas per diem.

3. *Cultivating holding.*—The area under cultivation of the cultivating members of the family is as follows:—

Name of mauza.	*Area.* A. r. p.	*Rent.* Rs. a. p.
Abhaipura	5 2 20	12 8 0
Jatan Asogpur	6 0 0	11 0 0
Total ...	11 2 20	23 8 0

4. *Crops.*—Last year their kharíf and rabi crops were as detailed below:—

KHARIF.

MAUZA ABHAIPURA.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.* B. bis.	*Estimated outturn.* Mds. s.	*Estimated value of the outturn.* Rs. a. p.
Cotton	1 1	1 20	6 0 0
Bájra and masína	2 15	3 10	5 0 0
Maize	0 12	2 20	2 8 0
Bájra	2 13	3 0	5 0 0
Total ...	7 1	10 10	18 8 0
MAUZA JATAN ASOGPUR.			
Bájra and masína	2 12	5 25	9 0 0
Total of kharíf crops ...	9 13	15 35	27 8 0

RABI.

MAUZA ABHAIPURA.

Barley and peas	0 12	3 0	4 8 0
MAUZA JATAN ASOGPUR.			
Wheat and gram	5 5	31 20	47 4 0
Gram	3 0	22 20	28 6 0
Total ...	8 5	54 0	75 10 0
Total of rabi crops ...	8 17	57 0	80 2 0
GRAND TOTALS, *viz.*, of both kharíf and rabi crops	...	...	107 10 0

5. *Income and expenditure.*—Their income and expenditure are as follow:—

Income.

	Rs. a. p.
Produce of land	107 10 0
Wages for working on 54 ploughs at the rate of 20 seers grain per plough, *viz.*, 27 maunds, estimated value	40 8 0
Wages for doing ordinary carpenter's work	25 0 0
Sale proceeds of home-manufactured ghí	32 0 0
Ditto ditto cotton-thread	8 0 0
Total ...	213 2 0

Expenses.

			Rs. a. p.
Diet expenses			94 0 0
	Rs.		
Wheat, two maunds	4		
Other grain, 52 maunds, *viz.*, of lower quality ...	78		
Pulse, vegetables, spices, tobacco, &c., &c.	12		
	94		
Clothing expenses			33 15 0
Cost of feeding animals			12 0 0
Rent			23 8 0
Repayment of loan			10 0 0
Purchasing household furniture			5 0 0
Cost of seed-grain for rabi crops			11 14 0
	Total	...	190 5 0

Thus they are able to spare Rs. 22-13-0 per annum after defraying their expenses.

6. *Debt.*—This family is in debt amounting to Rs. 50 contracted during the last four years. They now pay annually Rs. 10 in liquidation of this debt, the rate of interest on their debt is Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem.

7. *Family.*—There are four adults, two women, three boys, and one girl in this family; one girl has separated, *i.e.*, has gone to her husband after marriage. No male of the family has separated.

8. *Agricultural implements.*—Their agricultural implements are of the usual kind, and are of the value of Rs. 15-10-0.

9. *Agricultural stock.*—Their cattle consist of—

		Rs.
Two bullocks, worth		30
One buffalo „		25
Total	...	55

10. *Household furniture.*—Their household furniture is ordinary, and of the estimated value of Rs. 57-14-0.

11. *Tools of trade.*—Nine tools of their trade are valued at Rs. 15-14-0.

12. *Rent.*—No arrears.

13. *Food.*—Their food consists of the following articles in the different seasons:—

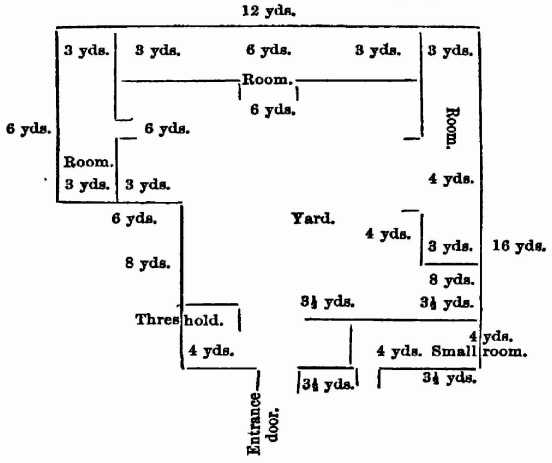
Winter.—Flour of juár, bájra, masína, and maize, urd and mung pulse, and for vegetables *fænugreek*, sarson and chana greens, and potatoes.

Summer and rainy.—Flour of bejhar, gurchani (wheat and gram), arhar dál, and for vegetables, kakris, baigans, kaddu, and ghuiyan.

Their daily consumption of grain is six seers, estimated to cost at four annas one pie, or Rs. 94 per annum: the produce of their land suffices for their consumption for the whole year, they have of course to purchase from the market spices, sugar, tobacco, &c.

14. *Seed-grain.*—They are able to save seed-grain for the kharíf sowings and in some proportion for rabi too: for the latter they have generally to borrow Rs. 10 worth grain from the mahájan on interest of three annas per rupee for every half-year. As soon as rabi crops are reaped they repay this debt. At the times of contracting and repaying the debt the value of grain is calculated only at the current price rates.

15. *House.*—Their house is a kutcha one: its rough plan is shown below :—



16. *Marriage.*—One boy and one girl have been married, and three boys and one girl are still to be married. A marriage costs Rs. 60; and some 60 or 70 guests collect at the marriage for three days.

17. *Clothing.*—Their clothing expenses are Rs. 31-4-0 per annum, of which Rs. 23-14-0 is for the men and Rs. 7-6-0 for the women. These clothes consist of one-third English and two-thirds country cloth. One set of clothes which they keep to be used only at marriage, fairs, festivals, &c., is specially prepared of English cloth.

18 *General remarks.*—About 10 seers of cotton-thread is manufactured at home: of this 10 seers thread they get cloth prepared for their consumption, they have to pay five annas six pies per 20 yards cloth weaved on account of weaving wages. Twenty yards cloth consume one and a quarter seers thread: thus 160 yards cloth, estimated to value at Rs. 8 is prepared out of their 10 seers thread on payment of only Rs. 2-11-0 on account of weaving wages. They have one animal in milk, prepare butter out of the milk, and sell it; the quantity of ghí prepared in a year is one maund and 24 seers, estimated to value Rs. 32.

Family of CHHOTE, *Oilman, age 70 years.*

1. *Occupation.*—The occupations of the family are their own trade, dealing in money and cultivation.

2. *Earnings.*—As oilmen they have one oil-machine. In the harvest season they purchase oil-seeds in sufficient quantity to extract oil during the whole year, making an estimated annual income from oil amounting to Rs. 100. Their capital in money-lending business is about Rs. 3,500, yielding an annual profit of Rs. 1,200.

3. *Cultivating holding.*—The area under their cultivation is three acres two roods, on an annual rent of Rs. 9-9-0.

4. *Crops.*—Their kharíf and rabi crops last year were as follows :—

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.* B. bis.	*Estimated outturn.* Mds. s.	*Estimated value of the outturn.* Rs. a. p.
KHARIF.			
Maize	0 13	2 20	2 8 0
Bájra and arhar ...	1 9	4 0	6 6 0
Cotton	2 0	6 0	24 0 0
Guár	0 5	...	...
Total ...	4 7	12 20	32 14 0
RABI.			
Bejhar	2 11	14 0	17 8 0
Total of kharíf and rabi crops			50 6 0

5. *Income and expenditure.*—Their income and expenditure are as follows:—

Income.

	Rs.	a.	p.
From money-lending business	1,200	0	0
Cultivation	50	6	0
Oil trade	100	0	0
Sale proceeds of home-manufactured cotton-thread	16	0	0
Total ...	1,366	6	0

Expenses.

Diet expenses—	Rs.	a.	p.
Maize, 10 maunds, costing	10	0	0
Bájra and juár, 15 maunds	22	8	0
Masína, five maunds, costing	7	8	0
Gujai, four maunds	6	0	0
Bejhar, 18 do.	22	8	0
Wheat, 20 do.	40	0	0
Pulse of all kinds, 9 maunds	22	8	0
Vegetables	2	0	0
Salt and spices	6	0	0
Ghí, 30 seers	15	0	0
Tobacco	6	0	0
Gúr	6	0	0
Sugar	6	0	0
Meat	2	0	0
Rice	2	0	0
Total ...	176	0	0
Feeding cattle—			
Gram, 22 maunds 20 seers, costing	28	0	0
Oil-cakes, nine maunds	13	8	0
Total ...	41	8	0
Cost of grain annually to the following claimants—			
Washerman, 20 seers,			
Potter, 20 do.			
Barber, 20 do.			
Carpenter, 20 do.			
Blacksmith, 20 do.			
2 maunds 20 seers	3	12	0
Pay of a man to look after cattle at Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem,	30	0	0
Estimated cost of purchasing household furniture,	5	0	0
Rent	9	8	0
Clothing expenses	61	8	0
Total expenses ...	327	4	0

Thus deducting their expenditure from their income, they make an annual saving of Rs. 1,039-2-0.

6. *Family.*—There are four adults, five women, two boys, and one girl, in this family. Six girls have separated by marriage.

7. *Agricultural implements.*—Their agricultural implements are of the usual kind, and of an estimated value of Rs. 22-6-0.

8. *Agricultural stock.*—Their cattle consist of—

	Rs.
Three bullocks, worth	125
One buffalo	20
Four cows with their calves	20
Total ...	165

9. *Household furniture.*—Their household furniture is of the ordinary description, and is estimated to be worth Rs. 711.

10. *Rent.*—No arrears.

11. *Food.*—Their food consists of the following articles in the different seasons:—

Winter.—Flour of maize, juár, bájra, and masína, urd and mung pulse; for vegetables, potatoes, sarson greens, and *fœnugreek.*

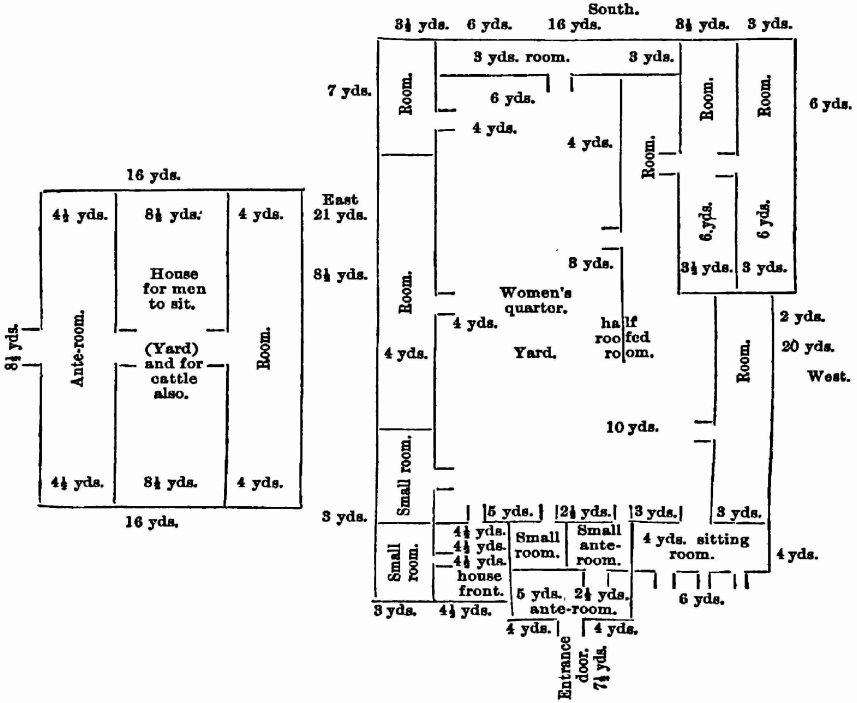
Summer and rainy.—Flour of bejhar and wheat, arhar, peas, and masúr pulse; for vegetables ghuiyan, baigan, kaddu, kakri, and karela.

They eat flesh once or twice a month in every season. Their daily consumption is 8 seers, estimated to cost at seven annas nine pies, or Rs. 176 annually. They have not to purchase food from the market; the produce of their land and the quantity of grain received in their money-lending business suffice for their consumption for the whole year. Of course they have to buy miscellaneous articles, such as vegetables, sugar, salt, rice, spices, &c.

12. *Seed-grain.*—They are able to save seed-grain for sowing both harvests.

13. *House.*—They have two kutcha houses, one for women's quarters and family furniture generally, and the other for men to sit in and for cattle.

Rough plans of both these houses are shown below:—



14. *Marriage.*—Seven girls and two boys have been married, and two boys are still to be married. A girl's marriage cost Rs. 200 and a boy's marriage Rs. 150. About 100 guests collect at the marriage for two days.

15. *Clothing.*—Their clothing expenses are Rs. 56-4-0 annually, of which Rs. 32-10-0 is for the men and Rs. 23-10-0 for the women. In their clothes they use half English and half country cloth.

16. *General remarks.*—Cotton-thread is manufactured at home. Some 20 seers are prepared in a year. From these 20 seers thread they get cloth manufactured

by the professional weavers, the rates of weaving wages are ten annas six pies per 40 yards cloth woven, which consume two and a half seers of thread : thus 320 yards of cloth are prepared out of their 20 seers thread on payment of Rs. 5-4-0 on account of weaving wages: the estimated value of these 320 yards is Rs. 10-12-0. They do not sell the milk or ghí if prepared from the milk of their animals, but consume it.

Family of KALYAN SINGH, *Thákur, age* 60 *years.*

1. *Occupation.*—The occupations of the family are zamíndári, cultivation, and dealing in grain.

2. *Cultivating holding.*—Kalyan cultivates 13 acres one rood of land. This area includes his *sír* holding.

3. *Earnings.*—He keeps a stock of Rs. 150 worth grain, and sells it to the cultivators, thereby making an annual income of Rs. 60. Also he has a cart which he lets on hire; it is generally employed for five months in a year, at Rs. 10 per mensem, for carrying bricks to brick-kilns, thus fetching an annual income of Rs. 50 per annum.

4. *Crops.*—His kharíf and rabi crops were as follows last year :—

KHARÍF.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.* B.	bis.	*Estimated out-turn.* Mds.	*Estimated value of the outturn.* Rs.	a.	p.
Bájra and masina	9	8	40	48	0	0
Maize	1	8	8	8	0	0
Total ...	10	16	48	71	0	0
RABI.						
Wheat	5	14	34	68	0	0
Gujai	1	1	2	3	0	0
Gram	3	0	23	28	12	0
Barley	0	19	6	7	8	0
Carrots	0	11	20	5	0	0
Total ...	11	5	85	112	4	0
Total of kharíf and rabi crops			...	183	4	0

5. *Income and expenditure.*—The income and expenditure of the family are as follows :—

Income.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Produce of their *sír* and cultivating holding	183	4	0
Income from dealing in grain	60	0	0
Ditto letting cart on hire	50	0	0
Sale proceeds of home-manufactured ghí	50	0	0
Ditto ditto cotton-thread	10	0	0
Total ...	353	4	0

Expenses.

Diet expenses—	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, six maunds	12	0	0
Bejhar, 18 ditto	22	8	0
Gujai, three ditto	4	8	0
Maize, eight ditto	8	0	0
Bájra, 10 ditto	16	0	0
Juár, four ditto	6	0	0
Masina, five ditto	7	8	0
Salt and spices	3	0	0
Gúr	8	0	0
Sugar	2	0	0
Vegetables	2	0	0
Rice	1	0	0
Tobacco	½	0	0
Pulse of all kinds	10	0	0
Ghí	10	0	0
Total ...	109	8	0

Expenses—(concluded).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Feeding cattle—			
Oil-cakes, six maunds	6	0	0
Gram, seven maunds 20 seers	9	6	0
Cotton-seed, nine maunds	9	0	0
Clothing expenses	34	1	0
Purchasing household furniture	3	0	0
Repairing agricultural implements	2	0	0
Rent	18	8	0
Total expenses ...	191	7	0

Thus, deducting their expenditure from their income, they make an annual saving of Rs. 161-13-0.

6. *Family.*—There are four adults, two women, one boy, and one girl in this family. Two girls have separated by marriage, *i.e.*, have gone to their husbands; one girl has died.

7. *Agricultural implements.*—Their agricultural implements are of the usual kind, and of an estimated value of Rs. 32.

8. *Agricultural stock.*—Their cattle consist of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Four bullocks, worth	64	0	0
Two buffaloes	50	0	0
One cow	6	0	0
One calf	3	0	0
Total ...	123	0	0

9. *Household furniture.*—Their household furniture is nominal, and the estimated value of it is Rs. 106-13-0.

10. *Rent.*—Rupees 18-8-0 is the rent of his cultivating holding, Rs. 20 is the rent for his sír land, but of course no regular payment is made on account of the same: it is simply taken into account by the lambardár when calculating the profits of his share in the village.

11. *Debt.*—He is not in debt; but it may be stated that a Civil Court decree was some years ago passed against him for Rs. 200. At the first execution of this decree Rs. 100 was paid in by him; but since then neither the decreeholder appears to have preferred another execution, nor has the cultivator made any payment. The decree is now barred by limitation.

12. *Food.*—The food of the family consists of the following articles in the various seasons:—

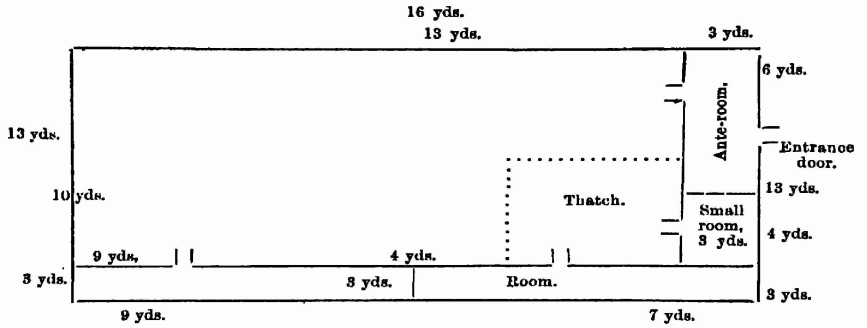
Winter.—Flour of maize, bájra, juár, and masina; urd and mung pulse; and for vegetables, *fœnugreek* and chana greens and potatoes.

Summer and rainy.—Flour of bejhar, gujai (wheat and barley), and wheat; urd and arhar pulse; and for vegetables, kakris, baigans, ghuiyans, and kaddu.

The daily consumption of grain is six seers, estimated to cost at five annas one pie, or Rs. 109-8-0 for the whole year. The produce of their land suffices for their consumption; they have to purchase only miscellaneous articles, such as salt, spices, vegetables, rice, gúr, or sugar, &c.

13. *Seed-grain.*—They are able to save seed-grain for both harvests, and have not to purchase or borrow it.

14. *House.*—Their house is a kutcha one. The following is a rough plan of it :—



15. *Marriage.*—Two boys and two girls of the family have been married, and one boy and one girl are still to be married. The wife of one of the married boys is still at her father's house. She will be brought home in the third year after the marriage, which took place only last year. A boy's marriage costs Rs. 150, and some 100 guests collect at the marriage for two days; while a girl's marriage costs Rs. 200, and some 150 men, comprising the men who come in the marriage procession and relations of the family, are guests for two days.

16. *Clothing.*—Their expenses in clothing are estimated at Rs. 30-12-0 per annum, of which Rs. 19-8-0 is for the men and Re. 11-4-0 for the women. In their clothes they use one-third English and two-thirds country cloth; but they prepare specially of English cloth one set of clothes, which they keep only to be used at marriages, fairs, and festivals.

17. *General remarks.*—Cotton-thread is manufactured at home : 12½ seers of thread is prepared throughout the year. From this quantity they get 200 yards of cloth prepared from the professional weaver on payment of Rs. 3-5-0 on account of wages of weaving, at the rate of Re. 0-5-3 per 20 yards cloth woven, which consume one and a quarter seers of thread. They extract ghí from the milk of their animals. The estimated value of the quantity of ghí prepared in a year is Rs. 50, of which Rs. 10 worth they consume, and the remainder is sold.

Family of Parsi, *Lodha, age* 62 *years.*

1. *Occupation.*—He lives by labour : has got a daughter, who grinds on wages.

2. *Earnings.*—He is an old man, and can therefore hardly get employment on labour every day; he works on an average 8 months out of the 12; the rate of his wages is nine pies per diem, paid either in cash or in grain valued at current rates. He has a wife who is suffering from asthma, and is therefore unfit for work; he has, however, a young daughter, who was married, but has now been divorced by her husband, and she lives with her father. She grinds grain on wages,—five seers grain per diem for six pies, *viz.*, earning Rs. 11-6-0 annually. During the four months of the year when Parsi remains unemployed he supports his family partly from the savings which he can make after expenses out of his wages for working days and partly from the wages of his daughter.

3. *Family.*—He has, as noted above, only his wife and a married daughter, who has been divorced by her husband. His three other married daughters are with their husbands.

4. *Income and expenditure.*—His income and expenditure are as follows :—

Income.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Income from wages of labour for eight working months in a year, at the rate of nine pies per diem	16	0	0
Wages for grinding grain by his daughter	11	4	0
Total ...	27	4	0

Expenses.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet expenses	22	8	0
Maize, bájra, juár, masína, and bejhar, 18 maunds	22	8	0
Clothing expenses	4	12	0

Clothes for men.

One loin cloth	0	8	0

It must be noted here that the above clothes do not suffice for the family for the whole year. His wife and daughter, who generally serve the well-to-do residents of the village in cleaning their houses, &c., are provided with some old clothes by their employers.

Thus it will be seen that his expenditure is hardly covered by income, and he can with difficulty make both ends meet.

5. *Household furniture.*—His household furniture consists of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One brazen *lota* (water-pot), worth	0	6	0
One do. plate	0	8	0
One grinding-stone	0	8	0
One wooden dish	0	3	0
One stone cup	0	1	0
Three chárpáis	0	6	0
Total ...	2	0	0

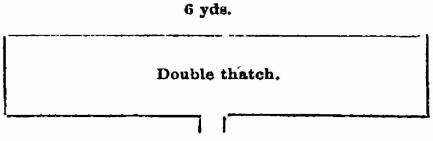
6. *Food.*—His food consists of the following articles in different seasons:—

Winter.—Flour of maize, masína, and juár; and for vegetables, chana and bathua greens.

Summer and rainy.—Flour of bejhar, arhar pulse whenever he can fortunately get it.

His daily consumption is two seers, estimated to cost one anna and two pies, or Rs. 27-4-0 for the year. He has to purchase his food from the market only when his wages are not paid in grain.

7. *House.*—His house is a kutcha one: its rough plan is given below:—



8. *Marriage.*—No children are to be married: he had one son and four daughters, who have all been married. Through poverty in the marriage of his daughters, he had recourse to a less formal way of marriage, *viz.*, *dola*, *i.e.*, he went to the house of the daughter's intended husband and consummated the marriage by giving only a small sum of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6.

9. *General remarks.*—He is not in debt, but since the death of his young son, who could work well his condition is deteriorating, and he is now in a very poor state: he was in a fairly good position when his son was alive.

Family of Murla, *Koli, age 50 years.*

1. *Occupation.*—The members of this family live by their own trade.

2. *Wages and earnings.*—They have no funds to purchase thread at their own cost for manufacturing cloth; they simply weave on wages, which are paid at the rate of four annas for weaving cloth of a seer of thread. The two adult members of the family carry on their trade separately; the average income to each is two annas per diem, except in the rainy season, when they can earn only one anna six pies per diem: thus their annual estimated income amounts to Rs. 88, *viz.*, for eight months Rs. 64 at two annas per diem, and for four months Rs. 24, at one anna six pies per diem.

3. *Family.*—There are two adults, three women, and two boys in the family; two girls have gone to their husbands after marriage.

4. *Income and expenditure.*—Their income and expenditure are as follows:—

	Mds.	s.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Income,								
Income from their trade						88	0	0
Expenses.								
Diet expenses						67	8	0
Maize	15	0	15	0	0			
Barley and gram	15	0	18	12	0			
Masína	4	0	6	0	0			
Wheat	0	20	1	0	0			
Bájra and juár	9	20	14	4	0			
Mandua	1	0	1	0	0			
Pulse of all kinds	2	0	4	0	0			
Meat			2	0	0			
Salt			1	8	0			
Tobacco			1	8	0			
Oil			2	0	0			
Ghí			0	8	0			
Total ...	47	0	67	8	0			
Clothing expenses						21	0	0
Total ...						88	8	0

Thus their expenditure exceeds their income by eight annas.

5. *Tools of trade.*—Fourteen tools of their trade are valued at Rs. 2-9-0.

6. *Household furniture.*—Their household furniture is of the usual kind, and is valued at Rs. 10-3-0.

7. *Debt.*—They are in debt, amounting to Rs. 14, which they had to contract to perform the funeral ceremonies on the death of one of the adults of the family. Of this debt of Rs. 14 for Rs. 10 they have executed a bond and Rs. 4 is on account of petty debts: they will pay off this debt from their trade income.

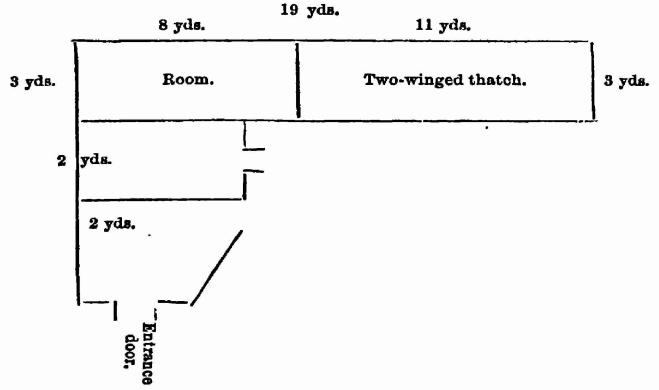
8. *Food.*—Their food generally consists of the following articles in the different seasons:—

Winter.—Flour of juár, bájra, maize, and masína; urd and mung pulse; for vegetables, chana and bathua greens.

Summer and rainy.—Flour of barley and gram; arhar pulse; and for vegetables, baigan and kakris.

Their daily consumption of grain is five seers, estimated to cost at three annas ten pies, or Rs. 88 for the year. They have to purchase food from the market out of their income from trade, except when their wages are paid in grain.

9. *House.*—Their house is a kutcha one: the following is a rough plan of it:—



10. *Marriage.*—Two girls have been married, but two boys are still to be married : a marriage costs Rs. 15 : some 15 or 20 guests collect at the marriage, and stop for two days.

11. *Clothing.*—Their expenses in clothing are detailed below :—

Clothes for men.

	Rs.	a.	p.
One razái	2	0	0
Six jackets of *garha* (country cloth)...	3	0	0
Six loin cloths (*garha*)	3	0	0
Three sheets of *gazi* (country cloth)...	1	8	0
Three caps	0	2	0
Total ...	9	10	0

Clothes for women.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Six petticoats of "charkhana" (country cloth)...	6	0	0
Six sheets	3	0	0
Six bodices	0	6	0
Two twofold sheets	2	0	0
Total ...	11	6	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	21	0	0

Their clothes are prepared nearly all of country cloth, with the exception of one set used only at marriages, fairs, and festivals. This set consists of one jacket of *markin* (English cloth) for each man and one petticoat of *daris* or red English cloth, and one sheet of red cloth for each female.

12. *General remarks.*—Cotton-thread is not manufactured at home : they have no animal in milk.

W. CROOKE,
Offg. Collector.

TAHSIL KASGANJ, MAUZA CHAKERI.

Family of NARAYAN SINGH, *Thákur, age 45 years.*

1. *Occupation.*—His occupations are zamíndári, cultivation, and money-lending.

2. *Cultivating holding.*—He cultivates his *sir* holding, 81 acres in area, on a nominal rent of Rs. 275-13-0. Besides his wife holds 17 acres of land in mauza Nainpur, mahál Jugal Kishor, as an occupancy-tenant, on a rent of Rs. 37-11-0. This land also is of course cultivated by him.

3. *Income.*—He has proprietary rights in his own village and in mauza Mohan Khurd, and his profits as proprietor amount to Rs. 271-13-10. He also, besides his earnings from cultivation, makes an annual income of Rs. 750 from money-lending : he has borrowed a sum of Rs. 2,000 from one Kishen Lal, Bohra, on interest of 12 annas per cent., and lends out this money on Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. He pays an income-tax of Rs. 15 on account of this income. He has a cart which also he lets on hire when he does not require it for his zamíndári or cultivating business ; his cart-hire amounts to Rs. 50 per annum.

4. *Crops.*—Last year the kharíf and rabi crops of both his *sir* and cultivating holding were as follows :—

KHARIF.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.* Acres.	*Estimated out-turn.* Mds.	s.	*Estimated value of the outturn.* Rs.
Juár, bájra, arhar	21	20	0	30
Cotton and arhar	16	80	0	320
Maize	6	50	0	50
Oil-seed	1	1	0	5
Hemp		0	30	2
Total ...				407

RABI.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.*	*Estimated outturn.*	*Estimated value of the outturn.*
	Acres.	Mds.	Rs.
Wheat	20	200	360
Barley and peas	19	170	225
Gram	11	120	150
Wheat and gram	5	37	55
Gujai	3	20	30
Chana	1	4	4
			824
Total of kharif and rabi crops ...			1,231

5. *Income and expenditure.*—His income and expenditure are as follows :—

Income.

	Rs.
Cart-hire	50
Income from money-lending	750
Produce of *sir* and cultivating holding	1,231
Estimated value of home-manufactured ghi	20
Total ...	2,051

His proprietary income, which amounts to Rs. 271-13-10, has not been shown, as he really never receives it: it is taken into account in payment of rent of his *sir* holding, which amounts to Rs. 275-13-0, *i.e.*, Rs. 4-0-10 more than this income; this latter sum is paid by him in cash, and it will therefore be shown on the expenditure side.

Expenses.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet expenses	500	0	0
Clothing expenses	100	0	0
Seed-grain...	110	0	0
Wages of servants and labourers for cultivation	360	0	0
Purchasing agricultural implements	15	0	0
Ditto articles of household furniture	20	0	0
Rent of cultivating holding	37	11	0
Cash payment on account rent of *sir* holding, after deducting his profits from proprietary rights	4	0	10
Total ...	1,146	11	10

Thus, deducting his expenditure from his income, he appears to make an annual saving of Rs. 904-4-2.

6. *Family.*—There are two adults, two boys, five women, and one girl in this family; one girl has separated by marriage from the family.

7. *Agricultural implements.*—His agricultural implements are of the ordinary kind, and valued at Rs. 108-6-0.

8. *Cattle.*—The estimated value of his cattle is as below :—

	Rs.
Thirteen bullocks	250
Two buffaloes	50
One young male buffalo	1
Total ...	301

9. *Household furniture.*—His household furniture is of the ordinary kind, and valued at Rs. 360-4-0.

10. *Debt.*—His debt amounts to Rs. 2,000, contracted during the last 12 or 13 years; a part of this debt was necessitated for marriage expenses, while the balance, as stated above, was secured for money-lending business.

11. *Rent.*—No arrears of rent.

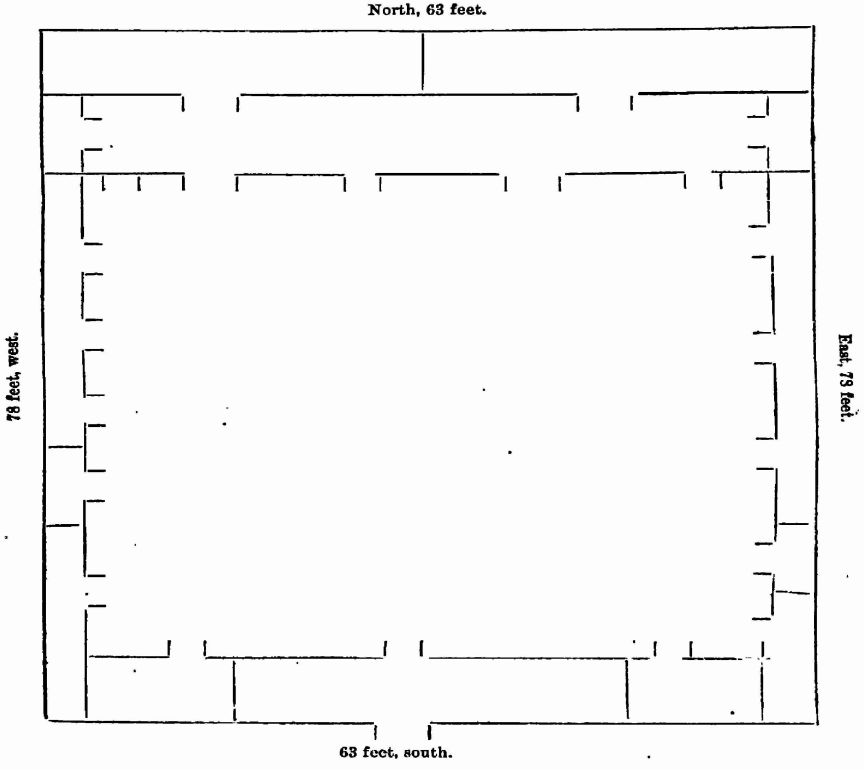
12. *Food.*—His daily consumption of grain consists of five seers of wheat all through the year, and of seven and a half seers barley, bejhar, and gram in the summer and rainy seasons, and seven and a half seers maize, bejhar, and marwa in the winter season. His diet expenses amount to Re. 1-6-0 per diem, or Rs. 500 per annum. Generally, the produce of his *sir* and cultivating holdings suffices for his grain consumption for the whole year.

13. *Seed-grain.*—He is able to save grain for sowing at both harvests.

14. *Marriage.*—One girl has been married, and two boys and one girl are to be married. A girl's marriage costs Rs. 400 and a boy's marriage Rs. 250; some 100 guests called at the marriage.

15. *Clothing.*—His annual clothing expenses are estimated at Rs. 100, Rs. 46 for men and Rs. 54 for women, being half English and half country cloth in the clothes.

16. *House.*—His house is a kutcha one; a rough plan of it is as below :—



17. *General remarks.*—Only five seers of thread is spun in a year, and that is used in daily ordinary work of mending old clothes, &c. His two buffaloes give eight seers of milk daily. Ghí is extracted from the quantity of milk saved from family consumption; but that also is consumed, and not sold. The estimated value of this home-manufactured ghí is Rs. 20 a year.

Family of NEWAL SINGH, *Chauhán Thákur, age* 60 *years.*

1. *Occupation.*—The occupation of the family is chiefly cultivation. However, one member also works as driver for a cart let on hire when spared from agricultural business, *viz.*, during four months in a year.

2. *Cultivating holding.*—The area of land under the cultivation of the family is 24 acres, on a rent of Rs. 214.

3. *Crops.*—Last year their kharíf and rabi crops were as follows :—

KHARIF.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.*	*Estimated outturn.*	*Estimated value of the outturn.*
	Acres.	Mds.	Rs.
Maize	4	32	32
Juár, bájra, and masína	4	8	12
Cotton and arhar	7	28	112
Total ...			156
RABI.			
Wheat	6	57	104
Gram	3	16	20
Bejhar	6	50	62
Sarson, dhuan, oil-seeds		2	5
Gujai	3	20	30
Chena	1	4	4
Total ...			225
Total of kharíf and rabi crops ...			381

4. *Income and expenditure.*—Their income and expenditure are as follows :—

Income.

	Rs.
Produce of land	381
Cart-hire at the average rate of eight annas per diem, for four months ...	60
Sale proceeds of ghí manufactured at home out of the milk of their milch-animals	45
Estimated value of home-spun thread	8
Total ...	494

Expenses.

Diet expenses	160
Clothing expenses	40
Seed-grain	30
Purchasing agricultural implements	10
Purchasing articles of household furniture	10
Miscellaneous expenses	5
Rent	214
Total	469

Thus, deducting their expenditure from their income, they appear to make an annual saving of Rs. 25.

5. *Family.*—There are three adults, two boys, two women, and three girls in the family: one married girl, aged 10 years, has not been included, as though she has not gone to her husband, yet will ultimately separate.

6. *Agricultural implements.*—Their agricultural implements are of the ordinary kind, and valued at Rs. 14-15-6.

7. *Agricultural stock.*—Their agricultural stock consists of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One loading big cart, worth	20	0	0
One light cart, worth	10	0	0
And cattle as follows :—			
Seven bullocks	200	0	0
Two buffaloes	70	0	0
One young female buffalo	2	0	0
One she-goat with her kids	3	4	0
Total ...	305	4	0

8. *Household furniture.*—Their household furniture is of the ordinary kind, and valued at Rs. 155-14-6.

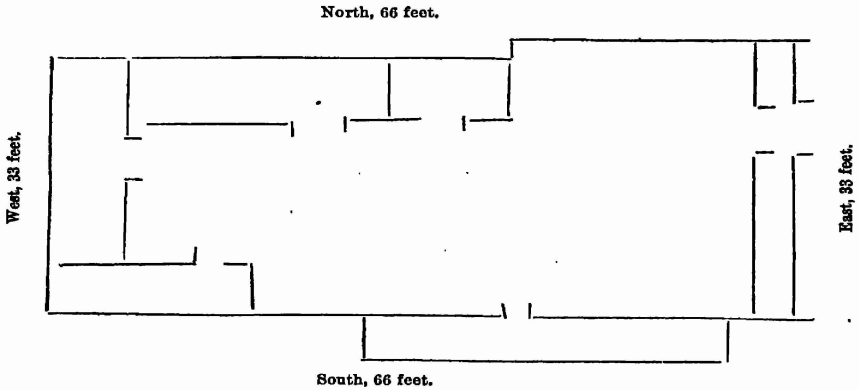
9. *Debt.*—His debts amount to Rs. 165: Rs. 115 is due to Kishen Lal, Bohra, under two bonds of Rs. 90 and Rs. 25 each, and Rs. 59 to Mohan Lal, Bohra. This debt was contracted by him during the last three years for marriage and other family expenses. He expects to pay off this debt gradually from the produce of his land and cart-hire.

10. *Rent.*—No arrears.

11. *Food.*—The food of the family consists of barley, gram, and peas in the summer and rainy seasons, and of maize, bájra, and masína in the winter. They eat pulse of different kinds daily, and for vegetables chana, sarson, and bathua greens and radishes. They also occasionally eat potatoes and ghuiyan, and meat or fishes too. Their daily consumption of grain is nine seers, and their total diet expenses amount to seven annas per diem, or Rs. 160 per annum.

12. *Seed-grain.*—Generally he is not able to spare grain for sowing at either of the two harvests; has to borrow it from the mahájan, having had to pay interest of two annas per rupee for every half-year, and in calculating the value of grain to allow a reduction of one seer in the current price rate at the time of borrowing and an increase of one seer at repaying.

13. *House.*—His house is a kutcha one; a rough plan of it is as below:—



14. *Marriage.*—He has a son who has been married; his two brothers have also been married: has one nephew and a niece, aged only one year, still to marry. A boy's marriage costs Rs. 150 and a girl's Rs. 200. Some 20 guests collect at the marriage for four days.

15. *Clothing.*—The estimated annual clothing expenses of the family amount to Rs. 40, of which Rs. 19-4-0 for men, and Rs. 20-12-0 for women, using three-fourths country and only one-fourth English cloth in their clothes.

16. *General remarks.*—Some 15 seers of thread is manufactured at home in a year: of this thread they get cloth prepared by the professional weavers on payment of Rs. 3-12-0, or four annas per seer on account of weaving wages. Their two milch-buffaloes give 10 seers of milk daily: of this one seer is consumed, and from the balance ghí is prepared and sold, bringing an annual income of Rs. 45.

Family of KALLUA, *Koli, age 50 years.*

1. *Occupation.*—He keeps a grocer's shop and his son-in-law, Nand Ram, weaves country cloth.

2. *Earnings.*—From his shops he earns one anna and six pies per diem, or Rs. 36 per annum. His son-in-law generally weaves 40 yards of country cloth in 10 days, *i.e.*, four yards a day. These 40 yards consume four seers thread, and the rate of wages for weaving is four annas per seer thread. Thus, his wages for 10 days amount to Re. 1. He also reaps corn on wages at the harvest seasons, *viz.*, for two months in the year he gets for his reaping wages two and a half seers of grain every day, *i.e.*, three maunds and 30 seers in two months, estimated to value Rs. 5.

3. *Family.*—There are two adults, one boy, three women, and two girls in the family. No girl has separated from the family, as is the custom after marriage. On the other hand, the husband of one girl has left his father's house and lives with this family, and this man also keeps as a mistress another girl of the family whose real husband has died.

4. *Income and expenditure.*—Their income and expenditure are as follows:—

Income.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Income from grocer's shop at one anna and six pies per day ...	36	0	0
Weaving wages at the rate of Re. 1 for every 10 days for 10 months,	28	4	0
Reaping wages, *i.e.*, the estimated value of three maunds 30 seers of grain earned in two months	5	0	0
Total ...	69	4	0

Expenses.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet expenses	50	0	0
Clothing expenses	12	0	0
Purchasing articles of household furniture	5	0	0
Total ...	67	0	0

Thus deducting their expenditure from their income, they appear to make an annual little saving of Rs. 2-4-0.

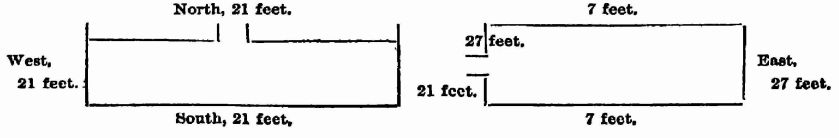
5. *Cattle.*—None.

6. *Household furniture.*—Their household furniture is of the ordinary kind, and estimated to value Rs. 25-4-9.

7. *Debt.*—He borrowed a sum of Rs. 5 in Kuar (October) last for family expenses, and promised to repay it, with Re. 1 on account of interest, in a year in equal monthly instalments, *viz.*, of eight annas each: Rs. 2-8-0 has been paid in on account of this debt, and the balance Rs. 3-8-0 will, it is expected, be paid up regularly.

8. *Food.*—The food of the family consists of barley, gram, and peas in the summer and rainy seasons, and of maize, bájra, and masína in the winter season. They cannot afford to eat pulse every day, use vegetables such as *fœnugreek*, chana, bathua, chaulai, laisua, and nari greens, radishes, carrots, &c., and very seldom, *i.e.*, two or three times in a year take meat also. Wheat is eaten only in a very small quantity, *i.e.*, only at festivals, &c., or is given for food to guests. Their daily consumption of grain is 3½ seers, and their total diet expenses amount to two annas and three pies per diem, or Rs. 50 per annum. They have to purchase their food from the market.

9. *House.*—His house is a kutcha one. A rough plan of it is as below:—



10. *Marriage.*—He had a son, who was married, but has since died; his two daughters have been married, and his one daughter, aged 11 years, and one son and a daughter are still to be married. A girl's marriage costs Rs. 10, and a boy's marriage double that sum, as in the latter marriage the father of the boy has to pay to the father of the girl Rs. 10, or as much as he can afford to pay. Some 12 guests collect at the marriage.

11. *Clothing.*—His clothing expenses are estimated to amount to Rs. 12: Rs. 5-5-0 for men and Rs. 6-11-0 for women, the clothes being all of country cloth.

Family of JHABUA, *Oilman, age 45 years.*

1. *Occupation.*—He is a cultivator; also weighs grain on wages; and, besides, lets his cart on hire when he does not require it for work connected with the field.

2. *Earnings.*—He weighs gram grown in the patti of Narayan Singh, lambardár of the village, and receives Rs. 20 worth grain as his wages for weighing. His son, Jaswanta, drives the cart when it is let on hire. The cart-hire amounts to Rs. 55 per annum as an average.

3. *Cultivating holding.*—The area under his cultivation is 13 acres on a rent of Rs. 81-15-1.

4. *Crops.*—Last year his kharíf and rabi crops were as follows:—

KHARIF.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.*	*Estimated outturn.*	*Estimated value of the outturn.*
	Acres.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.
Maize	3	30 0	30 0 0
Cotton and arhar	3	18 0	72 0 0
Total ...			102 0 0

RABI.

Wheat	3	30 0	57 0 0
Barley	6	50 0	75 0 0
Gram	2	15 0	20 0 0
Duari (oil-seed)		1 10	2 8 0
Sarson (do.)		1 0	2 8 0
Total ...			157 0 0
Total of kharíf and rabi crops ...			259 0 0

5. *Income and expenditure.*—His income and expenditure are as follows:

Income.

	Rs. a. p.
Cart-hire	55 0 0
Wages for weighing	20 0 0
Produce of land	259 0 0
Value of home-manufactured thread	8 0 0
Total ...	342 0 0

Expenses.

Diet expenses	135 0 0
Clothing do.	40 0 0
Seed-grain	14 0 0
Rent	81 15 1
Canal rent	4 0 0
Wages for weeding crops	10 0 0
Cost of purchasing articles of household furniture	15 0 0
Total ...	299 15 1

Thus deducting his expenditure from his income, he appears to make an annual saving of Rs. 43.

6. *Family.*—There are three adults, three boys, four women, and one girl in this family. One girl has separated by marriage, and has therefore not been included in the family.

7. *Agricultural implements.*—His agricultural implements are of the ordinary kind, and valued at Rs. 24-11-0.

8. *Agricultural stock.*—His agricultural stock consists of—

	Rs.
One loading cart, worth	15
And cattle, as follows :—	
Five bullocks	95
Two male buffaloes	25
Total ...	135

9. *Household furniture.*—His household furniture is of the ordinary description, and estimated to value Rs. 95.

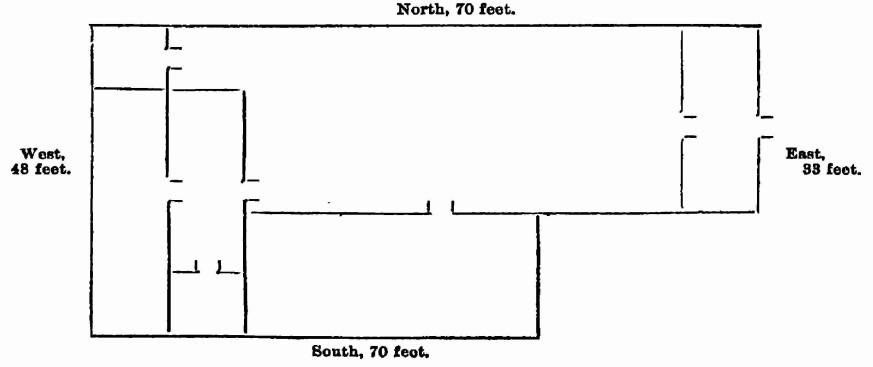
10. *Debt.*—He owes Rs. 400 to one Mohan Lal, Bohra, and Rs. 200 to another Kishen Lal: total Rs. 600. He has only in the current year entered into an agreement to pay annual instalments of Rs. 40 and Rs. 50, respectively, on account of these debts. He attributes these debts to decrease in the produce of his land and to family expenses. He says he will pay them off as soon as he can from the produce of his land and cart-hire.

11. *Rent.*—The arrears of rent due by him are Rs. 25 for 1294 fasli. For 1295 fasli the accounts have not been prepared yet to show whether he is in arrears or not.

12. *Food.*—His and his families' food consists generally of barley, gram, and peas in the summer and rainy seasons, and of maize, bájra, and masína in the winter season. Wheat is used only at festivals or in journeys. They do not take pulse daily, use vegetables such as *fænugreek*, chana, chaulai, and bathua greens, and only occasionally potatoes and ghuiyans. Their daily consumption of grain is seven and a half seers, estimated to cost six annas, or Rs. 135 for the whole year. The produce of their land generally suffices for their consumption: in case of deficiency, they borrow from the mahájan.

13. *Seed-grain.*—He has always to borrow grain for sowing at both harvests, having had to suffer in calculating the value of grain a loss of one seer of grain when compared with the current price rates, both at the time of borrowing and repaying, and to pay two annas per rupee for every half-year on account of interest.

14. *House.*—His house is a kutcha one. A rough plan of it is as below:—



15. *Marriage.*—Two boys and two girls have been married; three boys and one girl are to be married A boy's marriage costs Rs. 50, and a girl's Rs. 100. Some 25 guests collect at the marriage for two days.

16. *Clothing.*—His clothing expenses amount to Rs. 40, half for men and half for women, using three-fourths country and one-fourth English cloth in the clothes.

17. *General remarks.*—Some 15 seers thread is manufactured at home in a year: of this thread they get cloth prepared by professional weavers. They have no milch-animals.

Family of DHANNA, *Chamár, age* 30 *years.*

1. *Occupation.*—The two male members of this family live by labour.

2. *Earnings.*—They generally do field labour, *viz.*, weeding crops, reaping corn, &c.; but when they can get no field labour, they work on building kutcha walls, thatching, &c. Their rate of wages is one anna and six pies per diem; but are mostly paid in grain valued at that sum. They cannot, however, always get employment in the rainy season: on an average they remain idle for two months in a year, thus their income for 10 months of the year, at the rate of one anna and six pies per diem for each, amounts to Rs. 58-4-0.

3. *Income and expenditure.*—Last year their income and expenditure were as follows:—

Income.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Income from wages	58	4	0
Expenses.			
Diet expenses	40	0	0
Clothing expenses	8	0	0
Cost of purchasing articles for household furniture	3	0	0
Total ...	51	0	0

Thus, deducting their expenditure from their income, they made last year a saving of Rs. 7-4-0.

4. *Family.*—There are two men and two women in the family. None has separated by marriage.

5. *Cattle.*—They have only one she-goat, worth Rs. 2.

6. *Household furniture.*—Their household furniture is of the ordinary kind, and valued at Rs. 13-8-3.

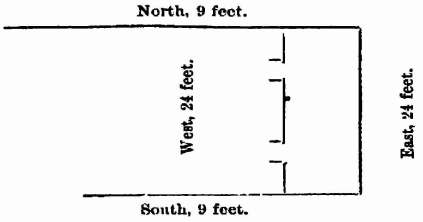
7. *Marriage.*—There are no children to marry: a marriage costs Rs. 10, and some 10 guests collect at the marriage for a day.

8. *Debt.*—Only in the current year the head of the family borrowed a sum of Rs. 10 to marry himself with a promise to repay it in a year, with Rs. 2 on account of interest, in equal monthly instalments of Re. 1 each; of this debt Rs. 6 has been paid in, and the balance Rs. 6 will, it is expected, be regularly paid when due.

9. *Food.*—His food consists of barley, gram, and bejhar in the summer and rainy season, and of maize and masína in the winter season. Only a little quantity of wheat is consumed at festivals, &c. Pulses are also eaten, but rarely; the vegetables, such as chana, sarson, and bathua greens and carrots and radishes, are mostly used: they eat meat only now and then. His daily consumption of grain is three seers, estimated to cost one anna and nine pies per diem, or Rs. 40 per annum.

He has to purchase food from the market only when the quantity of grain earned in wages falls short of the consumption.

10. *House.*—His house is a kutcha one: a rough plan of it is drawn below:



11. *Clothing.*—His annual clothing expenses amount to Rs. 8, of which Rs. 4-14-0 for men and Rs. 3-2-0 for women, using three-fourths country and only one-fourth English cloth in these clothes.

12. *General remarks.*—Cotton-thread was not manufactured at home last year: their she-goat is not in milk at present.

W. CROOKE,
Offg. Collector.

MAUZA PILUA, TAHSÍL ETAH.

Family of BHAWANI, *Goldsmith, age 25 years.*

1. *Family and earnings and expenses.*— The members of this family carry on the profession of making jewellery. Their estimated average income is five annas and five pies per diem, or Rs. 130 per annum. The rate of wages of a goldsmith is six pies for simple ornaments and one anna for engraved ones. Their expenses are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet expenses at five annas per diem	120	0	0
Clothing expenses	10	0	0
Total charges ...	130	0	0

Rupees 5 in clothes for men and Rs. 5 in those for women, using in their clothes two-thirds English and one-third country cloth.

2. *Household furniture.*—Their household furniture

Name of article.	*Estimated cost.* Rs.	a.	p.
One brazen plate	0	8	0
One phul do.	0	12	0
One lota (a brazen water-pot)	0	6	0
One brazen cup	0	2	0
Four cots	0	8	0
One cow	4	0	0

Bhawani has tools for his trade profession valued at Rs. 10. There are two adults, two minors, two women, and one girl in this family; one girl of this family has, as usual, separated after marriage.

3. *Food.*—They generally eat wheat, bejhar, and barley in the summer and rainy seasons, and bájra and juár in the winter season, and urd or mung pulse in all seasons. They purchase all their supplies from the market.

4. *House.*—Their house is a kutcha-pucka one with a length of 30 yards and breadth of 25 yards; there is a *kotha* (a room) on the upper story with a *chhappar* (thatch) in front: attached to the women's quarters there is a room for the men, the length of which is seven and a half yards and breadth two yards. Bhawani carries on his trade in the men's side of the house; he has a girl to marry. Ghí, thread, or cloth is not manufactured by any members of this family.

Family of NARAYAN, *Mahájan, age 75 years.*

1. *Income and expenditure.*—This man lives by money-lending, and has no other business.

Their estimated annual income is Rs. 600. Their expenses are—

		Rs.	a.	p.
	Diet expenses at the rate of Re 1 per diem	360	0	0
2.	*Clothes.*—Clothing expenses	105	0	0
	Total ...	465	0	0

Rupees 80 in clothes for men and Rs. 25 in those for women. The clothes for men are prepared mostly of English cloth; country cloth is used in a comparatively small quantity; while, on the other hand, in the clothes for women country cloth is more used. Thus the family annual saving is Rs. 135.

3. *Family.*—There are one adult, three minors, two women, and one girl in this family; one girl has separated from the family, as usual, after marriage.

4 *Cattle.*—His cattle consist of one mare worth Rs. 40, and two buffaloes worth Rs. 40.

5. *Household furniture.*—Household furniture are—

Name of article.	*Estimated cost.* Rs. a. p.
Four alloy plates	2 0 0
Two brazen plates	1 0 0
Five lotas, or brazen water-pots	2 8 0
Two batuas, or brazen cooking vessels	2 0 0
One kalsa, or brazen water-pot bigger than lota ...	2 0 0
One parat, or large brazen plate	2 0 0
Two cups	0 8 0
Two glasses for drinking water, &c.	0 8 0
One pan	0 2 0
One large spoon	0 2 0
Six cots	3 0 0

6. *Food.*—Their general diet consists of wheat and bejhar in the summer and rainy seasons and of bájra, juár, and urad and mung pulse in the winter season. Nearly all the necessaries of life are either stored in the house of, or manufactured by, this family; they have nothing to purchase from the market.

7. *House.*—Their house is a kutcha-pucka one with strong doors; its length and breadth is 15 yards by 10 yards. Inside the house there are a *kotha* (a small room) $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ yards, a kitchen room $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and the ante-room, which is used for tethering horses and buffaloes. There is also a separate pucka house where they sit and receive male visitors: five boys and one girl of this family are yet unmarried. Narayan has a son aged 30 years, who manages the whole affairs of the family. Cotton-thread or cloth is not manufactured by this family: ghí is extracted by them out of the milk of their buffaloes: it is not sold, but used by them. They have no other source of income except money-lending. There are two granaries in the house, which jointly can hold 400 maunds of wheat and bejhar: mustard and cotton are stored in the *kothas:* at present all the collected grain has been sold.

Family of Tirwa, *Kahár, age* 70 *years.*

1. *Holding and crops.*—Tirwa is a hereditary cultivator of eight acres two roods and six poles of land, paying a rent of Rs. 47-11-6. The area under his kharíf and rabi crops was as follows last year :—

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.* A. r. p.
Kharif.	
Juár	1 1 4
Cotton and arhar	1 0 26
Rabi.	
Wheat	3 1 26
Barley	1 0 26

2. *Income.*—His annual income is estimated at Rs. 96. The family expenditure in clothing is Rs. 12, and their total expenses amount to Rs. 96.

3. *Harvest dues.*—He gives grain in the following quantities to the following claimants at both harvests :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Carpenter,	15	seers, worth	1	0	0
Blacksmith,	15	ditto	1	0	0
Washerman,	10	ditto	0	12	0
Barber,	15	ditto	1	0	0
Potter,	10	ditto	0	12	0

4. *Agricultural implements.*—His agricultural implements are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One bucket, worth	2	0	0
One plough	0	8	0
One rope	1	0	0

5. *Cattle.*—His cattle for cultivation are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One bullock, worth	6	0	0
One buffalo	6	0	0

6. *Household furniture.*—Household furniture—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One brazen plate	0	8	0
One phul plate...	1	0	0
Two lotas	2	0	0
One grinding-stone	1	0	0
One pan	0	2	0
One large spoon	0	1	6

7. *Family.*—There are one adult, one minor, one woman, and one girl in this family. Last year Tirwa borrowed grain for sowing from a *sahukár* to be repaid at 25 per cent. His general diet consists of juár, maize, urd, mung, bejhar, and carrots. The average expenses of a marriage in this family are Rs. 25 or Rs. 30. Some 20 or 25 men collect at the marriage, who get for their food either *puris* (cakes cooked in ghí or oil) with vegetables, curd, &c., or coarse rice alone.

Family of HANSI, *Gararia, age* 60 *years.*

This man lives purely by labour, getting sometimes money, sometimes corn in his wages. His estimated annual earnings are Rs. 36. His expenses are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet expenses at the rate of one anna six pies per diem ...	33	12	0
Clothing expenses	2	4	0
Total expenses	36	0	0

Rupee 1 in clothes for men and Re. 1-4-0 in clothes for women, using country cloth only. There is no other male member in this family except Hansi, and they have no cattle. There are two women. Their general food consists of bejhar and barley in the summer season, and juár and bájra in the winter season. Whatever quantity of grain Hansi requires in addition to that which he gets in wages, he purchases from the market. His household furniture consists of nothing more than a cot. He drinks water from an earthen vessel.

Family of JHABBU, *Saraogi, age* 40 *years.*

1. *Family and earnings.*—This man lives by weighing grain sold in the market. His earnings are estimated to be Rs. 55 annually. His expenses are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet expenses at the rate of two annas and two pies per diem ...	48	0	0
Clothing expenses	7	0	0

Rupees 4 in clothes for women and Rs. 3 in those for men: men using three-fourths English cloth and one-fourth country, and women one-third English and two-thirds country. There is no other male in this family except Jhabbu. They have no cattle. Jhabbu has one daughter, who has been married.

2. *Household furniture.*—Jhabbu's household furniture is—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One brazen plate, worth	0	4	0
Two lotas	1	0	0
One large brazen spoon	0	2	0
One pan	0	2	0
One iron spoon	0	1	6
Two cots	0	4	0
One wooden chakla (a small round board on which meal cakes are rolled),	0	1	6

3. *Food.*—General diet of the family in the summer season consists of bejhar and barley, and in the winter of juár and bájra. Jhabbu's family is mostly supported by the grain he earns in his wages for weighing; but if any additional quantity is required, he purchases it for cash from the market.

W. CROOKE,
Offg. Collector.

RESIDENTS OF MAUZA KISHENPUR, TAHSIL ETAH.

Family of MOHAN, *Bhadri, age* 44 *years.*

1. *Occupation.*—This man, Mohan, lives by wages from labour, which he receives in cash or kind.

2. *Income and expenditure.*—His estimated annual income is Rs. 136, which he spends as follows:—

Rupees 108 in food and Rs. 28 clothing, *i.e.*, Rs. 12 in clothes for males and Rs. 16 in those for females. These clothes consist of cloth of both English and Indian manufacture: very nearly half of one kind and half of the other.

3. *Family.*—This family consists of three adults, five minors, three women, and one girl: all are married: none of the girls of this family have separated, as usual, after marriage.

4. *Furniture.*—Family furniture:—

Name of article.	*Estimated cost.* Rs.	a.	p.
Four cots	1	0	0
One grinding-stone	0	12	0
Two earthen pots	0	2	0
One phul plate (a white metal)	1	0	0
One batua, or brazen cooking vessel	0	12	0
One brazen spoon	0	2	6
Four cups	0	12	0
Three lotas (metal water-pot)	1	4	0
One tobacco pipe	0	6	0
One buffalo	25	0	0
One buffalo-young (not milch)	10	0	0
One young female buffalo	1	0	0
One she-goat	0	8	0

5. *Food.*—The general diet of this family is bejhar and barley in the summer season, and bájra and juár in winter. Mohan purchases for cash from the market the quantity of grain he requires in addition to what he earns as his wages.

6. *General remarks.*—Ghí, cotton-thread, or cloth is not manufactured by any member of this family.

Family of PITAMBAR, *Ahír, age* 25 *years.*

1. *Cultivating holding.*—This man is a cultivator: he holds one acre one rood and 30 poles of resumed muáfi land, paying a revenue of Rs. 10.

2. *Crops.*—The produce in his field from the last year's rabi crops was as follows :—

Name of crop.	*Area of land under crop.*	*Quantitiy of corn produced.*	*Estimated price of produce.*
	A. r. p.	Mds.	Rs.
Barley, peas, and mustard ...	1 1 30	15	30

3. *Diet.*—This man's daily expenditure on account of diet is three annas and six pies per diem, or Rs. 84 per annum.

4. *Debt.*—He owes to zamíndár Rs. 30 on account of arrears of rent on his cultivating tenure, and besides has run into debts, amounting to Rs. 100. Dearness of grain and expenses of cultivation have caused this debt.

5. *Marriage.*—Pitambar has a son yet to marry. Some 20 men will collect at the marriage.

6. *Food.*—The general diet of this family consists of maize, barley, vegetables, and dál.

7. *Clothing.*—Their annual expenditure in clothing, using half English and half country cloth, is as follows :—

	Rs.
Clothes for males	12
Ditto females	12

8. *Household furniture.*—Pitambar's household furniture is as follows :—

Name of article.	*Probable cost.* Rs. a. p.
Four cots	1 0 0
One grinding-stone	0 8 0
One pirhi or stool	0 1 0
One phul, *i.e.*, white-metal plate	0 10 0
One iron frying-pan	1 0 0
One brazen spoon	0 4 0
One phul cup	0 10 0
Two ploughs	1 0 0
Three bullocks	40 0 0
One pregnant buffalo	40 0 0

Family of KASHI RAM, *Ahír, age* 56 *years.*

1. *Cultivating holding.*—Kashi Ram is a hereditary cultivator of 20 acres 14 poles of land.

2. *Crops.*—In last rabi and kharíf harvests the produce of his land was as follows :—

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.*	*Quantity of corn produced.*	*Estimated cost of produce.*
	A. r. p.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.
KHARIF.			
Juár	0 2 11	11 0 0	17 14 0
Cotton	1 1 20	2 0 0	8 0 0
Juár, arhar, and mung	5 2 0	40 0 0	146 0 0
Maize	1 1 30	8 0 0	11 8 0
Cotton and arhar	1 2 30	2 20 0	10 0 0
Juár, arhar and mung, and guár ...	2 3 0	48 0 0	80 0 0
RABI.			
Wheat and gram	1 1 15	14 0 0	28 0 0
Barley and peas	3 3 30	60 0 0	90 0 0
Wheat	2 0 35	26 0 0	56 0 0

3. *Annual rent.*—He paid rent, amounting to Rs. 107-6-0, to the zamíndár.

4. *Expenses.*—His food expenses are three annas and six pies per diem, or Rs. 79-8-0 per annum. Clothing expenses Rs. 9 for men and Rs. 4 for women; total Rs. 13, using half English and half country cloth. He spent Rs. 30 in sowing the above kharíf crops. Thus his total expenditure during last year amounted to Rs. 122-8-0.

5. *Arrears of rent and debt.*—He owes to the zamíndár Rs. 4-2-0 on account of arrears for 1294 fasli, Rs. 72-8-0 for 1293 fasli, and Rs. 65 for 1292 fasli; total arrears Rs. 141-10-0. In addition to these he has borrowed Rs. 200 from a money-lender. When questioned about these debts, Kashi says he will pay them off as soon as the produce in his field allows him to pay, otherwise he will sell, to liquidate them, his two bullocks worth Rs. 40, and one buffalo worth Rs. 40. He has no other property. Kashi attributes the above arrears of rent and debts to their having been no produce at all in his field in 1293 fasli and 1294 fasli.

6. *Family.*—There are three male and one female members in Kashi's family.

7. *Furniture.*—His agricultural implements and household furniture are as follows :—

Name of article or implement.	*Estimated cost.* Rs. a. p.
One bucket	3 0 0
One rope	0 12 0
One khurpa (spade)	0 8 0
One phaurah (spade)	0 8 0
One yoke	0 4 0
Twelve ploughs	30 0 0
Two plates of phul metal	2 0 0
Three lotas, *i.e.*, brazen water-pots	1 8 0
Two cups made of phul metal	2 0 0
One pirhi or stool	0 1 0
One grinding-stone	1 0 0
Five cots	1 0 0
One pan	0 1 0
One large spoon	0 0 9
One frying-pan	0 12 0

8. *Income from home-manufactured ghí.*—Kashi prepares ghí out of the milk of his buffaloes and sells it, making an average income of Rs. 2 per mensem or Rs. 24 per annum.

9. *Agricultural dues.*—At the time of reaping his crops Kashi distributed grain in the following quantities to the following claimants :—

	Srs.	
Carpenter	10	Besides, two maunds of grain he gave as wages for reaping and threshing corn. The chaff he used in feeding his cattle.
Blacksmith	5	
Waterman	5	
Barber	5	
Sweeper	5	

10. *General remarks.*—Kashi is in very poor circumstances, and finds it hard to make both ends meet. He attributes this to a falling off in the produce of his land.

Family of RANDHIR, *Ahir, age 55 years.*

1. *Cultivating holding.*—Randhir is an hereditary cultivator of 8 acres 22 poles of land.

2. *Crops.*—His kharíf and rabi crops were as follows last year :—

KHARIF.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.* A. r. p.	*Quantity of corn produced.* Mds. s. c.	*Estimated cost of produce of corn.* Rs. a. p.
Maize ...	2 1 8	13 0 0	19 8 0
Cotton and arhar,	1 2 20	2 0 0	12 0 0

RABI.

Wheat ...	4 0 25	50 0 0	100 0 0
Barley and peas ...	0 0 9	1 0 0	1 8 0

3. *Annual rent.*—He paid a rent of Rs. 47 to the zamíndár.

4. *Expenses.*—His diet expenses at the rate of three annas and six pies per diem amounts to Rs. 79-8-0 per annum. Clothing expenses Rs. 8 for women and Rs. 4 for men, using nearly half English and half country cloth. Expenses for sowing rabi crops amount to Rs. 5. Total expenditure amounts to Rs. 96-8-0.

5. *Arrears of rent and debt.*—Arrears of rent due by Randhir are Rs. 24 for 1291, Rs. 47 for 1292, and Rs. 37 for 1293 fasli; total Rs. 108. He also owes Rs. 40 to a money-lender. With regard to these arrears and debts he says he will pay them off as soon as he can afford to do so from the produce of his field. Otherwise he will have to sell his bullocks and buffaloes to liquidate them. He has no other property to give in satisfaction of these claims. He says the reason why he fell into arrears in payment of rent and had also to secure a loan was that there was very little produce in his field from 1291 to 1294 fasli.

6. *Agricultural implements.*—Randhir has the following agricultural implements :—

Name of implement.	*Estimated cost.* Rs. a. p.
One plough ...	0 8 0
One yoke ...	0 4 0
One bucket ...	2 0 0
One rope ...	0 8 0
One khurpa (spade)	0 3 0
One phaurah (spade)	0 4 0

7. *Live-stock.*—His live-stock consists of—

	Rs. a. p.
Two bullocks	20 0 0
Two buffaloes	35 0 0

8. *Household furniture.*—His household furniture comprises—

	Rs. a. p.
Two cots ...	0 8 0
One grinding-stone	1 0 0
One pirhi or stool	0 2 0
One lota (brazen water-pot)	0 12 0
One plate ...	0 12 0
One cup ...	0 6 0
One pan ...	0 1 0
One large spoon	0 1 0
One cow ...	10 0 0
One calf ...	4 0 0

9. *General remarks.*—This cultivator is in a very poor condition, and can barely make both ends meet. He says that agricultural produce is decreasing while his expenses are increasing.

Family of Bikram, *Ahir, age* 35 *years.*

1. *Cultivating holding.*—Bikram is an hereditary cultivator of 4 acres 3 roods 24 poles of land. Last year the produce in his land was as follows, and the rent paid by him was Rs. 21-8-0 :—

KHARIF.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.* A. r. p.	*Quantity produced.* Mds. s. c.	*Estimated cost of the produced grain.* Rs. a. p.
Maize ...	0 3 39	7 0 0	10 0 0
Cotton and arhar ...	0 3 39	1 20 0	6 0 0
RABI.			
Barley	3 0 6	27 0 0	54 0 0

3. *Expenses.*—His expenses are—

	Rs. a. p.
Diet expenses at something over three annas per diem	84 0 0
Clothing expenses	12 0 0

of which Rs. 6 for males and Rs. 6 for females, using both English and country cloth : very probably in equal proportions.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sowing expenses	10	0	0
Total expenditure	106	0	0

4. *Arrears of rent and debt.*—Bikram owes to the zamíndár Rs. 21-8-0 on account of arrears for 1294 fasli, and has also borrowed Rs. 100 from a money-lender. He says he will pay off the above arrears and debt as soon as there is sufficient produce in his field, or he will have to sell his only property—two bullocks and one buffalo—to liquidate them. The outturn of his land was very small in 1294 fasli, and he therefore could not pay the rent for that year, and also the money due to the money-lender.

5. *Agricultural implements.*—His agricultural implements are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One plough, worth	0	8	0
One yoke, do.	0	4	0
One bucket, do.	2	0	0
One rope, do.	0	2	0
One khurpa (spade), do.	0	4	0
One phaurah (spade) do.	0	8	0

6. *Household furniture*—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cots, worth	0	4	0
Earthen pot, do.	0	1	0
Cup, do.	0	8	0
Lota, do.	0	12	0
Frying-pan, do.	0	8	0
Large spoon, do.	0	4	0

7. *General remarks.*—This cultivator, like his neighbours in this village, is hard up, and can hardly make both ends meet. He says there is a decrease in the productiveness of his land, while on the other hand his expenses are increasing.

W. C. CROOKE,
Offg. Collector.

MAUZA MOHAULI KHURD, TAHSIL ETAH.

Family of DHAN SINGH, *Thákur, age* 45 *years.*

1. *Cultivating holding and rent.*—Dhan Singh is an hereditary cultivator of 21 acres 12 poles of land, paying a rent of Rs. 150, and he is a tenant-at-will of rent-free land measuring 2 acres 11 poles.

2. *Crops.*—In 1294 Dhan Singh's kharíf and rabi crops were as follows :—

KHARIF.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.*	*Estimated outturn.*	*Value of the outtur*
	A. r. p.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.
Juár	2 1 4	9 0 0	18 0 0
Cotton	4 2 8	8 0 0	40 0 0
Maize	2 2 4	10 0 0	13 0 0
Hemp	2 0 11	0 10 0	1 0 0
			72 0 0

RABI.

	A. r. p.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p
Wheat	7 3 35	76 0 0	190 0 0
Bejhar	2 1 4	20 0 0	40 0 0
Barley	1 2 3	18 0 0	36 0 0
			266 0 0
Total of both rabi and kharíf		... ...	338 0 0

3. *Payment of rent.*—Dhan Singh paid the amount of his rent for kharíf (Rs. 75) by selling his cotton crops for Rs. 40 and by borrowing Rs. 35 from a money-lender. The outturn of juár and maize he kept for his food. He fed his cattle on the juár stalks. The rent for the rabi was paid out of the sale proceeds of his wheat.

4. *Expenses.*—Dhan Singh's family expenses are—

	Rs.
Diet expenses at the rate of eight annas per diem	180
Clothing expenses	20

Rupees 10 for men and Rs. 10 for women, using half English and half country cloth in their clothes.

	Rs.
Wages of one labourer for field, at Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem	30
Sowing rabi crops	38
Total ...	268

5. *Debt.*—In addition to the abovementioned Rs. 35 which he borrowed for payment of rent for kharíf, Dhan Singh had to take a loan of another sum of Rs. 50 before he could manage his affairs for the whole year. Out of the total amount of debt, Rs. 85, Dhan Singh has paid Rs. 25 by selling his one bullock; the remainder is still due.

6. *Family.*—There are two men, three women, and two girls in Dhan Singh's family. Both the girls are too young to be married.

7. *Agricultural implements.*—Dhan Singh's agricultural implements are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Two ploughs	2	0	0
Two buckets	5	0	0
Two ropes	2	0	0
One phaurah (spade)	0	12	0
Two khurpas (spades)	0	3	0
Three hansias (sickles)	0	6	0
One cart	15	0	0

8. *Cattle.*—His cattle are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Six bullocks	80	0	0
Two buffaloes with their calves	50	0	0
Two cows ditto	10	0	0

9. *Household furniture.*—Household furniture—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One brazen plate	0	8	0
Ditto cup	0	8	0
Ditto lota	0	8	0
Ditto batua	2	0	0
Ditto spoon	0	4	0
Ditto parat (a large plate)	3	0	0
One frying-pan	0	12	0
One pan	0	2	0
One iron spoon	0	1	0
One grinding-stone	1	4	0
Five cots	5	8	0

10. *House.*—Dhan Singh's house is a kutcha one, with a length of 12½ and breadth of 9 yards. The buildings inside the enclosure are—

One kotha or room on the west	6 × 2½ yards.
One ditto south	7 × 2½ „
One ante-room east	9 × 2½ „

Outside the above house there is a sitting-room without doors, 4 × 2½ yards.

Family of Bohad, *Bania, age 45 years.*

1. *Occupation.*—Bohad keeps a "parchuni's" shop (sells áta, dál, &c.), and also weighs, on wages, grain sold in the market, &c.

2. *Earnings.*—His estimated earnings are Rs. 100 per annum from the shop and Rs. 50 from wages of weighing: total Rs. 150.

3. *Family.*—There are two men, one boy, two women, and one girl in Bohad's family. One boy and one girl are unmarried.

4. *Expenses.*—Bohad's expenses are—

	Rs.	
Diet expenses at four annas per diem	90	
Clothing expenses—using half English and half country cloth in the clothes for men, and the country cloth in a greater proportion in the clothes for women	35	Rs. 10 for men. „ 25 for women.
Total ...	125	

5. *Savings.*—Thus Bohad's annual savings are Rs. 25.

6. *Household furniture.*—Bohad's household furniture is—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One brazen cup, worth	0	8	0
Two „ plates	1	0	0
One „ batna (cooking vessel)	1	4	0
One „ spoon	0	3	0
One „ brazen lota (vessel for water)	1	0	0
One „ kalsa (vessel larger than lota)	2	0	0
One „ parat (a large plate)	3	0	0
One frying-pan	1	0	0
One iron spoon	0	1	6
One grinding-stone	1	0	0
One spinning-wheel	0	8	0
Three cots	1	8	0
Four baskets	0	2	0
One súp (winnowing fan)	0	1	0
One musal (a wooden club for beating grain, &c.)	0	2	0

The articles for sale in Bohad's shop are, it is estimated, valued at Rs. 30.

7. *House.*—His house is a kutcha one, 10×3 yards, inside it is a kotha, $10 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ yards.

Family of SUMERA, *Chamár, age 25 years.*

1. *Occupation and earnings.*—Sumera lives by labour, earning generally one anna six pies per diem, either in cash or in grain valued at that sum. He remains unemployed for nearly a month during the year; but, on the other hand, in the days when crops are reaped, his wages are high, and his wife collects corn that is left in the fields after reaping. His income from ordinary wages is Rs. 28 per annum as an estimate, and he and his wife probably earn Rs. 6 in the reaping season, thus his total annual earnings are estimated to be Rs. 34.

2. *Family.*—Sumera has his wife and a daughter.

3. *Expenses.*—His expenses are—

	Rs.	a.	p.			
Diet expenses at the rate of 1 anna 3 pies per diem,	29	8	0			
Clothing expenses—using country cloth only ...	4	8	0	Rs. 2	a. 8	p. 0 for men, 2 0 0 for women.

4. *Household furniture.*—Sumera's household furniture—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One brazen cup, worth	0	4	0
One pan	0	1	0
One iron spoon	0	1	0
One wooden dish	0	2	0
One grinding-stone	0	12	0
Two cots	0	4	0

5. *House.*—His house is a kutcha one, 5×2 yards, without doors. He uses screens of arhar twigs to close the doors.

Family of TIKA RAM, *age 30 years.*

1. *Occupation and earnings.*—Tika Ram is a tailor. The rates of wages of a tailor are—two annas for a waistcoat, four annas for a coat, one anna six pies for a pair of trousers, and one anna for a kurta (bodice). Tika generally makes one article in a day. His earnings are, it is estimated, Rs. 63 per annum.

2. *Family.*—There are two men, one woman, and one boy in his family.

3. *Expenses.*—Their diet expenses, at the rate of two annas six pies per diem, amount to Rs. 56 per annum, and their clothing expenses are Rs. 7, Rs. 4 in clothes for men who use three-fourths country and one-fourth English cloth, and Rs. 3 in clothes for women, all of country cloth. Tika Ram's brother generally remains sick, and cannot therefore work.

4. *House.*—Tika Ram's house is a kutcha one, inside which are one kotha 5 × 2 yards, and one ante-room 5 × 2½ yards.

5. *Household furniture.*—Tika Ram's household furniture is—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One pan, worth	0	1	0
One brazen lota	0	8	0
Ditto plate	0	8	0
One grinding-stone	0	12	0
Two cots	0	6	0

Family of TIKA RAM, *Brahman, age 45 years.*

1. *Occupation.*—Tika Ram, Brahman, is a cultivator, and also deals in grain.

2. *Cultivating holding.*—Tika Ram cultivates 7 acres 1 rood 23 poles of land, paying a rent of Rs. 25.

3. *Family.*—In his family there are one man, two women, and one boy.

4. *Crops and other sources of income.*—His kharíf and rabi crops were as follows last year :—

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.*	*Estimated outturn.*	*Estimated cost of the outturn.*
	KHARIF.		
	A. r. p.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton ...	1 2 33	4 0 0	20 0 0
Juár ...	1 2 33	3 0 0	6 0 0
Indigo ...	2 0 11	100 0 0	25 0 0
	RABI.		
Wheat ...	1 2 33	20 0 0	50 0 0
Barley ...	2 1 4	20 0 0	40 0 0
		Total ...	141 0 0

His earnings from the money-lending business are estimated to be Rs. 100. Thus his total income is Rs. 241.

5. *Expenses.*—His expenses are—

	Rs.	
Rent	25	
Diet expenses at the rate of four annas per diem... ...	90	
Clothing expenses—men using more English cloth in their clothes; but the clothes for women are half of English and half of country cloth	16	Rs. 10 for men. 6 „ women.
Sowing rabi crops	10	
Wages of a labourer for field	26	
Total ...	167	

6. *Savings.*—Thus Tika Ram's annual savings are Rs. 74.

7. *Agricultural dues.*—Tika Ram distributed grain at harvest in the following quantities to the following persons :—

	Mds.	s.
Carpenter	0	15
Blacksmith	0	15
Dhobi	0	10
Potter	0	10
Sweeper	0	10
Total ...	1	20
Wages for threshing corn	2	0
Total ...	3	20 estimated to cost Rs 9.

8. *Agricultural implements.*—His agricultural implements are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One plough, worth	1	0	0

9. *Cattle.*—His cattle are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Two bullocks	40	0	0
Two buffaloes with their young ones	50	0	0

10. *Household furniture.*—Household furniture—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One brazen batua	0	12	0
One „ plate	0	10	0
One „ lota	0	8	0
One pan	0	2	0
One iron spoon	0	1	0
One frying-pan	1	0	0
One grinding-stone	1	0	0
Four cots	1	0	0

11. *House.*—Tika Ram's house is a kutcha one, length $12\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ yards breadth. Inside the house is a *kotha*, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ yards, with a *chhappar* in front.

W. CROOKE,
Offg. Collector.

MAUZA DHONIGA, TAHSIL ETAH.

Family of HIRA, *Lodha, age* 40 *years.*

1. *Holding and crops.*—Hira is an occupancy maurúsi cultivator of 24 acres one rood 37 poles of land, paying a rent of Rs. 72-8-0. Last year his rabi and kharíf crops were as follows :—

KHARIF.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.* A. r. p.	*Quantity of out-turn.* Mds. s. c.	*Estimated value of the outturn.* Rs. a. p.
Cotton	0 3 32	1 20 0	6 0 0
Juár	2 3 25	15 0 0	25 0 0
Maize	1 1 30	7 0 0	10 0 0
Rice	0 3 7	4 0 0	10 0 0
Total ...	...	27 20 0	51 0 0

RABI.

Wheat	2 0 18	22 0 0	55 0 0
Barley and peas	3 1 20	28 0 0	56 0 0
Total	...	50 0 0	111 0 0

His total income is thus Rs. 162.

His expenses are as follows: —

	Rs.	
Diet expenses at five annas per day	120	per annum.
Clothing expenses	24	do. { 12 for men. 12 for women.

using half English and half country cloth.

Sowing rabi crops	18
Total	162

2. *Debt.*—Hira is not in arrears of rent. He, however, is in debt, amounting to Rs. 250. He says he will pay this debt as soon as he is in a position to do so, when there is a good season; otherwise he will have to sell his four bullocks worth Rs. 40 and a cow worth Rs. 10; he has no other property. Hira says he could not pay this debt as the outturn of his land was very poor in 1294 fasli.

3. *Family.*—There are three men, one minor, two women, and three girls in Hira's family.

4. *Agricultural implements.*—His agricultural implements are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Two ploughs, worth	1	8	0
Two yokes	0	4	0
Bucket	2	0	0
Rope	0	8	0
Four bullocks	40	0	0

5. *Household furniture.*—Household furniture—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Six cots, worth	1	8	0
One grinding-stone	0	8	0
One pirhi, a very small cot	0	1	6
One alloy plate	1	0	0
One brazen plate, worth...	0	8	0
One brazen cup	0	4	0
Two lotas (brazen water-pots)	1	0	0
One tobacco pipe	0	6	0
One griddle pan	0	12	0
One pan	0	1	0
One large spoon	0	1	0
One cow	10	0	0

Hira does not extract butter from the milk of his cow, nor does he manufacture any cloth or cotton-thread.

Family of CHINTA, *Kumhár, age* 25 *years.*

1. *Family and expenses.*—Chinta carries on the profession of making earthen vessels. His expenses are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet charges at the rate of one anna per diem	24	0	0
Clothing expenses	3	0	0

Re. 1-8-0 for men } using in their clothes two-thirds English and one-third country cloth.
Re. 1-8-0 for women }

There is one male and one female in this family, both married. No girl of this family separated, as usual, after marriage. Chinta has a he-goat worth Re. 1.

2. *Household furniture.*—His household furniture consists of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Two cots, worth	0	8	0
One grinding-stone	1	0	0
One brazen plate	1	0	0
One large spoon	0	1	0

3. *Food.*—Chinta and his family members eat bejhar and barley in the summer, and bájra and juár in the winter. As he is not a cultivator, whatever food he requires he purchases for cash from the market. No ghí, cotton-thread, or cloth is manufactured by Chinta or his family. The earnings from the business of making earthen vessels have decreased when compared with what they were in the mutiny.

Family of ZORAWAR, *Káchhi, age* 39 *years.*

1. *Income.*—This man lives entirely by labour, earning per day either one anna and six pies in cash or grain worth the same sum. Very probably for two out of the 12 months of the year he remains unemployed. His estimated annual income is Rs. 36.

2. *Family and food.*—Bejhar is his food. There are two adults, two minors, and one woman in his family; one girl has, as usual, separated by marriage from the family. Zorawar has one female buffalo worth Rs. 20, one young female buffalo worth Rs. 2, and one male buffalo worth Rs. 4.

3. *Household furniture.*—His household furniture is—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One grinding-stone, worth	1	0	0
One cup	0	6	0
One pan	0	1	0
One large spoon	0	1	0

No ghí, cotton-thread, or cloth is manufactured by any of the family.

4. *Cost of cloth.*—Clothing expenses are—

Rs.	a.	p.	
1	8	0	for males, using two-thirds country and one-third English cloth.
1	4	0	for females, using two-thirds country and one-third English cloth.
2	12	0	

5. *House.*—Zorawar's dwelling-house is a kutcha one: its length is 12 yards and breadth 4.

Family of Chhiddu, *Goldsmith, age* 30 *years.*

This man lives by his trade, and farms with one plough.

1. *Wages and expenses.*—The rate of wages for preparing ornaments is six pies per rupee for simple ornaments and one anna per rupee for engraved ornaments. Their estimated annual income is Rs. 84, from which they spend Rs. 72 in their diet expenses, at the rate of two annas six pies diem, and Rs. 12 in clothing: including Rs. 4 in clothes for women and Rs. 8 in those for men, using half English and half country cloth in their clothes.

2. *Household furniture.*—His household furniture is as follows:—

Name of article.	*Estimated cost.* Rs.	a.	p.
Two cots	0	8	0
One grinding-stone	0	12	0
One pirhi (a very small cot)	0	1	0
One brazen plate	1	0	0
One batúa (a brazen cooking vessel)	1	0	0
One cup, worth	0	4	0
One abkhora (glass for drinking water)	0	4	0
One kalsa (a reservoir for water, used also in drawing water from well),	1	4	0
One lota (a vessel for water)	0	8	0
One large spoon	0	2	0

Chhiddu's agricultural implements are worth Rs. 10. Chhiddu with his family eat bejhar in the summer season, and bájra and juár, &c., in the winter. Whatever articles Chhiddu requires he purchases them for cash from the market. There are one adult, one woman, and one girl in this family. The present earnings from this profession show a decrease when compared with what they were in the days of the mutiny, as now ornaments are prepared in comparatively less number.

Hardeo, *Saraogi, age* 28 *years.*

1. *Income and expenditure.*—This man hawks about salt, pepper, and dál, &c., for sale: his estimated annual income is Rs. 132, which he spends as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet expenses, at the rate of five annas per diem	120	0	0
Clothes for women of country cloth	2	0	0
Clothes for men ditto	10	0	0
Total ...	132	0	0

2. *Household furniture.*—Household furniture is—

Name of article.	*Estimated cost.* Rs. a. p.
Three cots	0 12 0
One pirhi (a very small cot)	0 1 0
One grinding-stone	0 8 0
One batloi (a vessel for cooking)	1 0 0
One large spoon	0 3 0
One plate	0 10 0
One lota	0 8 0
One horse	6 0 0

Food.—The family's general diet is bejhar and barley in the summer season, and bájra and juár in the winter. There are four men and one woman in the family; none is unmarried. No girl of this family has ever separated, as usual, after marriage. No ghí, cotton-thread, or cloth is manufactured by the members of this family. Whatever they require they purchase for cash from the market.

W. CROOKE,

Offg. Collector.

MAUZA JORSIMI, TAHSIL ETAH.

Family of HARI SINGH, *Chamár, age 55 years.*

1. *Cultivating holding.*—Hari Singh is a cultivator: he cultivates as an hereditary cultivator 10 acres 3 roods 17 poles of land, paying a rent of Rs. 61-2-6, and holds as a sub-tenant to a tenant named Arjuna, 3 acres 2 roods 26 poles of land, on a rent of Rs. 32.

2. *Crops.*—Hari Singh's kharíf and rabi crops were as follows:—

KHARIF.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.* A. r. p.	*Estimated out-turn.* Mds.	*Estimated price of the outturn.* Rs. a. p.
Juár	1 3 25	2	5 0 0
Cotton	2 2 5	10	50 0 0
Maize	1 0 30	4	6 0 0
Total ...	5 2 20	16	61 0 0

RABI.

Wheat	4 2 8	40	100 0 0
Bejhar	2 1 4	10	15 0 0
Tobacco	0 0 13	...	4 0 0
Carrots	0 0 14	...	3 0 0
Total ...	6 3 39		122 0 0

Two roods 11 poles were left uncultivated by this tenant, and 1 acre 1 rood 13 poles were sub-let by him for a rent of Rs. 18.

3. *Income.*—Hari Singh's annual estimated income is Rs. 201.

4. *Family.*—There are 10 persons in Hari Singh's family, which consists of three males, two females, two boys, and three girls. No girl of this family has separated from it, as is the custom after marriage.

5. *Profit and loss account.*—The expenses of the family are—

	Rs. a. p.	
Diet expenses at the rate of five annas and six pies per diem ...	123 12 0	per annum.
Rent of the land cultivated as a maurúsi cultivator... ...	61 2 6	
Rent of land held as sub-tenant	32 0 0	
Clothing expenses, using only country cloth	7 0 0	Rs. 4 for men. „ 3 „ women.
Total ...	223 14 6	

6. *Debt.*—Hari Singh had to borrow grain for sowing from a *sahukár*, and had also to take a loan for payment of rent. He repaid the borrowed grain at the rates of one and a quarter maunds to each maund borrowed, and in lieu of the borrowed sum he had to pay to the *sahukár* 25 per cent. more than the amount of grain which he could purchase for the amount at the rate current in the month of Baisákh. Now the arrears of debt borrowed in 1293 fasli and 1294 fasli which are still due by him amount to Rs. 300, which he says he will try to pay from the produce of his field.

7. *Food.*—He eats corn of low price, *viz.*, juár, mung, maize, bejhar, and carrots, which also he has to borrow from the *sahukár*.

8. *Household furniture and implements.*—Hari Singh's household furniture and agricultural appliances are: one bucket worth Rs. 2, one rope worth eight annas, one pulley for drawing water from well worth two annas, three khurpas worth four annas, two hansias or sickles worth two annas, one gadasi (an instrument for cutting fodder) worth three annas, one phul (a white metal) plate worth 12 annas, one cup worth six annas, one griddle pan worth Re. 1-8-0, one iron spoon worth one anna, one lota worth 10 annas, one pan worth one anna, one grinding-stone worth Re. 1, five cots worth 15 annas, one old winnowing fan and two baskets of arhar twigs coated with cow-dung and one basket without cow-dung coating used for supplying fodder to his cattle.

9. *Cattle.*—He has four bullocks worth Rs. 40, one buffalo worth Rs. 16, and a cart worth Rs. 20.

10. *Marriage expenses.*—About Rs. 15 was spent in a marriage of this family, and 20 guests collected at the marriage, to whom coarse rice, arhar dál, and bread made of barley were given as food. Two boys and three girls are still to be married.

11. *House.*—Hari Singh's house is a kutcha one: dimensions 15 × 12½ yards; inside the house there is a kotha or chamber on the south, 15 × 2 yards; another kotha on the west, 10 × 2 yards, with a thatch in front; and one ante-room, 5 × 2 yards. It has wooden doors. In Hari Singh's thatched room lives his cousin (the son of his father's sister) Kalua, aged 30 years, with his wife, aged 25 years, who support themselves independently of Hari Singh. Kalua lives by labour, usually remaining unemployed for one month of the year: his wages are paid sometimes in cash and sometimes in grain; his estimated annual income is Rs. 36. Whenever his wages are not paid in grain, he purchases corn of low quality for his food. Estimated amount of his diet expenses is Rs. 30 per annum, and his clothing expenses Rs. 6, Rs. 3 for himself and Rs. 3 for his wife, using only country cloth in their clothes. Kalua has only one pan worth one anna, one lota worth four annas, and an earthen pot. Hari Singh considers that the productive quality of the land has decreased when compared with the days before the mutiny, as the irrigation from canal has produced a certain degree of salt efflorescence. Prices of food also have risen.

Family of BIJAI, *Mahájan, age 52 years.*

1. *Income and holding.*—Bijai, mahájan, carries on the profession of money-lending, which brings him an estimated income of Rs. 350 a year. Bijai also holds 29 acres and 6 poles of land as a non-hereditary cultivator: out of this area in 1294 fasli he sub-lets 23 acres one rood 15 poles, gaining thereby Rs. 50 as a net income after paying rent. The remaining 5 acres 2 roods 31 poles he cultivated himself, and the outturn of this latter area valued Rs. 79, as per following detail :—

KHARIF.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.*	*Estimated outturn.*	*Estimated price of the outturn.*
	A. r. p.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton	0 3 29	3	15
Maize	1 0 29	6	8
Indigo	1 3 6	75	16
		Total ...	39

RABI.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.*	*Estimated outturn.*	*Estimated price of the outturn.*
	A. r. p.	Mds.	Rs.
Wheat	1 3 7	8	20
Gujai, dofasli	2 3 35	10	20
		Total ...	40
		GRAND TOTAL ...	79

Bijai's total income is Rs. 479 per annum.

His expenses are—

Diet expenses at the rate of eight annas per diem ...	180	per annum.
Clothing expenses—Rs. 25 in clothes for men, Rs. 20 in those for women: the clothes for men being two-thirds of English cloth and one-third of country cloth, and the clothes for women half of English and half of country cloth ...	45	ditto.
Annual rent	84	ditto.
Sowing rabi expenses	8	ditto.
Wages of labourers for field	60	ditto.
Total ...	377	

Thus his annual savings are estimated at Rs. 102 per annum.

2. *Family.*—There are three males, two females, three boys, and two girls in Bijai's family.

3. *Marriage expenses.*—In the current year he performed the *tika* or introductory marriage ceremony of his daughter, in which he gave Rs. 60 cash, one brazen plate, and two pieces of nainu cloth, and his relations who collected gave for him Rs. 45.

4. *Agricultural implements.*—Bijai's agricultural implements are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One plough, worth	1	0	0
One bucket	2	0	0
One rope	0	10	0
One phaura or spade	0	8	0
One khurpa or weeding spade	0	4	0
One hansia or sickle	0	2	0

5. *Agricultural stock.*—His cattle consist of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Two bullocks, worth	50	0	0
One buffalo „	15	0	0
One cow „	7	0	0
One mare „	12	0	0

6. *Household furniture.*—His household furniture consists of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Two batuas (brazen cooking vessels)	3	0	0
One cup made of phul or alloy	1	8	0
Three plates ditto	1	14	0
One parat, large (a brazen plate)	2	0	0
Three lotas ... } both vessels for water ...	1	14	0
Two kalsas ... } ...	4	0	0
One griddle pan	1	0	0
One brazen spoon	0	4	0
One iron spoon	0	2	0
One grinding-stone	1	0	0
Ten cots	5	0	0
Eight boras (large bags of tát or matting)	1	4	0
One iron sifter	0	3	0
Ten baskets made of arhar twigs	0	5	0
One iron parat or plate	0	8	0
One bucket	0	12	0
Two wooden boxes	4	0	0

7. *Debt.*—Bijai is not in debt.

8. *Diet.*—His and his family's general diet consists of wheat, barley, rice, and dál of mung and arhar in the summer and rainy seasons, and of wheat, bájra, khichri (rice mixed with dál), dál of mung, urd, and arhar, and potatoes in the winter season. In front of his house he has a granary, which generally contains 200 maunds of wheat, gram, and barley: mustard and cotton he keeps in bags inside his house.

9. *House.*—Bijai's house is a kutcha one, $10 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ yards; inside the house the buildings consist of—one *kotha* or roofed room on the west, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ yards, with a hall in front, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ yards; one hall on the south, 5×2 yards; one ante-room, 3×2 yards; near the ante-room is a *kothri* (small room), $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ yards. The ghí prepared from the milk of his cows and buffaloes is not sold, but eaten by the members of his family. He has two carts, one light cart worth Rs. 20, and the other big cart used in conveying corn, &c., worth Rs. 15; but he has no bullocks for them. These carts are drawn by the plough-bullocks.

Family of HAR KISHAN, *Chamár, age* 28 *years.*

1. *Income.*—Har Kishan lives by labour; he has a brother who lives with him, and who also works on wages. They generally remain unemployed for one month out of the year. Their income for 11 months, at the rate of one anna and six pies per diem for each, amounts to Rs. 61-4-0. Har Kishan has also a wife and his mother living with him; so total number of his family, four. They eat grain earned in wages; but when the wages are paid in cash, they purchase food from the market: their estimated expenses in diet at the rate of two annas and six pies per diem are Rs. 56-4-0 per annum. Clothing expenses Rs. 5: Rs. 2 in clothes for men, and Rs. 3 in clothes for women, all of country cloth. Har Kishan has a female buffalo worth Rs. 25.

2. *Household property.*—His household furniture consists of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One lota, worth	0	9	0
One brazen plate, worth	0	12	0
One brazen small cup „	0	4	0
One pan „	0	1	0
One iron spoon „	0	1	0
One grinding-stone „	0	15	0
Three oots „	0	9	0
One carthen vessel for water, worth	0	0	6
Four baskets of arhar twigs „	0	1	9

3. *House.*—Har Kishan's house is a kutcha one, 9×7 yards; inside it is a *kotha*, $6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ yards, with a thatch of the same dimensions in front. Outside the house, near the door, there is a double-roofed hut with no doors; screens of arhar twigs are used to close the openings.

Family of KUNDAN, *Káchhi, age* 45 *years.*

1. *Family.*—His family consists of three adult males, one female, one boy, and two girls: he cultivates 4 acres 1 rood 39 poles, paying Rs. 33-1-9 as rent.

2. *Crops.*—He sowed no crops in the autumn harvest. His spring crops were—

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.* A. r. p.	*Estimated out-turn.* Mds.	*Estimated price of the outturn.* Rs. a. p.
Wheat ...	... 1 2 33	8	20 0 0
Barley ...	... 1 3 16	9	18 0 0
Wheat and gram	... 0 3 7	2	4 0 0
		Total	... 42 0 0

Five poles of land were left uncultivated.

3. *Debt.*—He owes the following sums to the banker:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For paying rent	33	1	9
„ sowing	7	0	0
„ food	90	0	0
„ clothing	12	0	0
Total ...	142	1	9

on which he pays two annas per rupee interest for each half-year. In rabi 1294 fasli he gave to the banker 19 maunds of wheat, barley, and gujai worth Rs. 42, leaving Rs. 100-1-9 of debt still due from him. The arrears of his previous debt amount to Rs. 150 (Rs. 100 principal and Rs. 50 interest) which he has promised to pay in instalments of Rs. 15 a year. He has agreed to pay the debt borrowed in 1294 from the produce for 1295 fasli.

4. *Cattle.*—He has two bullocks worth Rs. 35, one buffalo worth Rs. 20, and one she-goat worth Rs. 3. In 1294 fasli the produce of his land was very scanty: his expenses exceeded his income: he fed his cattle with chaff of his field. His one son has been married, and his wife is with her father; two sons and two daughters are still to be married.

5. *Agricultural implements.*—His agricultural implements consist of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One plough, worth	1	0	0
One phaura or spade	0	8	0
One gadasi or fodder-cutter	0	4	0
Two khurpas or weeding spades	0	2	0
Two hansias or sickles	0	2	0
One bamboo bucket for irrigation	0	2	0

6. *Household furniture.*—His household furniture consists of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One lota, worth	1	0	0
One brazen cup	0	8	0
One alloy do.	0	12	0
One grinding-stone	1	0	0
One wooden dish	0	6	0
One pan	0	3	0
One iron spoon	0	1	0
Five cots	1	0	0
Three baskets of arhar twigs	0	1	6

7. *House.*—Kundan's house is a kutcha one; inside the house there is a *kotha* or room, 5×2 yards, and one kotha $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ yards, with a thatch of the same dimensions in front.

8. *Agricultural dues.*—From his rabi crops Kundan distributed grain in the following quantities to the following claimants:—

	Md.	s.
Carpenter	0	15
Dhobi	0	7½
Blacksmith	0	15
Barber	0	7½
Sweeper	0	7½
Wages for reaping and threshing corn	1	0
To beggars and loafers	0	20

He believes that his land is now less productive than in the days before the mutiny, and the prices of food also are higher.

Family of PANCHAM, *Carpenter, age* 80 *years.*

1. *Income and expenses.*—Pancham, carpenter, chiefly occupies himself in making agricultural implements; he also does ordinary carpenter's work. He gets as his wages from cultivators 15 seers of grain per plough in each harvest, making an estimated income of Rs. 50 per annum from this source: his wages from other work,

viz., repairing wheels, sugarcane mills, &c., amount to Rs. 53-8-0 a year; thus his total estimated income is Rs. 106-8-0. His expenses are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet expenses at the rate of four annas per diem ...	90	0	0
Clothing expenses: Rs. 6 in clothing for women, all of country cloth; and Rs. 6 for men, of both English and country cloth,	12	0	0
Total ...	102	0	0

2. *Family.*—Pancham's family consists of two adult males, two females, and two girls.

3. *Marriage expenses.*—Neither of the two girls has as yet been married. A marriage costs Rs. 100; 60 or 70 guests collect.

4. *Debt.*—He owes Rs. 70 on account of debt contracted during the last eight years. He had about nine years ago some land under cultivation, and borrowed the above sum for cultivating expenses with the hope of repaying from its produce, which, however, failed totally, and therefore he could not pay it. He now pays yearly the interest for his debt without much hope of repaying the principal.

5. *Household furniture and tools.*—Pancham's household furniture and tools are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Two lotas, worth	1	8	0
One brazen plate, worth	1	6	0
One cup, worth	0	2	0
One batua (a cooking vessel)	1	0	0
One iron spoon	0	1	0
One pan	0	1	6
One wooden dish	0	2	0
One grinding-stone	1	0	0
Fourteen tools used in his trade	14	0	0

6. *House.*—Pancham has a kutcha house 15 × 25½ yards; inside it are two rooms, 4 × 2½ yards each, with a thatch in the front and one ante-room 6 × 2½ yards; near the outer door of the house is a room 5 × 2½ yards, with a thatch in front. In the last-mentioned room Pancham works at his trade.

W. CROOKE,
Offg. Collector.

CULTIVATING FAMILIES.

I.—GANGI, *Lodha, of Barchua, pargana Marhera.*

One of the villages affected by flooding soakage in the lowlands adjoining the Kali Nadi river. He is 60 years of age.

Family.—His family consists of four adults: his wife and himself, his son and his wife. He holds 175 kutcha bíghas, or about 33 acres: rent Rs. 80.

Seed-grain and debt.—He owes at present a year's rent. He borrowed his seed grain this year from his landlord. The rate was fixed in this way. It was charged against him at the rate which was prevailing at sowing time, and he will have to return the same value at the rates ruling at next harvest with interest at the rate of half-anna per rupee per month, or 37½ per cent. per annum. He borrowed Rs. 25 worth of seed-grain for this harvest. As long as he remembers he used to borrow his seed-grain. Formerly the rate used to be 11 *paseris* to the maund, that is to say, for every 40 seers borrowed at sowing time he used to pay back 55 at harvest. But this year times were so bad that he was obliged to consent to the more unfavourable arrangement noted above. There is no regular money-lender in the village; but he owes in addition to the year's rent noted above between Rs. 80 and Rs. 90 more to Dhaukal Singh, of Chaprai, a money-lending Thákur landholder. This debt began about 10 years ago, and the account has been going on since. The money was borrowed to pay for food and discharge his rent.

Marriage expenses.—He married his son before the famine of 1860-61, which he calls the *athserá* famine, or when wheat fell to eight seers to the rupee. He spent Rs. 40 on the marriage, all of which he borrowed. He had no regular marriage procession or entertainment of guests, but brought the girl home in the more informal manner known as *dolá*. His son had a son and daughter, both of whom are dead.

Live-stock.—He has two bullocks of his own, which are not enough to cultivate his land, a great deal of which has fallen out of cultivation owing to the injury caused by the river. But he has a good deal of grass in the damp, lowlands, and he grazes six cows and four buffaloes there, which belong to a Bania of the neighbouring town of Kásganj. For this he gets on an average Rs. 2-4-0 a month in cash or grain, and this at present in the wretched state of his holding constitutes the greater part of his available income.

Crops.—His best crop at present is sugarcane, of which he has about five kutcha bíghas or one acre, from which he expects six maunds of coarse sugar *(gúr)*.

Food.—At present he is living on Indian corn *(makka)*, which he is buying at 18 or 19 seers to the rupee. His consumption is three seers pucka or about four and a half Government seers of maize and five seers of the weed known as *bathua*, which grows in the wheat fields; half a seer of flour goes to five seers of this vegetable, and the rest is made into cakes.

Furniture and clothes.—His household furniture consists of four cots, one small cot *(khatola)*, one stool, one brass pan *(thálí)*, and two brass cups *(garai biliya)*. He has one quilt *(razái)* which father and son use turn about. No blanket. The women have no bedding, and have to do the best they can with their ordinary clothes—petticoats *(lahnga)* and sheets *(pichchauri)*. His clothes bill is generally as follows: for the women two petticoats, costing Rs. 2-8-0, and two sheets, Re. 1, or Rs. 3-8-0 in all, or Re. 1-12-0 a head. The men use two loin cloths *(dhoti)* costing Re. 1-8-0, turban *(paghiya)* eight annas, handkerchief *(angochha)* three annas, two jackets *(mirzái)* Re. 1-4-0, and two pairs of shoes Re. 1-8-0, or Rs. 5 in all: an average of Rs. 2-8-0 per head. He does not grow cotton, and so his women make no thread. He buys the cloth from local weavers.

House.—He lives in a mud enclosure containing three sheds, all poor, small, and dilapidated.

General remarks.—This is probably one of the very worst villages in the district, and this man is a very exceptional instance of a cultivator broken down by a very severe natural calamity.

II.—Ballu Singh, *Chauhán Thákur of Nadarmai—another of the injured Kali Nadi villages.*

Family.—He is 60 years of age; and his family consists of six women, eight men, and six children—his sons and grandchildren.

Holding.—He holds 40 kutcha bíghas, or about eight acres, at an annual rent of Rs. 60.

Live-stock.—His live-stock consists of five oxen, seven cows, three buffaloes, four young buffaloes, and four calves. He has one cart, which he occasionally hires out.

Debt.—He owes Rs. 500 to Banias in the adjoining town of Amanpur, Rs. 200 on account of indigo advances, Rs. 60 to the village Bania for seed-grain and food; in all Rs. 760. He is in arrears for rent during the last three years to the amount of Rs. 170. This year he has paid no rent and the landlord has just distrained and sold his six kutcha bíghas, or a little over an acre of sugarcane for Rs. 15. The crop was a poor one, and hence sold very low.

Crops.—He has about five acres of standing cereals, which are moderately good. He denies getting anything out of last kharíf, but in reality he got a little cotton and some millets; how much cannot exactly be ascertained. He sowed no indigo this year.

Food.—His normal consumption is 10 pucka or 13 Government seers of maize (makka). In the hot weather he eats gram and barley: in the rains maize (makka) and various millets, such as chena, marua, and sanwan: in the hot weather he uses arhar pulse. He usually sows a patch of carrots, which he boils down and eats during the cold weather. One of his buffaloes is in milk, and he gets one or one and a half seers of butter *(ghí)* every week, which he eats or exchanges for grain. He also has a mango grove with 30 or 32 trees, the fruit of which he and his family eat in the hot weather and rains. He burns cowdung-fuel and stalks of millets, &c., picked up in the fields.

Furniture and property.—He has 10 brass cooking vessels worth Rs. 15 or Rs. 16. He has 15 beds, two stools, three grind-stones, four quilts under each of which two or three persons sleep in the cold weather. His normal clothes bill is Rs. 15 in the hot weather and Rs. 15 in the cold. But he has not been able to buy any this year. He has no grain stored in his house.

General remarks.—This is a man once fairly well-to-do, but now in reduced circumstances owing to the injury done to his lands by the river. This is quite an exceptional case. He says that he was not in debt five years ago; but this is more than doubtful. His family shows no signs of physical want, and it is quite plain that he has for the last couple of years been spending on his family all that he gets from his land and defying his landlord and creditors. The people of this village, particularly the Thákurs, have a bad name for extravagance and dishonest dealing.

III.—Faiz Ali, *Fakír of Pinjri, age* 30 *years.*

Family and holding.—He holds 13·7 kutcha bíghas, or about four and a half pucka bíghas at a rent of Rs. 3-8-0. This is his occupancy holding. In addition he holds as sub-tenant 17 kutcha or five and a half pucka bíghas at Rs. 14. His entire holding is thus 10 pucka bíghas rented at Rs. 17-8-0 per annum. He has four in the family: his mother, wife, younger brother 10 years old, and himself. Another brother lives in the same enclosure, but separate from him.

Food.—He consumes at present (January) three pucka or four seers of bájra, which he buys at the rate of 13 seers to the rupee. Maize would, he considers, be a better and cheaper food; but it is not procurable just now in the village. He eats with this one pucka (one and one-third ordinary seers) of urad pulse, which is the same rate as bájra. When he does not consume urad, he uses potatoes instead.

Live-stock.—He has three plough-bullocks and one cow. He used to keep a milch-buffalo, but he had to sell her a fortnight ago for Rs. 20. He raised Rs. 10, and paid Rs. 30 which he owed a Sonar.

Crops.—For the kharíf he has two kutcha bíghas or two-thirds pucka bígha of sugarcane, worth Rs. 20. He got out of that harvest also four maunds of bájra worth Rs. 8 and two maunds of urad worth Rs. 4. He has some arhar standing, but most of this has been killed by frost. He got also Rs. 2 worth of cotton and a maund of coarse pulse worth Rs. 4. His whole kharíf crop would thus by his own account be worth Rs. 18. He has 18 kutcha bíghas of cold weather crops, wheat, barley, peas, and gram. This will give about two and a half maunds per bígha all round, or 45 maunds, worth Rs. 90.

Income.—His income from cultivation may be put roughly at Rs. 110, leaving, after paying his rent, a balance of about Rs. 90, or the equivalent of Rs 7-8-0 per mensem. This land of his is in the lowlands near the Kali Nadi river, and does

not require irrigation. He also gets his share of the offerings at a saint's tomb in the village, which comes to about Rs. 10. The Thákurs in the village also give him a contribution, which is what grows in one furrow in the field. It comes to about five seers per plough, of which there are 150 in the village; but all do not pay, and his average income from this source is about 10 maunds of grain, worth Rs. 20. His extra income is thus about Rs. 30, so his total income comes to about Rs. 120, or Rs. 10 per mensem.

Furniture and clothes.—He has four beds and eight brass pots, worth about Rs. 5. His clothes bill is for himself and his brother: four *dhotis* (loin cloths) worth Rs. 3, two sheets Re. 1-4-0, two double-sheets Rs. 4, four caps six annas, two pairs of shoes Re. 1-4-0, or about Rs. 10 in all. For the two women, two petticoats Rs. 2-8-0, two sheets Re. 1-4-0, two bodices Re. 1, one razái or quilt Rs. 2, or about Rs. 7. His total charges are thus about Rs. 17 per annum.

Debt.—In addition to the Rs. 30 which he has just paid, he owes Rs. 10 more. He got into debt over his marriage two years ago, on which he spent Rs. 50. For this he had Rs. 10 saved, and borrowed the balance. His wife has Rs. 15 worth of jewellery.

General remarks.—The village patwári estimates this man's income as at least Rs. 80 from farming and alms. But this seems too low. It is clear that it is this extra income which keeps him so comfortable as he is; and were he solely dependent on his cultivation, he would be much worse off.

IV.—Aman Singh, *Rahtaur Thákur of Pinjri, age* 45 *years.*

Holding and family.—He holds 60 kutcha bíghas or 20 pucka bíghas at Rs. 18 rent. He is four in family: himself, his widowed sister-in-law, and his married nephew. He eats at present two pucka seers, nearly three ordinary seers of mixed pulses and about a seer of bathua pottage, which is cooked with quarter seer of the grain. The grain he eats is now selling at 14 ordinary seers to the rupee. Up to this (January) he has been eating the produce of the kharíf crop in his field: he had in all eight maunds of grain and a little maize, which he used as it became ripe. He had a kutcha bígha (one-third of a pucka bígha) of cotton, which gave produce worth 12 annas. He has now about a pucka bígha of sugarcane, which is worth Rs. 25. His kharíf crop may be worth Rs. 40. He has now 35 kutcha bíghas or 12 pucka bíghas of wheat and barley and peas mixed, the value of which is estimated at Rs. 50. His total agricultural income would thus be about Rs. 90.

Stock.—He has four bullocks, one cow, one calf, and one buffalo calf, the mother of which he sold a short time ago. He feeds his cattle now in a great measure on the young leaves of palm-trees which abound in this village.

Debt.—He is not in debt. He married his nephew twice; the first wife died. His first marriage cost Rs. 50 and the second Rs. 100, of which he borrowed half. He has paid his rent instalment out of half his sugar which he has manufactured.

Clothes, vessels, &c.—He wears a sheet made out of his own cotton. His whole annual clothes bill is about Rs. 10, exclusive of what he gets made by the village weaver out of thread woven by his women. His furniture consists of four *chárpáis*, a grindstone, and seven brass pots, valued at Rs. 12.

V.—Deo Sen, *Dhuniar of Pinjri, age* 40 *years.*

He is five in family: himself, his wife, two girls (one of whom is married, but has not gone to her husband yet), and his brother-in-law, aged 10. He holds 11 bíghas of land at Rs. 23 per annum. He consumes daily three seers of coarse pulse. Up to this (January) he has been eating the produce of his own fields, but has now only four or five days' consumption left, and he will have to buy or borrow until the barley and peas come in, in a couple of months.

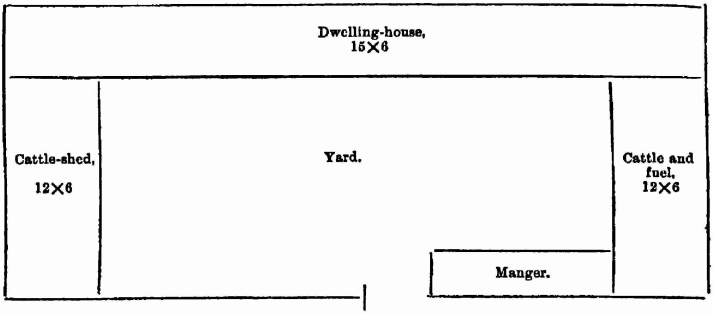
Stock.—He has two bullocks, a buffalo, and a calf. Nowadays there is no field work to be done, so he spends his time collecting vegetables for pottage and feeding his cattle.

Produce.—His field gave him a little over four maunds of pulse worth Rs. 8 and three maunds of rice worth Rs. 9 in the last harvest. He sowed some maize, but it failed. He had also Rs. 6 worth of hemp. He is water-drawer to two families, for which he gets two cakes a day, 10 seers of grain at each harvest, and sometimes a pot of sugar-cane juice. He makes ghí out of his buffalo's milk, and sells it for about Rs. 3 a month to the village Bania or travellers, while his family consume the *mattha* or butter-milk.

Debt.—He owes Rs. 13, for which he was obliged to mortgage his buffalo last year. On this debt he pays interest at the rate of 37½ per cent. per annum. He married his daughter four years ago. She was then 10 years old. The marriage cost Rs. 50, out of which his brother found Rs. 40, and he paid Rs. 10 himself. She has not yet gone to her husband. He had about 100 guests at the wedding.

Clothes.—His clothes cost him Rs. 6 for himself and his wife, Rs. 2 for his married daughter, Re. 1 for the younger, and Re. 1-8-0 for his brother-in-law, who is 10 years old, and looks after the cattle.

Furniture, house, &c.—He has five brass pots worth Rs. 3. His wife has no jewellery visible. He has two *chárpáis* and a quilt made of rags for himself. The others have to manage with their day clothes as best they can; but he says the women and the boy spend most of the cold nights cowering over a fire of rubbish in the enclosure. I inspected his house. The following rough sketch shows the accommodation:—



His family look fairly well and in healthy condition. The only thing they complain of much is the cold of the January nights.

VI.—Karam-ud-din Khan, *Pathán of Nadrala, age* 40 *years.*

Family and holding.—His family consists of himself and his wife and two sons, one 18 years old, one five. Besides this his two brothers, both married and each with two children, live in the same enclosure and cultivate in common with him; but the three brothers eat separately. His eldest son is at school at Aliganj. The three remaining members of his family eat one and a half pucka or two ordinary seers of maize, which is now 15½ seers to the rupee. He gets a little gram pottage occasionally. He says he could eat 25 per cent. more nowadays if he got it. The three brothers between them have 30 kutcha or 10 pucka bíghas.

Stock.—He has two bullocks, two buffaloes which give about six seers of milk daily, out of which he sells half a seer of ghí in the week, and uses the buttermilk at home. One of the buffaloes belongs to his brothers and one to himself. He sells the ghí as he makes it, and has taken no advance on it.

Debt.—He is not in debt. He had, however, a small share in the adjoining village of Maikhera, which is mortgaged for Rs. 400. This was a family debt coming from his father's time, and he does not know how it was incurred. He has not married either of his sons yet, and does not see his way to do it at present.

General remarks.—This a broken-down, small proprietor: comes of a lazy, indolent lot. The Káchhis in the village grow a lot of opium and vegetables; but this fellow is above it, and his fields are badly cultivated and unproductive.

VII.—ANTU, *Gararia of Nadrala, age* 70 *years.*

Holding and family.—He is sub-tenant of Mangali, the village watchman: he holds 4-17-0 bíghas at Rs. 9-12-0 per annum. He is not in arrears. His family is eight: himself, his wife, three sons, and three daughters. He eats 10 seers of moth pulse and two seers pottage. He buys the grain now at 13 seers to the rupee. He finds that maize makes his children's bellies swell, so he eats moth in preference.

Stock.—He has three bullocks and two buffaloes in milk. He gets nine seers of milk a day, which he makes into ghí and drinks the buttermilk. He sells the ghí as he makes it to the Bania, but takes no advance.

Debt.—None.

Crops.—He sowed moth and bájra in the kharíf. He has now quarter bígha of barley and one of wheat. He grows no vegetables.

Furniture and clothes.—He has eight beds, two stools, and nine vessels, worth Rs. 10. His clothes bill is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Eight loin cloths	8	0	0
Eight jackets	6	0	0
Eight sheets	2	4	0
Three petticoats	3	12	0
Three shawls	1	8	0
Eight pairs of shoes	4	0	0

He has two blankets, no razáis. The women and boys have no bedding.

General remarks.—This man is doing fairly, mainly in consequence of his milch-buffaloes.

VIII.—NARAYAN, *Káchhi of Mandpura hamlet, of Awa, age* 45 *years.*

Holding and family.—He holds 9-2-0 bíghas as an occupancy cultivator at an annual rent of Rs. 59. His family consists of himself and his wife, one son six years old, two brothers, their two wives, and four children. Out of these five are adults, and work on the farm.

Crops.—In last kharíf he had two bíghas of cotton, out of which he got Rs. 15 worth of cotton: one and a half bíghas of juár, which was very inferior, and brought in a maund of grain worth Rs. 2. The stalks he gave to the cattle: two and a half bíghas of maize, producing six maunds, worth Rs. 8. Total produce Rs. 25. He has now one and three-quarter bíghas of wheat and barley mixed, from which he expects 10 maunds of grain worth at least Rs. 20; three-quarter bígha of barley, which will give five maunds, worth Rs. 9; one and a half bíghas of sugarcane producing sugar worth Rs. 22; a plot of *fænugreek* worth Rs. 2; another of carrots worth Rs. 2; a patch of opium worth Rs. 5, and tobacco worth Rs. 12. The total value of his produce would be therefore, by his own estimate, in a bad season Rs. 95. He did not sell his *fænugreek* or carrots. He exchanged both for grain as they became ripe. He used to give five seers of carrots for a seer of grain. Besides the income from his farm, one of his nephews is employed by the Rája of Awa at Rs. 5 a month as a gardener. So he brings in Rs. 60 per annum.

Since the beginning of the year, or for about eight months, he has regularly drawn Rs. 5 a month worth of grain from his banker. The average price he has been paying is about 20 seers to the rupee. He usually gets this value of grain, *i.e.*,

to the amount of his nephew's salary all the year round, unless his field is unusually productive. He pays on this Rs. 60, grain advance, Rs. 11-4-0 per annum, or about 22½ per cent. This is calculated every six months, and a balance struck. He sometimes makes over his grain at harvest to the Bania, and sometimes sells it himself.

Debt.—He owes Rs. 250, which he has incurred gradually to make up the deficiency in his rent, to buy clothes, and pay marriage expenses. Within the last 10 years he married his two nephews: one wedding cost Rs. 80, and the other Rs. 100. In the first he borrowed Rs. 50, and in the second Rs. 40. The balance he made up out of savings. In the last 10 years he spent Rs. 42 on funerals.

Clothes.—His clothes bill is as follow :—

For the women.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Five petticoats at	1	8	0	...	7	8	0
Ten shawls at	0	8	0	...	5	0	0
Total				...	12	8	0

For the men and boys.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Five sheets at	1	4	0	...	6	4	0
Five loin cloths at	0	12	0	...	3	12	0
Five jackets at	0	8	0	...	2	8	0
Two boys' sheets at	0	8	0	...	1	0	0
Two boys' jackets at	0	6	0	...	0	12	0
Five pairs of shoes at	0	8	0	...	2	8	0
One blanket	1	4	0	...	1	4	0
Two quilts at	2	0	0	...	4	0	0
Total				...	22	0	0
GRAND TOTAL				...	34	8	0

Vessels, puja.—Every year he buys a brass pot worth Re. 1-8-0. Every month he spends eight annas, or Rs. 6 per annum, in worship *(puja)* to the small goddess and the local ghost. If he did not do this, he does not know what would become of his crops.

Seed-grain.—He keeps his kharíf seed grain himself. This year he had to buy Rs. 12 worth of rabi seed-grain.

Cattle.—Keeps two bullocks. The cost of replacing these has been Rs. 120 in 10 years.

IX.—TIJANA, *Chamár, resident of Amirpur, one of the depressed villages which have been injured by inundation and soakage in the low lands of the Kali Nadi river.*

Family.—He is 40 years of age, and his family consists of four persons: his wife and himself, a daughter 10 years old, and a son of five.

Wages.—He lives by labour, which brings him in, on an average of Rs. 2-4-0 per mensem. He is employed at this rate at present by one of the co-sharers in the village. He gets this occasionally in cash and occasionally in grain at current rates, as it suits him and his employer. His wife does nothing except occasionally picking a little vegetables, &c., for pottage.

Property.—He has no live-stock and no available assets on which anyone would lend him money. His house consists of a small mud enclosure with a bad-thatched hut open in front, 12 feet long by 6 broad. This contains practically no furniture except two old cots. He has only one blanket and a bundle of old rags, which serve as bedding. He has a brass drinking-vessel *(lota)* worth eight annas, one cup *(katori)* worth 12 annas, one wooden platter, and one earthen pot. He has no store of grain or firewood. His children pick up cowdung and roots of millets, &c., for cooking purposes.

Food.—He considers that his full ration would be two and a half pucka seers of grain, or about three and a half Government seers. Yesterday he had cooked in his

house one and a quarter seers of barley flour eked out with vegetables. Some days he gets only one and sometimes one and a half seers. A large part of his diet consists of whatever vegetables, such as leaves of gram, mustard, &c., which his wife and children can pick up in the fields. His rule is to mix from two to four chittacks of flour in about two and a half seers of vegetables. These are all boiled down into a mess and eaten hot with the balance of the flour made into bread.

Debt.—He is not in debt, a fact which he explains by saying that no one would be fool enough to lend him money or grain.

General remarks.—This man is admittedly the poorest in the village. He makes no particular complaint except of the cold, which forces him to get up in the small hours of the morning and warm himself over a fire of rubbish. But he and his children look fairly nourished, and present no particular physical signs of destitution.

W. CROOKE,
Offg. Collector.

TAHSĪL KASGANJ, MAUZA PAHLOI.

I.—Family of RAM BAKHSH, *Kúchhi, age 55 years.*

1. *Occupation.*—His occupation is cultivation only.

2. *Cultivating holding.*—The area under cultivation is as follows :—

Name of mauza.	*Area under cultivation.*	*Rent.*
		Rs. a. p.
Pahloi	11 acres.	48 10 6
Sailai	3 „	4 0 0
Sirpura	1 „	4 8 0
	15 „	57 2 6

3. *Crops.*—Last year his kharíf and rabi crops were as follows :-

KHARĪF.

Mauza Pahloi—

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.*	*Estimated outturn.*	*Estimated value of the outturn.*
	B. bis.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton	2 12	2 0	10 0 0
Bájra and mung	10 12	16 0	25 9 9
Maize	1 13	5 0	5 0 0
Ghuiya	0 2	1 0	4 0 0
Total ...	14 19	24 0	44 9 9
Mauza Sailai—			
Bájra, with mung and arhar ...	5 0	2 30	4 6 0
Mauza Sirpura—			
Bájra, with mung and arhar ...	2 10	3 20	5 9 0
Total ...	22 9	30 10	54 8 9

RABI.

Mauza Pahloi—

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.*	*Estimated outturn.*	*Estimated value of the outturn.*
	B. bis.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat	3 17	19 0	38 0 0
Gujai (wheat and barley) ...	4 2	18 0	31 0 0
Barley	1 0	4 20	7 12 0
Opium	1 13	2 mds. seed-vessels 3 seers opium.	5 0 0 12 0 0
Baigan and kakri (a kind of cucumber)	0 4	...	1 0 0
Total ...	10 16	43 28	94 12 0

Mauza Sirpura—

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.* B. bis.	*Estimated outturn.* Mds. s.	*Estimated value of the outturn.* Rs. a. p.
Gram	1 9	3 0	4 8 0
Total ...	12 5	46 23	99 4 0
Grand Total, *viz.*, of both kharif and rabi crops			153 12 9

4. *Income and expenditure.*—His income and expenditure are as follows :—

Income.

	Rs. a. p.
Produce of land	153 12 9
Sale proceeds of home-manufactured ghí	7 0 0
Ditto ditto cotton-thread ...	8 0 0
Total ...	168 12 9

Expenses.

	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	
Diet expenses—			
Wheat	2 20	5 0 0	
Maize	4 0	4 0 0	
Bájra and juár	8 0	12 12 0	
Barley and gram	6 0	9 0 0	
Masína	2 0	3 0 0	
Salt		1 8 0	
Spices		0 8 0	
Oil		2 0 0	
Pulse and vegetables	1 20	3 12 0	
Gúr		3 0 0	
Rice		1 0 0	
Sugar		1 0 0	
			46 8 0
Clothes for men—			
Two loin cloths		1 4 0	
Two jackets		1 4 0	
Two sheets		1 4 0	
One double-sheet		1 8 0	
Two handkerchiefs		0 6 0	
One pair of shoes		0 12 0	
Total ...		6 6 0	
Clothes for children		2 0 0	
			8 6 0
Clothes for women—			
Two petticoats of sukhambar (a kind of country cloth)		5 0 0	
Three sheets		1 12 0	
Two bodices		0 4 0	
Winter clothes		2 0 0	
			9 0 0

Estimated cost of grain distributed annually to the following claimants :—

Description of claimants.	*Quantity.* Mds. s. c.				
Carpenter ...	...	0	27	8	
Blacksmith ...	...	0	27	8	
Washerman ...	...	0	27	8	
Potter ...	...	0	27	8	
Total ...	...	2	30	0	*Estimated cost* ... 4 2 0

Purchase and repairing agricultural implements—

	Rs. a. p.	
Bucket	3 0 0	
Ropes	0 8 0	
Kurh (wooden piece to which ploughshare is attached),	0 2 0	
Ploughshare	0 6 0	
		4 0 0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Purchasing household furniture	2	0	0
Wages for getting cloth manufactured from the home-prepared cotton-thread	3	0	0
Cost of feeding cattle (oil-cake, three maunds, costing Rs. 6) ...	6	0	0
Purchasing cattle	15	0	0
Rent	57	2	6
Total expenses ...	155	2	6

Thus, deducting the expenditure from the income, there appears a saving of Rs. 13-10-3.

5. *Agricultural implements.*—His agricultural implements consist of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One plough	1	4	0
One bucket	1	8	0
One rope	0	8	0
One spade	0	8	0
One spur	0	1	0
One pulley for drawing water from wells	0	4	0
One tarmanchi (a yoke for bullocks when employed for drawing water from wells)	0	2	0
Two sickles	0	4	0
Two opium-scrapers	0	0	6
Two blades for opening seed-vessels	0	1	0
One fodder-cutter	0	8	0
One drill plough	0	0	6
One flat plank	0	8	0
Two water-lifters	0	4	0
One pansi (net for binding bhusa)	0	8	0
One muzzle	0	0	6
One pachangnra (a rake for threshing with five prongs)	0	0	6
One pankhi (for making the beds in a field for irrigation) ...	0	1	0
Total ...	6	7	0

6. *Agricultural stock.*—His cattle consists of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One bullock, worth	15	0	0
One male buffalo	10	0	0
One female buffalo with its calf	25	0	0

7. *Household furniture.*—His household furniture consists of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One brazen batua (a cooking-vessel)	2	0	0
One griddle	2	0	0
Two brazen lotas (water-pots)	2	0	0
One alloy cup	0	12	0
Two alloy plates	2	8	0
One pan	0	4	0
One brazen spoon	0	4	0
One iron spoon	0	1	0
One wooden dish	0	8	0
One do. plate	0	2	0
One do. roller	0	1	0
One small wooden dish	0	4	0
One churner	0	1	0
One spinning-wheel for cleaning cotton	0	8	0
One do. for spinning cotton-thread	0	8	0
One musal (a wooden club for beating grain)	0	2	0
One scale	0	1	0
Six baskets	0	1	6
One small box of bamboo stripes	0	4	0
Three chárpáis	2	0	0
One pirhi (small cot)	0	2	0
One grinding-stone	1	0	0
Two brooms	0	0	6

* Based on actuals of last year.

	Rs.	a.	p.
One rope of munj	0	0	6
One turban	0	6	0
One petticoat of *adha resam* (country cloth)	4	0	0
One sheet of red cloth	1	0	0
One petticoat of sukhambar (country cloth)	2	8	0
One sheet of *gazi* (country cloth)	1	0	0
Two bodices	0	4	0
One twofold sheet	1	0	0
Two jackets	1	4	0
Two sheets	1	4	0
Two handkerchiefs	0	6	0
One loin cloth of *garha* (country cloth)	0	10	0
One silver ring for neck...	5	0	0
One pair of silver *kara* (ornament for wrist)	4	0	0
Fifteen seers castor-seed	0	12	0
Two and a half seers hemp	0	1	0
Five seers maize seed	0	2	0
Two do. juár do.	0	2	0
Five do. bájra do.	0	2	6
Six do. urad do.	0	8	0
One maund gúr	3	0	0
Ten seers wheat	1	0	0
One do. castor-oil	0	4	0
Five do. cotton	2	0	0
Seven and a half seers unhusked rice	0	8	0
Two seers tobacco	0	4	0
Two and a half seers cotton-seed	0	1	0
Total ...	46	15	0

8. *Rent.*—Rent is paid up by him every year; no arrears are due by him.

9. *Food.*—His general food consists of the following articles in the different seasons :—

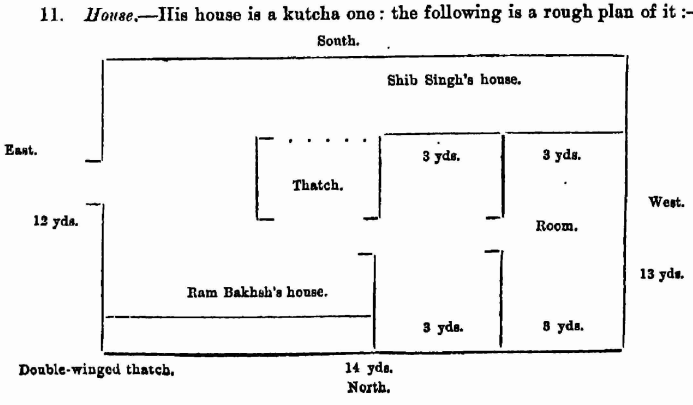
Winter.—Flour of bájra, maize, juár and masína, and mung and urad pulse; and for vegetables, potatoes, ghuiya, and *fænugreek* or methi.

Summer and rainy.—Flour of bejhar and gram, and occasionally of wheat; arhar dál; and for vegetables, baigans, kakris, and kaddu; he also eats flesh and fishes, but rarely; for the latter he has generally to spend nothing, as he obtains them from the village pond.

His daily consumption of food is two and a half seers, which may be estimated to cost at two annas per diem, or Rs. 46-8-0 per annum; but he has not to purchase his food from the market: the produce of his land suffices him for the whole year.

10. *Seed-grain.*—He is able to spare grain for seed; has therefore not to purchase or borrow it from the mahájan.

11. *House.*—His house is a kutcha one: the following is a rough plan of it :—



12. *Marriage.*—His two daughters have been married and have gone to their husbands. He has now only a son to marry. The expenses for a boy's marriage amount to Rs. 50, but for a girl's to Rs. 75. Some 150 guests collect at the marriage, and they stay for two days. At a girl's marriage the persons who come in the *barát, i.e.,* accompany the bridegroom, are paid in cash by the girl's father in a certain amount fixed by him according to his means.

13. *General remarks.*—There is only one female in the family who, in addition to household work, also assists in cultivation, and can therefore spare but little time for spinning thread. They consequently can prepare only 10 seers of cotton-thread in a year, estimated to value Rs. 5. From this quantity of thread they have country cloth manufactured by the cloth-weavers on payment of six annas per 20 yards, which length of cloth consumes one and a quarter seers of thread. Thus 160 yards of cloth, value Rs. 8, are prepared from the 10 seers thread mentioned above. From the details of expenses in clothing shown above, it will be seen that this Rs. 8 worth cloth prepared from home-manufactured thread does not suffice for the consumption of the family. Their clothes are generally made of country cloth, except a set of clothes for women, which they keep to be used only in marriages, fairs, festivals, &c., and which they prepare of English cloth. The one animal in milk belonging to the family gives two and a half seers milk daily, out of which 20 seers ghí is prepared during the year. Of this 20 seers ghí, five seers are used in food, 15 seers are sold for Rs. 7-8-0 as an average value.

II.—Family of Balwant Singh, *Thákur, age* 30 *years.*

1. *Occupation.*—His occupations are cultivation and zamíndári.

2. *Cultivating holding.*—The area under his cultivation is as follows :—

Name of mauza.	*Area.*		*Rent.*		
	A.	r.	Rs.	a.	p.
Pahloi	6	1	4	14	6
Sailai	1	3	3	12	0
Total ...	8	0	8	10	6

3. *Crops.*—Last year his kharíf and rabi crops were as follows :—

Kharif.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.*	*Estimated outturn.*	*Estimated value of the outturn.*		
	B.	b.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a.	p.
Maize	0	16	5 0 0	5 0	0
Cotton and arhar	0	19	1 20 0	5 0	0
Bájra and mung	3	17	8 0 0	12 12	0
Juár, with mung, urd, and arhar	1	10	3 20 0	5 8	0
	7	2	18 0 0	28 4	0

Rabi.

Mauza Pahloi—

	B.	b.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a.	p.
Arhar	...	...	4 0 0	6 0	0
Barley	0	8	2 20 0	3 12	0
Wheat and gram	1	8	8 0 0	14 0	0
Wheat	0	16	5 0 0	10 0	0
Tobacco	0	4	0 20 0	2 0	0

Mauza Sailai—

	B.	b.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a.	p.
Gram	3	2	18 20 0	27 12	0
Total ...	5	18	38 20 0	63 8	0

The above crops represent the produce of both his sír and cultivating holding.

4. *Family.*—His family consists only of himself and two women: no children none has separated by marriage.

5. *Income and expenditure.*—His income and expenditure are as follows:—

Income.

	Rs. a. p.
Produce of land	91 12 0

Expenses.

	Rs. a. p.
Diet expenses	48 14 0

Name of grain.	*Quantity.* Mds. s. c.	*Cost.* Rs. a. p.
Wheat	6 0 0	12 0 0
Bájra	4 0 0	6 6 0
Juár	2 0 0	3 0 0
Maize	2 0 0	2 0 0
Gujai	3 0 0	5 4 0
Bejhar	5 20 0	8 4 0
Pulse of all kinds	2 0 0	5 0 0
Salt	...	1 8 0
Oil	...	2 0 0
Spices	...	0 8 0
Gúr	...	1 0 0
Rice	...	1 0 0
Sugar	...	1 0 0
Total	...	48 14 0

	Rs. a. p.
Estimated value of grain given to the following claimants ...	3 12 0

	Mds. s.
Carpenter	0 20
Blacksmith	0 20
Washerman	0 20
Barber	0 20
Potter	0 20
Total ...	2 20

Rent	3 12 0
Cost of purchasing household furniture	3 0 0
Cost of repairing agricultural implements	4 6 0

	Rs. a. p.
Bucket	3 0 0
Rope	0 8 0
Kurh (wooden piece to which ploughshare is fixed),	0 2 0
Ploughsole	0 4 0
Ploughshare	0 8 0
Total ...	4 6 0

Clothing expenses	20 0 0
Wages of a boy employed for grazing cattle	6 0 0
Total ...	89 12 0

Deducting the expenditure from income, there appears a saving of Rs. 2.

6. *Agricultural implements.*—His agricultural implements are of the usual description, and are valued at Rs. 6-5-0.

7. *Agricultural stock.*—His cattle consists of—

	Rs.
One bullock, worth	27
One bullock, do.	12
One buffalo, do.	20
One cow with its calf, worth	10
One calf, worth	3
Total ...	72

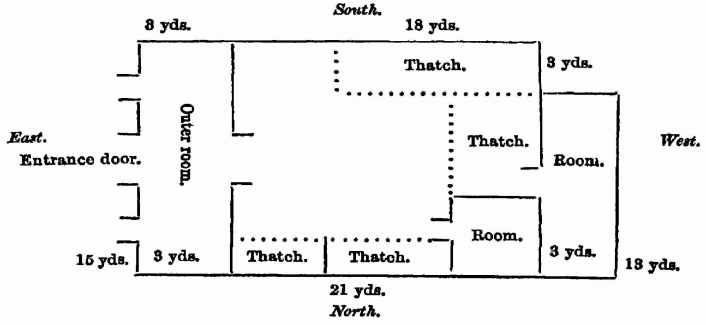
8. *Household furniture.*—His household furniture is of the usual description, and is valued at Rs. 57-2-9.

9. *Rent.*—No arrears.

10. *Food.*—His and his family's food consists of flour of bájra, juár, arhar and wheat, and urad and mung pulse; and for vegetables, potatoes, *fœnugreek*, and soya palak in the winter season, and of the flour of wheat and barley and dál of arhar; and for vegetables, baigan, kakri, kaddu, and ghuiya in the summer and rainy seasons. Some three or four times in a month he eats flesh or fish also. His consumption of grain is three seers a day, which is estimated to cost at two annas and nine pies per diem, or Rs. 62-8-0 per annum. He has not to purchase food from market; the produce of his land suffices for his consumption for the whole year: he has of course to buy vegetables, flesh or fish, spices, sugar, oil, tobacco, &c.

11. *Seed-grain.*—He is generally able to spare grain for seed for both harvests; but if in any year he finds a deficiency, he makes it up by purchase from the market: does not borrow from a mahájan.

12. *House.*—His house is a kutcha one: its rough plan is as follows:—



13. *Marriage.*—He has no children. He was not married by his parents: he married himself at his own expense. About Rs. 100 was spent in the marriage, and some 300 men had remained guests for two days.

14. *Clothing.*—His expenses in clothing are as follows:—

Clothes for himself.

	Rs.	a.	p.
One loin cloth of garha (country cloth), worth	1	12	0
Two jackets, worth	1	8	0
Two sheets, worth	1	4	0
One twofold sheet, worth	2	0	0
Four caps, worth	0	4	0
One razái (cover filled with cotton, used in winter), worth ...	2	8	0
Total ...	9	4	0

Clothes for women.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Four petticoats of charkhana (country cloth)	5	0	0
Four sheets of English longcloth	2	0	0
Two sheets of gazi (country cloth)	1	8	0
Four bodices	0	4	0
One twofold sheet of garha (country cloth)	2	0	0
Total ...	10	12	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	20	0	0

These clothes are prepared mostly of country cloth, *viz.*, two-thirds of country and only one-third of English cloth. However, one set of clothes, which are kept to be used only at marriages, fairs, festivals, &c., is generally prepared of English cloth.

15. *General remarks.*—Cotton-thread is not manufactured by the women of the family. The milk, as well as butter if prepared from it, are consumed, and not sold.

III.—Family of DAYA RAM, *Carpenter, age* 32 *years.*

1. *Occupation.*—He lives by his trade and cultivation.

2. *Cultivating holding.*—The area under his cultivation is seven acres three roods two poles, on a rent of Rs. 10-0-9.

3. *Crops.*—His kharíf and rabi crops last year were as below :—

KHARIF.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.* B. b.	*Estimated out-turn.* Mds. s.	*Estimated value of the outturn.* Rs. a. p.
Bájra and urd	1 9	2 10	3 9 0
Cotton	0 10	1 5	4 8 0
Maize	0 9	2 0	2 0 0
Total ...	2 8	5 15	10 1 0

RABI.

Barley and gram	2 6	11 15	17 2 0
Arhar	...	2 0	3 0 0
Oil-seeds	...	0 25	2 0 0
Total ...	2 6	14 0	22 2 0
Total of kharíf and rabi crops ...			32 3 0

4. *Income and expenditure.*—His income and expenditure are as follows :—

Income.

	Rs. a. p.
Produce of land	32 3 0
Income as carpenter	60 0 0
Total ...	92 3 0

Expenses.

			Rs. a. p.
Diet expenses			68 4 0
Article.	*Quantity.* Mds. s.	*Cost.* Rs. a. p.	
Wheat	7 0	14 0 0	
Barley and gram ...	12 0	18 0 0	
Bájra	6 0	9 8 0	
Maize	4 0	4 0 0	
Masina	2 0	3 0 0	
Juár	5 0	8 0 0	
Gúr	...	1 0 0	
Sugar	...	1 0 0	
Rice	...	0 12 0	
Salt	...	1 8 0	
Pulse of all kinds ...	1 20	3 4 0	
Spices	...	0 12 0	
Ghí	...	2 0 0	
Oil	...	1 8 0	
Total ...		68 4 0	
Purchasing household furniture			2 0 0
Ditto agricultural implements			2 0 0
Cost of grain given to the following claimants			2 4 0
	Mds. s.		
Potter	0 20		
Barber	0 20		
Washerman	0 20		
Total ...	1 20		
Clothing expenses			15 0 0
Rent			10 0 9
GRAND TOTAL ...			99 8 9

Thus his expenditure exceeds his income by Rs. 7-5-9.

5. *Family.*—He is the only male adult member in his family, which consists of, besides himself, one boy, two women, and two girls. One girl who has been married will separate ; but she has not as yet gone to her husband.

6. *Agricultural implements.*—His agricultural implements are of the usual description, and are valued at Rs. 6-13-0. The plough is the joint property of him and his brother, who live separately : it is used alternately by both.

7. *Agricultural stock.*—His cattle consists of—

		Rs.
One bullock, worth		12
One cow with its calf		8
One young female buffalo		5
	Total ...	25

The other bullock for the plough belongs to his brother.

8. *Household furniture.*—His household furniture is of the common description as given in other cases, and is valued at Rs. 52-5-9.

9. *Tools of his trade.*—Twelve tools of his trade are worth Rs. 8-10-6.

10. *Debt.*—Last year he borrowed a sum of Rs. 30 for the marriage of his daughter : he secured this debt by pledging the ornaments of his daughter given to her by her father-in-law : he has not yet been able to liquidate it : he will do it either when there is a good outturn from his land, or his income as a carpenter is raised.

11. *Rent.*—Rupees 10-0-9 is the amount of rent annually payable by him, which he pays regularly. No arrears are due by him.

12. *Food.*—His and his family's food consists of the following articles in the different seasons :—

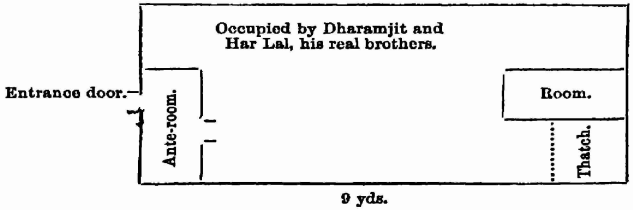
Summer and rainy seasons.—Wheat and bejhar for flour ; arhar, urad, and mung pulse ; and for vegetables, baigan, ghuiya, kaddu, and karela.

Winter.—Bájra, juár, and maize for flour ; urad pulse, &c. ; for vegetables *fœnugreek* and soya. Also flesh or fish is eaten by them once or twice in a month.

His daily consumption is four seers, which is estimated to cost at three annas per diem, or Rs. 68-8-0 per annum. The produce of his land does not suffice for his consumption for the whole year ; he has also to purchase food from money earned in his wages as a carpenter. Vegetables, sugar, oil, &c., are of course bought from market.

13. *Seed-grain.*—He is generally able to spare grain for sowing kharíf crops : in cases of deficiency, purchases it. For rabí crops he has always to purchase, but never borrows from the mahájan.

14. *House.*—His house is a kutcha one : its rough plan is shown below :—



The door to the enclosure is the entrance door ; there is no separate entrance door to the inside building, which consists only of one room and a thatch. In the northern portion of the house his two brothers live. The buildings in the portion occupied by the brothers are of course not included in the plan.

15. *Marriage.*—One girl of the family has been married, and one boy and one girl are still to be married. A marriage costs Rs. 100. Some 100 guests collect and stay for three days.

16. *Clothing.*—His clothing expenses are as follows :—

Clothes for men.

	Rs.	a.	p.
One double-sheet of garha (country cloth)	1	6	0
Two loin cloths of English longcloth	1	6	0
Two jackets	0	12	0
One turban	0	8	0
Four caps	0	2	0
Total ...	4	2	0

Clothes for women.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Four petticoats of charkhana (country cloth)	5	0	0
Four sheets of English longcloth	1	8	0
Four bodices	0	6	0
Two sheets	2	0	0
Four petticoats for girls	1	4	0
Four small sheets do.	0	12	0
Total ...	10	14	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	15	0	0

In the double-sheets cotton is filled in the winter season. As soon as the winter is over this cotton is taken out : one-third English and two-thirds country cloth is used in the clothes. One special set of clothes, which they use only at marriages, fairs, or festivals, is prepared of English cloth.

17. *General remarks.*—Cotton-thread is not manufactured by the women. The milk as well as ghí if prepared from it is not sold, but consumed ; also a little additional quantity of milk, costing Rs. 2 or Re. 1 per annum, is purchased for consumption.

IV.—Family of GOBINDA, *Chamár, age 70 years.*

1. *Occupation.*—His occupation is only cultivation.

2. *Cultivating holding.*—The area under his cultivation is 10 acres 1 rood and 40 poles, on a rent of Rs. 29.

3. *Crops.*—Last year his kharíf and rabi crops were as follows:—

KHARIF.

Name of crop.	*Area under crop.* B.	b.	*Estimated outturn.* Mds.	s.	c.	*Estimated value of the outturn.* Rs.	a.	p.
Cotton and arhar ...	1	4	1	20	0	7	8	0
Bájra and mung ...	6	0	9	0	0	14	6	0
Juár ...	0	3	0	15	0	0	9	0
Marua ...	0	7	2	0	0	3	0	0
Ghuiya ...	0	4	8	0	0	8	0	0
Land not cultivated ...	0	13	...			...		
Total ...	8	11	20	35	0	33	7	0

RABI.

Wheat ...	3	3	22	20	0	45	0	0
Barley and gram ...	5	7	32	0	0	48	0	0
Arhar ...	...		1	20	0	2	4	0
Poppy ...	1	0	1	0	0 seed-vessels	2	8	0
			0	3	8 opium	14	0	0
Tobacco ...	0	6	0	30	0	3	0	0
Carrots ...	0	5	10	0	0	2	8	0
Sarson ...	...		1	0	0	4	0	0
Total ...	10	1	68	33	8	121	4	0
Total of kharíf and rabi crops ...						154	11	0

4. *Income and expenditure.*—His income and expenditure are as follows:—

Income.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Produce of land	154	11	0
Value of hides of animals which die in the village	6	0	0
Sale proceeds of home-manufactured ghi	16	0	0
Ditto ditto cotton-thread	5	0	0
Total ...	181	11	0

Expenses.

	Mds.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet expenses—							
Wheat	7	14	0	0			
Bájra	10	15	0	0			
Masína	10	15	0	0			
Juár	6	9	0	0			
Bejhar	21	31	8	0			
Pulse of all kinds ...	2	5	0	0			
Vegetables		1	0	0			
Oil		2	0	0			
Spices		0	12	0			
Salt		3	0	0			
Gúr		2	0	0			
Rice		1	0	0			
					99	4	0
Clothing expenses					32	9	0
Repairing agricultural implements					4	8	0
Purchasing household furniture					2	0	0
Cost of grain given to the following claimants ...					3	12	0
Carpenter		20	Seers.				
Blacksmith		20	„				
Potter		20	„				
Washerman		20	„				
Barber		20	„				
Rent					29	0	0
Total expenses ...					171	1	0

Deducting the expenditure from income, there appears a saving of Rs. 10-10-0 per annum.

5. *Agricultural implements.*—His agricultural implements are of the usual description, and are valued at Rs. 19-14-0.

6. *Agricultural stock.*—His cattle consists of—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Two bullocks,	worth	28	0	0
One buffalo,	do.	27	0	0
One young female buffalo,	do.	6	0	0
One young male buffalo,	do.	2	0	0
	Total ...	63	0	0

7. *Household furniture.*—His household furniture is of the usual description, and is valued at Rs. 39-0-6.

8. *Rent.*—No arrears.

9. *Food.*—His and his family's food consists of—

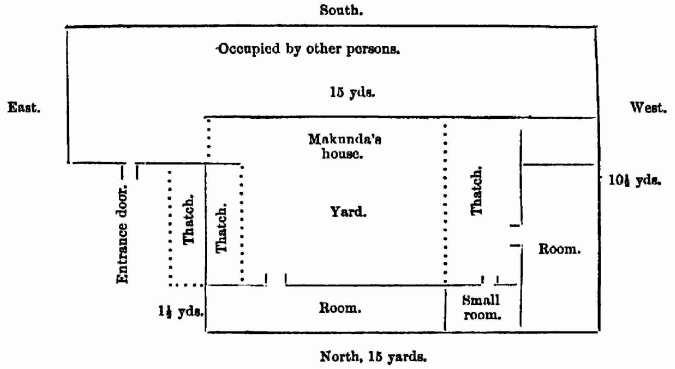
Summer and rainy seasons.—Bejhar for flour, arhar and urad pulse; and for vegetables, kaddu, baigan, and kakri.

Winter.—Maize, bájra, juár, and masína for flour; urad and mung pulse; and for vegetables ghuiyan, and occasionally flesh.

His daily consumption is estimated to cost four annas and four pies, and annually Rs. 99-4-0.

10. *Seed-grain.*—He is able to spare grain for both harvests; has not, therefore, to purchase or borrow.

11. *House.*—His house is a kutcha one. A rough plan is shown below :—



This house with a number of others in its vicinity is surrounded by a large enclosure. Of course the other neighbouring houses are not included in the plan. The boundary of the house of the family in the direction of these other houses has been marked by dots.

12. *Marriage.*—Three boys and one girl have been married, and two girls and one boy are to be married. A marriage costs Rs. 50; and some 50 or 60 guests collect at marriage, and stop for three days.

13. *Clothing.*—His clothing expenses are—

Clothes for men.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Eight jackets	4	0	0
Eight handkerchiefs	0	7	0
Eight loin cloths	4	0	0
Four sheets	2	0	0
Two twofold sheets	2	8	0
Total ...	12	15	0

Clothes for women.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Six petticoats of charkhana (country cloth)	10	0	0
Six sheets	2	4	0
Twelve bodices	1	2	0
Six petticoats for girls	2	0	0
Six sheets ditto	1	4	0
Total ...	16	10	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	29	9	0

Their clothes are all of country cloth, with the exception of one set, which is used only at marriages, fairs, festivals, &c.

14. *General remarks.*—The women of this family, like those of No. 1, assist in agricultural business; they water the fields, sow the seed, &c., and can consequently spare little time for spinning cotton-thread, the quantity of which, therefore, prepared throughout the year is only 10 seers. Of this 10 seers they get cloth prepared on payment of six annas per 20 yards cloth as weaving wages: 20 yards cloth consumes one and a quarter seer cotton-thread, thus 160 yards cloth is prepared out of their 10 seers thread. His buffalo is not in milk at present. Last year when it was in milk he in addition to the quantity consumed sold the home-manufactured ghí for Rs. 16, the buttermilk of course having been used in his food.

V.—Family of Shib Charna, *Koli, age 22 years.*

1. *Occupation.*—He lives chiefly by labour: he follows his trade also; but as he has not funds to purchase cotton-thread for weaving, he simply weaves on wages, and as such is very seldom employed, and has therefore to look for work on labour.

2. *Rates of wages.*—His wages as a weaver are six annas for 20 yards, and as a labourer one anna and three pies per diem for reaping crops at the harvest season, and ordinarily one anna.

3. *Income and expenditure.*—His annual income from labour amounts to Rs. 22, and from his trade only Rs. 2, making a total income of Rs. 24, and his expenses are Re. 1-8-0 in clothes and the balance in food: he can barely make both ends meet.

4. *Family.*—He has no family.

5. *Tools of his trade.*—Eight tools of his trade, worth eight annas and seven pies.

6. *Household furniture.*—His household furniture is of the usual description, and is valued at Re. 1-10-6.

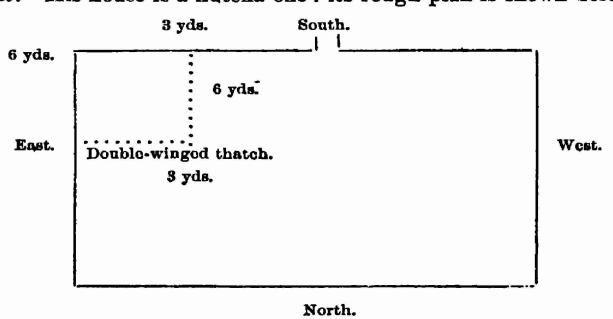
7. *Clothing.*—He has only two worn-out garments, one loin cloth and one sheet. His average annual clothing expense is only Re. 1-8-0, only country cloth of course being used.

8. *Food.*—His food consists of—

In winter.—Maize and juár for flour; he gets only masína pulse occasionally; for vegetables, chana and bathua greens.

In summer and rainy seasons.—Bejhar for flour, arhar dál; and for vegetables, kaddu. His consumption is estimated to cost nine pies per diem, or Rs. 22-8-0 per annum. He purchases his food from money earned in wages for labour or weaving. Of course he has not to buy food when his wages are paid in grain.

9. *House.*—His house is a kutcha one: its rough plan is shown below :—



He has a thatch in the south-east corner of the enclosure inhabited by the *Kolis.*

10. *Marriage.*—He has not been married through poverty. He would have had to spend Rs. 25 before he could get a wife.

W. CROOKE,
Offg. Collector.

Dated Etáwah, the 15th May, 1888.

From—E. B. Alexander, Esq., *Collector of Etáwah,*

To—Commissioner, Agra Division.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit a note on the subject of the ordinary condition of the people in respect to sufficiency or insufficiency of food in reply to confidential circular No. $\frac{44F.}{8-I}$ of the 17th August, 1887.

2. As I was on furlough when that circular issued, and knew nothing about it till the end of March, 1888, after I assumed charge as Collector here, I have had no opportunity to go into the matter closely myself, and my note is based on information supplied by the Tahsíldárs under directions issued by my predecessor, Mr. Whiteway.

3. The system on which the Tahsíldárs worked seems to have been to select a particular village and to make out the circumstances of all its inhabitants roughly, filling up a statement which shows the area cultivated, the income of the year, the expenditure in some detail, and the extent to which the persons concerned was indebted at the close.

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4. For one or two individual cases they also prepared more detailed statements showing very minutely the crops grown, the produce, the income from other sources, the moveable property in possession, the expenditure (in detail), the persons on whose behalf it was incurred, and the extent of debt remaining due at the end of the year.

5. Unfortunately the point on which information has primarily been required is the very one on which the Tahsíldár's reports have been most defective. In most cases they argue that given so many people in a family, the daily expenditure on food will amount to so many seers, and that average prices will make its cost so much, and *therefore* the expenditure on food must have been so much in the course of the year. Into the actual fact of what it *was* they have seldom, if ever, gone really thoroughly; and indeed the attempt was hopeless dealing with a long period like a year and after an interval of several months. These returns being for 1294 fasli, I have endeavoured to supplement them by some inquiries made in two villages of the sudder tahsíl; but I have been too much occupied to be able to make the inquiry myself, and I cannot say that I am at all satisfied with it.

6. On one point the statistics furnished do throw light, and that is on the extent to which the cultivators fall in debt in anything like a bad year and the utter absence of any savings laid up in good years beyond a small amount of jewellery and occasionally a few surplus head of cattle. I am not sure that I am not leaving the point of the present inquiry when entering on this subject; but both are so closely connected, that I think it is worth going into this in some detail. The question whether the ordinary cultivator suffers from want of food may, I think, be said to depend entirely on two factors: the general state of the loan market, and his own credit—both of which are of course dependent in great measure on the seasons.

7. In Muttra, for instance, the number of bad debts which money-lenders had made between 1877 and 1883 had caused the money market to be very unfavourable for borrowers; and even men who were known to be honest and not to be overwhelmed with debt had great difficulty in raising money to live on during the two months before each harvest, when nine cultivators out of ten look to their Bohra to make them subsistence advances.

8. In Mainpuri, on the other hand, the market was favourable, whilst I was there in 1885; and it was only men whose individual credit was bad that had any difficulty in raising such advances.

9. In all ordinary years I should say that cultivators live for at least one-third of the year on such advances, and in unfavourable years they have either very largely to increase the amount of their debt to the Bohra, or have to sell off jewellery, cattle, and anything else which can possibly be spared.

10. One bad year they can generally weather by sacrifices of this kind and by a comparatively unimportant increase to the debit side of their account. But when there is a succession of unfavourable years, or even a succession of slightly below

average years following a bad one, their circumstances rapidly deteriorate. They have no capital to fall back on. The Bohra is averse to increasing his already heavy claim by making further advances; and then no doubt the average cultivator suffers severely from insufficiency of food.

11. There can be no doubt but that in Muttra such deficiency drove a large number of cultivators between 1878 and 1883 A.D. to abandon their homes and remove to other parts of the country, where they could get a living by day work, or had friends to support them. Muttra, however, was exceptionally unlucky. For about eight years there were not two really good harvests running, whilst there were twice three bad ones running, and nearly all the rest were below average or almost only average.

12. This district (Etáwah) has, I understood, been through a rather bad time prior to the rabi just harvested (which has been a good crop); and I certainly saw a good many people when I first came here (early in March) whose appearance showed distinctly that they had been suffering from insufficiency of food.

13. These were, however, mostly day-labourers who had suffered severely in the winter owing to the extraordinarily high price of grain; and I had no opportunity of seeing what the condition of the ordinary cultivators was like, as before I had a chance of going out in camp the rabi was advanced enough in the east of the Province to be reaped, and a quantity of grain was poured in, which rapidly lowered prices. The good crops on the ground had also restored confidence to the Bohras, and there was little difficulty in getting advances.

14. At the present moment I do not suppose that, except absolute paupers who are dependent on alms, any class of the population here is suffering from insufficiency of food.

15. I do not, however, on the other hand, think that it is at all probable that most of the persons who borrowed money during 1294 or during the first six months of 1295 have paid off their debts. They have probably paid up enough to meet the interest and to restore their credit, and in many cases they have probably redeemed articles which they had pawned; but the bulk of the harvest has gone in meeting arrears of rent, the rent for the rabi and interest on debt; and if we were to have another bad kharíf, there would, I am sure, be a great increase to indebtedness which, if accompanied or followed by any great rise in prices, must render it impossible for a large part of the population to obtain sufficient food during the three months preceding the next rabi.

16. If the kharíf should be a really good one, then I think distinct progress will probably be made in paying off debt, and the strengthening of credit thereby effected will be sufficient to carry the people over the next bad season without great distress.

17. Passing to details, I take first the returns submitted by the Tahsíldár of Auraiya, who has taken great pains with them. He deals with only one village and with the year 1294 fasli, in which, as before noted, the crops were rather below average, the rabi having been injured by frost and the kharíf by excessive rain; but in which credit had not been shaken, and prices were not abnormally high.

18. The village he selected, Marhapur, stands on the Jumna ravines, and did not suffer seriously from flooding.

19. There are 87 families, of whom 55 are cultivators, about 20 day-labourers, and the other 12 Banias or artizans.

20. The 55 cultivating households were all in debt at the close of the year for sums varying from Rs. 800 to 10, and the day-labourers for sums varying from Rs. 18 to Rs. 2: most of the farmers were also obliged to part with jewellery or cattle.

21. The largest sum actually borrowed in the year was Rs. 428 by Chabnath Thákur, a man with a large household of 22 persons, six of whom are children under three years old, four children between three and 10, and the other 12 grown-up. He cultivates 23½ acres, and keeps several cattle for use in carts and for milking. He paid his creditor Rs. 388 during the year at various times; but as his debt was actually increased by Rs. 420 principal, and there was a considerable sum due for interest, he found himself about Rs. 150 deeper in debt at the close of the year than he was at the beginning, and heads the list with liabilities amounting to Rs. 800. I am afraid that the poor kharíf of 1295 fasli and the high prices must have told severely on him this year; but do not think that he has reached the stage at which actual want of food begins to make itself felt. He is still one of the well-to-do class of cultivators, and it is only after a succession of bad years that men of this class come to actual want.

22. Ganga Mallah, with a smaller holding of only 14 acres and with a much smaller household of 11 persons, of whom all but three are grown-up, borrowed Rs. 257-12-9 and repaid Rs. 172-8-0. At the end of the year he was about Rs. 300 in debt; but as he was obliged to incur extraordinary expenditure of about Rs. 100 on account of the marriage of two granddaughters, his debt need not be considered as proof of severe pressure, and he certainly did not suffer from any want of food.

23. Mani Ahír, with no family except a wife, and cultivating a little over two acres as a shikmi tenant, borrowed Rs. 15, and only repaid Rs. 3. He was in debt, therefore, at the end of the year to the amount of Rs. 17, including interest, and was also in arrears with half his rent, in consequence of which he resigned his holding. He was enabled to support life by the sale of a kaddu crop and of a bullock; but had a very hard time of it, and undoubtedly towards the end of the year suffered from want of sufficient food. He must have suffered severely during the first six months of the present year, though he has been able to eke out a living by day-work and by the produce of two cows which he keeps.

24. Ajudhya Mallah, another small tenant with a family of four persons, borrowed Rs. 11, which he failed to pay back. At the end of the year he was about Rs. 50 in debt; and probably in the current year has found it difficult to raise a further loan, and has therefore suffered from insufficiency of food between December and the end of March.

25. Generally, it may be said of this village that the day-labourers and the petty cultivators, owing to high prices and poor harvests, have suffered more or less severely during the months of January, February, and part of March, 1888 A.D.; but that they did not suffer in 1294 fasli itself, and would not have suffered this year had not a bad kharíf followed on a year below the average and had not the prices gone up to an abnormal standard.

26. In the Phaphúnd tahsíl the village selected was Mahnipur. It is a small village in which there are only 35 houses, about half of which are occupied by cultivators, and the rest by day-labourers, one dhobi, and one hajjám.

27. The Tahsíldár selected Balgobind Chaube and Debia Gararia for special inquiry. The former is a middle class cultivator holding about 12 acres at a rent of Rs. 68, and having a family of five, of whom one is under 10 and the others adults. His kharíf cultivation was very unfortunate; and in order to live from October onwards up to March, he had to sell cattle worth Rs. 56. The rabi was poor, though not so bad as the kharíf; and in order to meet his rent he had to borrow Rs. 54. At the end of the year he was about Rs. 70 in debt, but had not reached the stage at which actual want begins to make itself felt.

28. Debia, holding only eight and a half acres at a rent of Rs. 44, had 10 persons to support, of whom one is under three years and two others under 10 years of age. The family derives some income from sale of goat's milk and from day-labour; but they were obliged to borrow Rs. 41, and also failed to pay one instalment of their

rent. With an insufficient supply of grain from their own land to supply their wants, the family was occasionally pinched, but did not within the year 1294 fasli pass the point below which insufficiency of food becomes habitual.

29. Umed Lodhi, a petty tenant in the same village, holding only three and three quarter acres at a rent of Rs. 20-8-0, and with nine persons in his family, lived almost entirely on wages of day-labour. In the kharíf he got one maund 15 seers of makka, and sold kuchri to the value of Rs. 2. In the rabi he got four maunds of wheat and channa, and sold one rupee worth of sarson. The three rupees thus raised and Rs. 18 borrowed went to pay the rent, and in addition to the five maunds 15 seers above-mentioned, the family spent Rs. 82 on food. In addition to this, however, they got a little milk from a buffalo which had calved last year, though they had to sell most of what it gave in order to purchase cloth ; and towards the end of the year they sold the calf for Rs. 8, which formed part of the Rs. 82 above-mentioned, the other Rs. 74 coming from day-labour. As they were not driven to sell their buffalo, and only borrowed Rs. 18, it is pretty clear that they did not come anywhere near actual starvation. But there can be no doubt but that during a great part of the year they were on short allowance, and I fear that at the beginning of 1888, when prices ran so high, they must have distinctly suffered.

30. The Tahsíldár's opinion of the village generally is worth recording ; he has given it in reply to direct questions put by me recently. "The village is an ordinary one with a certain amount of canal irrigation, but a small site ; it is near Phaphúnd, which is a market of some importance, at which the people would readily obtain supplies. Nearly all the cultivators could get advances and were not badly off in the matter of food, though they all got into debt. The day-labourers mostly suffered, there being so little field-work, and the majority of them could only occasionally get sufficient food."

"At the beginning of 1295 fasli, they were much helped by a good indigo crop, which gave a lot of work ; and on the whole the kharíf of 1295 was better here than that of 1294, though prices were much higher. None of them have therefore been forced to leave the village, and with the good rabi just over, their want of sufficient food has been relieved."

31. I now come to Etawah, in which two villages were selected. The first village, Udipur, lies on the Farukhabad road, about four miles off Etáwah and a mile off the canal, which, however, gives little irrigation. There are 56 houses in the site, just half (28) of which are held by cultivators.

32. Baldeo Gararia is one of these, holding six and a half acres at a rent of Rs. 36-10-0. His main income was, however, derived from the sale of milk, curds, ghí and cow-dung. His family consisted of 13 persons, five minors and eight adults. They had a poor kharíf, but, having some grain over from the previous rabi, were able to live fairly well without borrowing during 1294 fasli. In 1295 fasli they are said to have been obliged to borrow Rs. 15 ; but they have not been reduced to any want of food in either year, and ought now to be free of debt.

33. Devi Ahír holds nine acres at Rs. 58, and also nearly four acres rent-free. His family consists of 10 males, of whom two are under three years old, and the rest above 10. The produce of his fields in 1294 fasli was sufficient to maintain him and his family fairly comfortably ; but he had to borrow money to pay his rent, and in 1295 fasli, the kharíf being insufficient, he had to borrow Rs. 20 more to live upon till the rabi. He has always been to some extent in debt, but lately has increased his obligations a good deal, and was estimated to owe Rs. 200 in January of the present year. He has, however, not reached the stage of actual want.

34. Atwal Chamár, of the same village, a day-labourer, lives mostly by field-work. He has a family of two persons (his mother and sister) besides himself.

Between July and November he mostly got paid in grain, and with what his mother and sister could earn grinding corn, twisting cotton, and field-work, they lived without being much pinched. After November there was little field-work, and he had to make a living by taking grass and firewood into Etáwah. The women collected cow-dung for the same purpose. This went on up to the end of March, when the rabi cutting began, and during these four months the family were often pinched. In 1295 fasli they are said to have lived just as in 1294 fasli; but I expect that they had a harder time of it, as prices were so much higher.

35. The second village is Keshopur, about six miles off Etáwah, and with rather more canal irrigation than Udipur. It is rather smaller, consisting of only 35 houses, out of which about 25 are occupied by cultivators.

36. Thakuri Gararia, one of those, holds about 11 acres at Rs. 46-8-0. There are five persons in his family including himself, three being children under 10. About two years previously he had purchased a milch-buffalo at Rs. 40, which he was gradually paying for, part of the ghí going to the vendor till full payment should be made. In 1294, finding it difficult to keep up these payments, he sold a buffalo calf which he had had for two years, and thus cleared the balance of his debt. The income from ghí and the produce of his fields supported himself and his family fairly comfortably in 1294 fasli. But in 1295 fasli, the kharíf being very poor, they were reduced to very low diet for about three months, between December and March 15th, and in order to support life at all had to borrow Rs. 22 in January.

37. Bejai Gararia holds nine and a quarter acres at Rs. 52, and has a family of seven, of whom two are children of about nine and 11, and the rest adults. During 1294 fasli the produce of his fields being only just sufficient to maintain the family, and extra expenditure on the marriage of his daughter, on the obsequies of his brother's wife, and on the purchase of plough-cattle being necessary, Bejai pledged nearly all his family jewellery for Rs. 50, and further incurred debt to the extent of about Rs. 100 more. Towards the end of the year the family were in difficulties; and in 1295 fasli, when the kharíf turned out badly, they were reduced to absolute want. For the greater part of January and February they got no regular meals, but lived on carrots and edible wild plants (such as bathua).

38. This seems to be the worst case of any of those specially reported on, and is clearly exceptional. The family had the misfortune to lose one of their plough-bullocks just when the other was getting past work, and had therefore to purchase a new pair. This cost them Rs. 37; and as they borrowed the money at 24 per cent. interest, the debt has rapidly increased. Then the year 1294 fasli was rather a bad one, and heavy expense had (according to their view of what was right) to be incurred on the marriage of the daughter of the house and on the funeral ceremonies of her aunt, the wife of Bejai's younger brother. All this coming on them at once involved them heavily, and then the kharíf of 1295 turned out very badly, and their condition became almost hopeless. A succession of really good harvests may save this family; but the chances are against it, and there can be no doubt but that during the first six months of 1295 fasli they have led a very miserable life, and though better off for a short period after the rabi, are likely to come to absolute want again before the kharíf is cut.

39. In conclusion, I would note that I have only been able to write in rather vague terms, because my information is vague. Generally speaking, however, I should say that by a sufficient quantity of food is meant three-fourths of a seer of grain for a man and half a seer for a woman. This is usually eaten with some condiment such as ghí or with some kind of vegetable relish. Of course, where milk or curds or some other not less substantial kind of food is taken instead, the allowance of grain can be greatly reduced. It is impossible for me to say exactly what the diet has been in each of the cases reported on; but there is a fairly clear general idea in most people's minds as to what is meant by suffering from want of

sufficient food, and the general result of this inquiry may be summed up to have been to show that on the villages selected the bulk of the cultivators have not been suffering in this way, and do not ordinarily do so, but that owing to high prices the labourers and a few of the smaller or exceptionally unfortunate cultivators have been so suffering between December, 1887, and March, 1888, the good rabi harvest just cut having, however, afforded universal relief since the end of the latter month.

ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

No. $\frac{1248}{XII-45}$, dated Sháhjahánpur, the 15th May, 1888.

From—J. S. PORTER, Esq., *Collector of Sháhjahánpur,*

To—*Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division.*

SIR,—In reply to your No. $\frac{134}{XII-75}$, dated 21st January, 1888, and enclosure, regarding inquiry to be made into the truth of recent allegations that the people of India suffer from a daily insufficiency of food, &c., I have the honor to state that, after much consideration and consultation with persons well acquainted with the subject, I have found it impossible to make an exact valuation of the normal income and expenditure of the poorer classes in this part of the country. A labourer's rate of pay, for instance, is of course known; but his wife and children contribute something, it is impossible to say exactly how much, to the common stock by grinding corn, herding cattle, cutting grass, &c., and the labourer's own pay rises much above its usual rate at harvest times and he gets perquisites at various times. On the other hand, he may be thrown out of work. The conclusions at which I have arrived are as follows. The poorer classes eat only the coarsest and cheapest grains, and can eke out a subsistence as long as these are procurable at not less than 14 seers to the rupee. They live from hand to mouth at the best; and when prices rise above this rate, the pressure is very great, and they do not earn enough to feed and clothe themselves.

No. $\frac{758}{XII-162}$, dated Pilibhít, the 13th April, 1888.

From—T. W. HOLDERNESS, Esq., *Collector of Pilibhít,*

To—*Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division.*

SIR,—In reply to your docket No. $\frac{158}{XII-75}$, dated 23rd February last, I have the honor to submit the notes of such inquiry as I have been able to make at intervals during the last three months. The inquiry is very imperfect; but as the sole European officer here, I have found my time occupied by other matters.

2. In the several villages in which my inquiry was made, I took representatives of different classes, and endeavoured to ascertain their income, their debts, their household property and agricultural capital, and their ordinary mode of living. At the top of the scale is the substantial tenant cultivating 30 or 40 acres, and owning a number of plough and milch-cattle. At the bottom is the day-labourer who earns from one anna to two annas a day by precarious jobs, or who takes service as a farm hind on Rs. 2 a month with one of the well-to-do cultivators. His wife and all his children who can work, add something to this narrow income by gathering fuel, or watching fields, or carrying loads, or herding cattle; but employment is not always to be had, and is not unseldom interrupted by illness. At certain times in the year, such for instance as the cane-crushing season in December and January, or the spring harvest from the middle of March to the middle of April, rates for agricultural labour are higher. Two annas and more are then often gladly paid by the farmer, and the labourer's household can thus put by a small store of grain which will help to carry it on through the duller seasons. My notes show that

women and boys are earning at present in the neighbourhood of this town about 10lbs. of wheat a day as reapers, and this at existing prices is equivalent to a cash wage of five or six annas. All my inquiries show that in ordinarily good seasons the demand for agricultural labour during at least nine months of the year is in excess of the supply in this district. My informants assure me that this demand has steadily increased during the last 10 years, and that the rate of wages is slowly forcing itself up. The landless labourer's condition, however, must still be regarded as by no means all that could be desired. The united earnings of a man, his wife, and two children, cannot be put at more than Rs. 3 a month. When prices of food-grains are low or moderate, work regular, and the health of the household good, this income will enable the family to have one fairly good meal a day, to keep a thatched roof over their heads, and to buy cheap cotton clothing, and occasionally a thin blanket. Cold and rain undoubtedly entail considerable suffering to such households, as the members are insufficiently clothed, and cannot afford fires. A few twigs or dry sticks constitute the height of their ambition; and these, owing to the increasing value and scarcity of wood, are more and more difficult for the poor man to obtain.

3. The class immediately above the landless day-labourer supports itself partly by cultivation and partly by day-labour. The holding in such cases is generally from six to twelve kutcha bíghas, or from one to two acres, and the occupant is either without any plough-animals at all, or else is possessed of only one or at most two miserable bullocks or buffaloes. In the former case he makes the spade do the work of a plough; in the latter case his plough often requires the loan of a neighbour's cattle. His holding grows enough, after payment of the rent and after providing for seed-grain, to keep the family in food for two or three months, and he supplements this income by working as a day-labourer whenever his own land does not require his care. He is slightly better off than the landless labourer; but it cannot be said of him that he has always enough to eat or sufficiently warm clothes. He is generally a little in debt, and he would be more in debt were the money-lender not very cautious as to the amount of his advances.

4. The condition of the agricultural classes proper, by which I mean the very numerous body of rent-paying tenants whose holdings are large enough to employ and support them throughout the year, is with difficulty described in general terms. Taking the three tahsíls of the district separately, the Puranpur tenant may be described as a careless agriculturist, who can obtain at any time as much land as he likes in his own or in any neighbouring village at low rates of rent, varying from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1-4-0 an acre, and who finds ample grazing in the tracts of waste or in the surrounding Government forest for as many head of cattle as he can collect. The soil, however, is too light and sandy to yield heavy crops, and the unhealthiness of the climate and the depredations of wild animals are serious drawbacks. The Puranpur tenant on the whole enjoys, I am inclined to think, a greater degree of rude prosperity than his untidy surroundings and unsubstantial dwelling appear to indicate. His indebtedness is not generally of a serious nature; and in a great many instances he is not only free from debt, but has a little money or grain out at interest.

5. The Pilibhít tenant, differs from his Puranpur neighbour in depending less on cattle-breeding and more on sugarcane and rice cultivation. The amount of labour employed in the former industry, from the preparation of the ground for seed to the final stage of sugar-refining, is very great. There are few weeks in the year in which a day-labourer may not find employment in some branch of this industry. In November cutting and crushing commence and go on till March. In every village Behea sugar-mills are at work, and every bullock and spare hand are put on to the task of making the produce marketable. The village sugar-boiling establishments (or *bels)* create a fresh demand for labour, and after the juice has

been boiled down to *ráb* or *gúr* all the carts in the district find remunerative occupation in carting the unrefined sugar to towns where sugar-refineries are established. This goes on throughout April. In the town of Pilibhít, where there are many sugar-refining houses, several hundreds of labourers earn from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a month in bringing in a sort of freshwater weed, called *siwár*, from ponds and marshes, which is used to give whiteness to the sugar. Meanwhile the next year's crop is equally exacting of labour. Ploughing, manuring, and harrowing are incessant from January to the end of February. Planting begins with the expiry of the fires of the Holi festival; and from March till the setting in of the rains the young cane requires constant hoeings, weedings, and waterings, all of which mean employment and wages to the landless day-labourer.

6. I have dwelt on the cane-industry because throughout two-thirds of this district it is the key to the agricultural position. If the lowest and poorest class in the towns and villages are better off, as I believe they are, than they were, if they find more constant and better-paid employment, the extension of sugarcane cultivation has had a good deal to say to this. The economical effect on the tenant agriculturist, however, is not always good. The sure test of the prosperity of the sugar cultivator is his making *gúr* himself from his cane-juice, and the absence of a bania's sugar-boiling vat *(bel)* from the village. These conditions prevail throughout the greater part of the Jahánabad pargana. I have recorded the statements made by the cultivators of mauza Suddorpur, and that village is a fair type of many others in the pargana. I attribute the comparative prosperity of the cultivator partly to the canal and partly to the practice of kind rents which here prevails. In the Pilibhít pargana the *bel* system has established itself in most of the villages, and the cultivators know to their cost that once in the sugar-boilers' books, there is very little chance of escape. The crop is usually sold to the bania during the rains, a portion of the purchase-money being paid down, and the balance doled out in subsequent months. The tenant agrees to deliver so many measures of sugar-juice when the crop is ready. In order to acquire a secure footing in the village, the bania, the first year of operations, intentionally agrees to advances in excess of the value of the standing cane-crop. In April, when delivery has been taken of the cane-juice and the accounts are made up, the tenant finds himself deep in the sugar-boiler's debt for undelivered sugar. To cover this the next year's crop has to be sold in advance. The sweating system is thus established, and the tenant becomes the bondslave of the bania. His only chance of extrication lies in his landlord, and instances are not uncommon of landlords rescuing their tenants by paying off the money-lender and recovering the advance by easy instalments from the debtor. Other motives besides generosity prompt such intervention. Sometimes the landlord fears that his bankrupt tenantry may abscond to the Tarái, and leave the village uninhabited. At other times he wishes to step into the place of the bania, and add the profits of sugar-boiling to his zamíndári income. In the latter case he is less liberal in his advances, as he both knows the circumstances of each cultivator more intimately than the money-lender, and, unlike the latter, he is alive to the imprudence of not utterly ruining the borrower. The landlord is not unfrequently the tenant's sugar-merchant and banker. At other times he buys the crop in advance from the tenant in order to sell it at a higher price several months later to a sugar-boiler. The *bel* system thus takes various forms, though they are all alike in this, that they rest on the indebtedness of the agriculturist, and are designed to keep him needy and dependent. Agriculture carried on under such conditions can never be very profitable to the tenant. I find no evidence, however, that the average cultivator is generally worse off than he was eight or ten years ago, or that his debts have increased. In the Jahánabad pargana and in parts of the Pilibhít pargana the circumstances of the cultivator have probably improved. In the southern part of the Bisalpur tahsíl the worst effects of the *bel* system are seen. Bad seasons and bad landlords have combined with the sugar-boiler against the cultivator. His condition in the group of villages lying between Bamrauli and the borders of the Sháhjahán-

pur district has undoubtedly deteriorated of recent years. The ploughs and the population appear to have decreased since settlement, as a good many tenants have migrated to more prosperous tracts, and in some villages the land-revenue is realized with difficulty. The tract, however, is of limited extent, and in the rest of the Bisalpur tahsíl the cultivator appears to be fairly prosperous.

7. I must apologize for submitting my notes in original, as my English office is at present hard-worked, and the early submission of the report has been urgently required.

INQUIRY MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS IN GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR No. $\frac{538}{1-16}$, DATED THE 12TH JANUARY, 1888.

Inquiry into circumstances of people at Mauza Mathena Zabti, Pargana Puranpur.

1. *Sobhi*, cultivator, caste Lodha, cultivate 65 bíghas kham (= 10¾ acres) in the village. Has no cultivation in any other village. My rent is Rs. 19 a year: average per acre being Re. 1-12-6. I have no sugarcane. None of my land is sown both in kharíf and rabi (*i.e.*, is do-fasli). The produce might be worth Rs. 103 as per detail.* [*N.B.*—This is obtained by assistance of patwári's papers.] My net income,† therefore, would be Rs. 84 a year, or Rs. 7 a month. I work two ploughs, own two bullocks worth Rs. 20, and three male buffaloes worth Rs. 30. These are plough-cattle. Have no goats or cows or female buffaloes. I am not in debt. I borrow neither *bhij* (seed) nor *khad* (food). I have about 10 maunds‡ (kutcha) of grain—dhán and mung—in my house. At present I eat mung and dhán and kodon: sometimes I eat wheat or gram; mung at present I eat in *chapátis*. But I also eat it as dál. I don't buy food. I eat what I grow. In my house live my wife, my sister, and my son. I eat twice a day—once at midday and again in the evening. On busy days I work from morning to night: ordinarily I finish at midday the field-work. I go to bed two hours after sunset. I have enough clothes. I have four brass vessels. No other property. No jewellery. No cart. I rarely eat gúr. I eat altogether about one pucka seer (2¼ lbs.) of grain and dál a day: the women about three-quarters of a seer. We rarely use milk.

	Bíghas.	Maunds (kutcha).	Rs.
Mung ...	15	25	29
Dhán ...	15	25	30
Wheat ...	32	40	40
Gram ...	3	5	4
Total ...			103

‡ A kutcha maund equals 16 Pilibhít seers: the seer being 105 tolas. A kutcha maund, therefore, equals 21 Government seers, or about 48 lbs.

2. *Badalu*, cultivator, Lodha, cultivate 125 bíghas khám (20¾ acres). Total value of crops perhaps Rs. 130. Rent Rs. 32. Profit Rs. 92. I have three ploughs: six bullocks, value Rs. 80: two male buffaloes, value Rs. 20: eight cows, value Rs. 80: two calves, value Rs. 5. I have 10 maunds of grain in the house. I owe nothing, and will not have to borrow for next kharíf's seed, nor for food. In my house live, besides myself, two women, four boys, and one girl. Have no other occupation except cultivation. Never work as a day-labourer. Eat mung, dál, and other grains which I grow. I have necessary clothing and five brass vessels. Have Rs. 20 worth of jewels. No cart.

	Big.	Mds.	Rs.
Mung ...	10	16	24
Dhán ...	20	14	14
Kodon ...	40	30	20
Wheat ...	31	46	46
Wheat and barley ...	18	18	14
Gram ...	10	10	12
Total ...	129	134	130

† NOTE.—I have endeavoured to ascertain the gross outturn in this and other cases, and to fix a cash value to it. I have not, however, taken into account the straw, and the whole estimate is practically conjectural only. Again the terms "net income" and "net profits" used in these notes take no account of the costs of cultivation, which I have found quite impossible to ascertain. In all cases I think the outturn has been under-estimated, and also that the cultivators have endeavoured to understate their income, especially their miscellaneous earnings by odd jobs. Everyone suspected that the inquiry was made with the view to the imposition of a new tax, or to the extension of the income-tax; and though I did my best to remove this belief, I have no doubt that the persons questioned adopted precautional measures of self-defence.

3. *Teja*, Lodha, cultivate 150 bíghas (=25 acres). Produce worth Rs. 177. Rent Rs. 46. Profit Rs. 131. Owe Rs. 6. Interest is *fasl sawái*: namely, that at the harvest of the crop for sowing which I borrowed the money I shall have to repay the Rs. 6 *plus* one-fourth, or Rs. 7-8-0. Three ploughs: six bullocks, value Rs. 80: two male buffaloes, value Rs. 10: 10 cows, value Rs. 50: five calves, value Rs. 10. I have 15 maunds of grain in the house. Will not have to borrow for next kharíf sowings. Not generally in debt. In my house live, besides myself, one man, two women, two boys, and one girl. Never earn anything by carting or odd jobs. Have four brass vessels: enough necessary clothes. Have Rs. 20 of jewellery. No cart.

	Big.	Mds.	Rs.
Mung ...	20	26	40
Dhán ...	70	72	81
Kodon ...	10	15	10
Wheat ...	40	40	40
Wheat and barley...	4	4	4
Gram ...	5	4	2
Total ...			177

4. *Govind*, caste Kishan, cultivate 75 bíghas, partly in this village and partly in Chakpur. Total value produce Rs. 95. Rent Rs. 25. Rupees 70 net profit. Owe Rs. 5 at rate of *fasl sawái*. Have two ploughs: four bullocks, value Rs. 40: seven cows, value Rs. 35: three calves, value Rs. 6. Have five maunds of grain in the house. Will not have to borrow for kharíf sowings. Live absolutely by myself. No wife or children. Sufficient clothes. Have a cart.

	Big.	Mds.	Rs.
Mung ...	15	15	18
Dhán ...	20	10	10
Kodon ...	16	25	25
Wheat ...	37	42	42
Total ...			95

5. *Kirpal*, Kishan, cultivate two bíghas khám. Value produce Rs. 2. Rent 10 annas. Profit Re. 1-6-0. No plough or bullocks, nor other animals. Break up the land with a kusséd (mattock). Owe nothing. I do day-labour. Earn about Rs. 24 a year. Ordinary wage is one anna. Sometimes I earn as much as two annas, and sometimes I do nothing. Live alone: no wife nor child. Have a blanket and a dhoti and a mirzai (padded jacket), one brass vessel, no jewellery. I have one meal a day, in the evening: sometimes have not enough to eat. Then I fast or keep off hunger with parched gram.

	Big.	Mds.	Rs.
Gram ...	2	2	2

6. *Sebha*, Lodha, cultivate two and a quarter bíghas. Produce Rs. 2-8-0. Rent 10½ annas. Profit Re. 1-13-6. No plough, nor animals. Dig the ground. A wife, but no children. Have sown my fields with gram: probable outturn two maunds, worth about Rs. 2. Owe nothing. Do day-labour. Earn about Rs. 24 a year. One vessel: no jewellery.

7. *Ram Kishn*, Lodha, live at Jangrauli in Pilibhít tahsíl; but have some cultivation here. Cultivate 38 bíghas here and 60 bíghas in Jangrauli. Total value produce Rs. 189. Rent is Rs. 11 and about Rs. 25 in Jangrauli. (The Jangrauli patwári not being here, witness could not tell the rent.) I have sold the *ras* (juice) of my sugar crop to a Banjara at the rate of Rs. 29 the 100 kutcha maunds. I agreed to give him 150 kutcha maunds, that being the anticipated produce of five kutcha bíghas. I may, however, have less produce. I sold the sugar juice in Aghan (November last). I owe nothing to any one for *bhijkhad (i.e.*, the expression used for borrowing for seed-grain or food). Have three ploughs: one here and two there. Two bullocks here and four there, value Rs. 60. Have four cows, value Rs. 20. Two calves, Rs. 5. One pair of goats, Rs. 3. Have four maunds of grain in house. Will not have to borrow for kharíf sowings. With me live two women and three children. Occasionally I do daily jobs, by which I may earn Rs. 3 or so in the year. Have three brass vessels and a cart. Rs. 10 worth of jewels: enough clothes: ordinary food.

		Big.	Mds.	Rs.
In Mathena ...	Mung ...	10	5	7
	Dhán ...	8	3	3
	Wheat ...	20	30	30
In Jangrauli,	Dhán ...	30	100	100
	Kodon ...	9	4	5
	Sugarcane...	5	...	30
	Wheat ...	16	16	16
	Total ...	98	158	189

8. *Rohta*, Lodha, cultivate 26 bíghas. Produce Rs. 19. Rent Rs. 8. One plough: one bullock worth Rs. 10. A buffalo lately died. Two cows, Rs. 10. One calf Rs. 2. Not in debt; but have no grain in stock: will have to borrow for kharíf. Two women and two children live with me. Do daily labour when I can find time. Am often ill with spleen disease. Have a blanket and a dhoti for clothing. Have two brass vessels. No jewels.

	Big.	Mds.	Rs.
Dhán	12	7	7
Wheat	14	12	12

9. *Udai*, Lodha, 21 bíghas. Rent Rs. 7. Value produce Rs. 25. One plough: one bullock, value Rs. 10: lost another lately by death. Four cows, value Rs. 20: one calf, Rs. 2. Have two maunds grain in the house. Will have to borrow seed for next kharíf. Not at present in debt. A child alone in my house. No wife living. Do daily jobs off and on. Earn about Rs. 3 a year. Have a blanket and a dhoti. Two vessels. Have a silver necklet, worth Rs. 2. Ordinary daily wage in village is one anna.

	Big.	Mds.	Rs.
Mung	4	2	3
Dhán	7	7	7
Wheat	10	15	15
Total ...			25

10. *Chureiya*, Lodha, cultivate eight bíghas. Rent Rs. 2-12-0. Value Rs. 5-8-0. Profit Rs. 2-12-0. No animals. Have a little grain in the house. Borrowed seed for present rabi crop: have to repay this from crop: otherwise no debts. Have a wife: no children. Do daily labour: earn Rs. 24 a year by it. One brass vessel: necessary clothes.

	Big.	Mds.	s.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dhán ...	5	1	20	1	8	0
Wheat ...	3	4	0	4	0	0

11. *Sukhi*, Lodha, four bíghas holding. Rent Re. 1-5-0. Profit Re. 1-11-0. No plough or plough-cattle. One goat. One maund grain in the house. Will not have to borrow for next kharíf. Am not in debt. Wife: no children. Earn about Rs. 24 a year from day-labour. Necessary clothes. Eat what I grow. One vessel. Wife has a Rs. 5 silver armlet.

	Big.	Mds.	s.	Rs.
Dhán	4	2	20	3

12. *Natwa*, Pasiya, am the Katwar of the village (=sort of village and zamíndár's servant). Cultivate 13 bíghas. Produce, value Rs. 10. Rent Rs. 4-3-0. Have a female buffalo, Rs. 8: and a cow, Rs. 5, and a calf, Rs. 2. Have two maunds grain in my house. Will not have to borrow for next kharíf. Not in debt. Have a wife and four children. Receive 10 maunds of grain from the cultivators as Katwar. Have a blanket, a mirzai, and a dhoti. My wife and children have necessary clothes. Four brass vessels. No jewels.

	Big.	Mds.	Rs.
Dhán	3	2	2
Kodon	7	4	3
Wheat	3	5	5
Total ...			10

Beni, chaukidár, Khattík by caste. No land. Have a cow, Rs. 5, and a calf, Rs. 2. Have no grain in my house: have to buy my food. Have a wife: no children. My pay is Rs. 36 a year; of which Rs. 3 is cut for clothing. Have four vessels: necessary clothes. Not in debt. No jewels. I can only afford one meal a day. Sometimes don't get to eat as much as I want. Eat whatever grain is the cheapest. Am not in debt, because the bania will not lend to me as I have no crops or land to give as security.

Munji, Banjara. Came from Jaipur State a year ago. Cultivate 30 bíghas kutcha. Value produce Rs. 22. Rent Rs. 6-8-0: net value Rs. 15-8-0. Owe Rs. 20. Borrow for seed at *sal sawái* interest (*i.e.*, one-fourth of principal to be paid at end of year as interest). Have borrowed seed from other Banjaras. Borrow food from a Bania at *dorha* rate of interest (*i.e.*, one and a half maunds for each one maund borrowed; repayable at next crop). One plough: two bullocks, value Rs. 25: 20 cows, value Rs. 100: four calves, value Rs. 8. Will have to borrow for next kharíf. Household consists of myself and three women and three children. Five brass vessels. Rs. 24 worth of ornaments. Enough food and clothes.

	Big.	Mds.	Rs.
Mung	10	4	7
Dhán	8	3	3
Wheat	12	12	12

Mamman—Banjara also—cultivate 25 bíghas. Value produce Rs. 25. Rent Rs. 5-4-0. Not in debt. One plough: two bullocks, value Rs. 20: 20 cows, value Rs. 100: five calves, Rs. 10. Have two maunds of grain in store. Will have to borrow seed for kharíf. Household consists of self, two women, and two children. Have five vessels. Rupees 25 worth of jewellery.

	Big.	Mds.	Rs.
Mung	5	4	7
Dhán	5	3	3
Barley	10	10	10
Gram	5	6	5

Pemraj, Banjara, 20 bíghas khám. Produce worth Rs. 26. Rent Rs. 4-11-0. Have one plough: two bullocks, worth Rs. 20: 15 cows, worth Rs. 75: and four calves, worth Rs. 8. Have two maunds grain in stock. Household consists of self, wife, and four children. Not in debt. Have five vessels. No jewels. Will have to borrow for kharíf sowings. Sufficient clothes. Don't do odd jobs.

	Big.	Mds.	Rs.
Mung	3	4	6
Dhán	5	4	4
Grain	5	6	6
Gram	12	8	10

Harri Singh, Banjara, 29 bíghas. Produce worth Rs. 18-8-0. Rent Rs. 6-9-6. Have borrowed for food eight maunds of grain, which I have to repay from standing rabi crop at *dorha* rate (*i.e.*, he will have to pay 12 maunds kutcha for the eight). One plough. Three cows, worth Rs. 25: one bullock, worth Rs. 10. One bullock dead. Five vessels. Have two maunds of food, borrowed, still in the house. Don't work for daily hire.

	Big.	Mds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Mung	8	5	8	0	0
Dhán	10	(Failed.)			
Wheat	7	7	7	0	0
Gram	2	2	1	8	0
„ (better sort) ...	2	2	2	0	0

Bhada, Banjara, six bíghas. Produce Rs. 7. Rent Re. 1-9-0. Have no plough nor bullock. Five cows, worth Rs. 25; and two calves, worth Rs. 4. Am in service; earn Rs. 24. No wife nor family. Have two vessels. Not in debt. Have sufficient food and the clothes I have on.

	Big.	bis.	Rs.
Dhán	3	3	3
Wheat	3	4	4

Regarding this village, which is a typical one in this tahsíl, the following statistics are furnished by the patwári :—

Mathena Zabti—

266 Holdings.

	Rent. Rs.	*Cultivated.* Bighas pucka (=⅘ths of an acre).
166 pahikásht	744	676
100 resident	1,000	1,064
		Rs.
Rent	...	1,744
		B. p.
Cultivated area	...	1,740

	B. p.			*Produce.* B. p.	M. k.	Rs.
Kharíf ...	776	...	Pahikásht ...	376	752	752
			Resident ...	400	800	800
			Total		...	1,552
				B. p.	M. k.	Rs.
Rabi ...	964	...	Pahikásht ...	300	600	600
			Resident ...	664	1,328	1,328
			Total		...	1,928

(Of this 52 biswas is do-fasli). Total value of crops ... 3,480*

Census of residents—

145 men; 140 women; 71 boys; 69 girls.

*NOTE.—According to this the value of the crop is about double the rent. The estimated outturn seems low, as it averages about two kutcha maunds the pucka bígha, or about 1531bs. the acre. But the soil is very light, there is no irrigation, and the crops are much eaten up by wild animals from the neighbouring forest. There is a great deal of waste land which gives fairly good grazing, and most of the cultivators make something out of cattle-breeding. The cattle are a poor breed, and give very little milk. They don't, however, cost anything to rear.

Cattle of residents—

Bullocks	241	Patwári states that some time ago there were as many as 3,000 cattle in the village. They have been reduced partly by disease and partly by extension of cultivation.
Buffaloes (male)	20	
Cows and calves	731	
Buffaloes (female)	52	
Pony	1	
Goats	10	

Free grazing in Government forests and in village waste. Free wood and thatching grass.

Inquiry regarding residents of Sirsa Sardár, Pargana Pilibhít, a village bordering on the Pilibhít Government Forest.

Puran, mokaddam of village. Ahír, 139 bíghas 10 biswas (kutcha) holding. Had 18 bíghas 17 biswas of sugarcane. Made *gúr*: sold it for Rs. 50. Had also 45 maunds (kutcha) of dhán: three maunds of wheat: wheat and barley five maunds: barley seven maunds: gram one maund 20 seers: kodon one maund 10 seers. Value of these about Rs. 98. Total rent Rs. 55-5-3. On my sugarcane I paid a cash rent. On my other fields I paid a kind rent. For some fields I paid one-third of the produce. For others, which being near the forest are ravaged by animals, I paid one-fourth. Total value of produce being Rs. 148 and rent Rs. 55-5-3, I netted about Rs. 93. I owe my landlord Rs. 55, on which I pay two pies per rupee per month (= Rs. 12-8-0 per cent.). I have just repaid Rs. 3. It is an old debt, and runs on from year to year. Have two ploughs: three bullocks: three male buffaloes: five cows: one female buffalo: one calf. Value Rs. 122. Earn nothing by carting or daily labour. Get no fees or profits from being mokaddam. If the tenants of village were to sell their sugarcane-juice to a bania, I should get commission from him; but they make their own gúr. I eat urd, dhán, makka, barley, and wheat in their seasons: generally I have two meals a day, one at midday and one at night. I have sufficient clothes. Six vessels. Have Rs. 10 of jewellery. Have *chárpáis* and no other furniture. Household consists of myself, three women, and three children. Have five maunds of grain in stock. Will borrow for next kharíf sowings from my landlord. Have no bania's debts. Have a bullock-cart for manure carting, &c. Don't ply it ever for hire. Sometimes lend it to other tenants.

	Mds.	s.
Dhán	102	0
Kodon	8	0
Wheat	14	0
Wheat and barley	8	20
Gram	4	10
Linseed	0	20
Cotton ... ... Rs. 5		

Báldas, Ahír, cultivate 110 bíghas, of which four bíghas 17 biswas was sugarcane. Made gúr and sold it for Rs. 45. Other produce realized Rs. 156.* Total value of produce Rs. 201. Rent Rs. 55-8-0. Profit Rs. 145. Owe my zamíndár Rs. 60, at monthly interest of two pies per rupee (Rs. 12-8-0 per cent. per year). Have just repaid Rs. 6. This is a running debt. Whenever I want money, I get it from him at the above rate. Don't borrow from any one else. Have three ploughs: four bullocks: two male buffaloes: four cows: one female buffalo: one calf. Total value Rs. 133. Have no grain in stock. Have two farm servants at Rs. 2 all the year round, and at busy times put on a third. Household consists of one brother, six women, and four children. Eat the same food as witness No. 1: two meals a day. Work from early dawn to midday: dine off *roti (chapátis)* and urd dál, then rest two hours. Look after cattle and do odd farm jobs till evening. Have food again, and sleep about nine o'clock. Have five vessels. Rupees 15 worth of jewels. No household effects save *chárpáis*. I save nothing: keep on borrowing and paying back. Pay cash rent for sugar and cotton; and kind rents, ranging from one-third to one-fourth of gross produce, for rest. The grain is measured up on the *khaliyan* with the karinda, and the zamíndár takes his own share in kind. I don't keep a cart.

	Mds.	s.
*Dhán	128	0
Kodon	6	0
Wheat	37	0
Barley	28	0
Gram	22	0
Mustard	1	30
Cotton ... ... Rs. 2		

Hamid Khan, Pathán, cultivate 65 bíghas 19 biswas, of which seven bíghas 11 biswas is sugarcane. Made gúr and have sold it to dealers at rate of six and a half to seven *belis* per rupee (a *beli* is a ball of gúr weighing one and three-quarter seers of 105 tolas). Realized thus Rs. 60. Value of other produce Rs. 70. Total produce = Rs. 130. Rent Rs. 37. Net profit Rs. 93. Owe zamíndár Rs. 40. Have just repaid Rs. 10: will repay the balance from my standing rabi crops, and then borrow again from him at usual rate (Rs. 12-8-0 per annum). Owe nothing to any bania. Have two ploughs: two bullocks: four buffaloes: two cows: one calf. Value Rs. 110. No grain in stock. Will borrow *bij khad* (food-grain and seed) from zamíndár for next kharíf. Household consists of self and two brothers, four women, and seven children. Earn nothing by odd jobs. Don't keep any farm hands. Occasionally employ labourers at one anna a day. Have a cart. Occasionally may earn a trifle by carting. Have six vessels: *charpáis*: sufficient clothes: Rs. 10 jewellery. Eat two meals a day like previous witness. Always a little in debt. I use a Behea sugar-mill for crushing my cane. I and two other men hired one from a Pilibhít bania for Rs. 25 for the season. He is bound to repair it if it gets out of order. Such mills can be bought outright in Pilibhít for Rs. 32 to Rs. 35; but then they often get out of order. The deer and pig in the forest constantly eat up our crops, hence the small outturn. Formerly we could get as much wood as we liked free from the Government forest; and also grazing. Now we have to pay dues.

	Mds.	s.
Dhán	67	0
Kodon	10	0
Wheat and barley	35	0
Alsi	0	30
Urd	1	10

Pema, caste Bhurji. [This has become a caste in these parts: in towns the term is applied to persons who roast gram and other grains for eating.] Cultivate 26 bíghas 7 biswas. Have no sugarcane. Value of produce Rs. 25-12-0. Rent Rs. 8-1-0, according to prices at time of batái: most of my rent is paid in kind, at one-third and one-fourth of total produce. Owe zamíndár Rs. 25, at the usual rate he charges us (Rs. 12-8-0 per cent. per annum).* Have not repaid anything lately. Have one plough; two male buffaloes only. Value Rs. 24. No grain in stock. Will have to borrow for kharíf sowings. Household consists of myself and three brothers, one woman, and three children. My brothers do daily labour, and may earn about Rs. 75 a year, namely, Rs. 25 each. Sometimes they earn one anna a day, sometimes one and a half annas, sometimes they can't get work. We all also follow our caste-trade, and roast gram. May earn Rs. 8 a year by this. We buy gram, roast it, and sell it. Generally have only one meal a day: at night. Sometimes have a second at midday. Have not enough clothes. Had one lota of brass, but it was stolen. Make shift with a wooden vessel and with earthen ones. Am very poor.

	Mds.
Dhán	22
Kodon	20

Harri, Lodha, have no land. Household consists of four men, one woman, and no children. We conjointly earn about Rs. 80 a year, or Rs. 20 each man. Eat kodon, makka, bájra, and other cheap grains. Have insufficient clothes. Own one brass lota. Eat generally once a day, but sometimes don't get even that: on such days we subsist on parched gram. Rest two hours in the middle of the day.

Inquiry in Mauza Manderiya, a village near the last, adjoining the Pilibhít Forest.

Gyan, Kishan by caste. Mokaddam. Cultivate 143 bíghas. Have 13 bíghas 19 biswas sugar. Sold the juice *(ras)* in January to the bania whose sugar-boiler *(bel)* is in the village; rate Rs. 27 per 100 kutcha maunds (one kutcha maund = 20 seers of 105 tolas). Value realized = Rs. 80. Other produce worth Rs. 152. Total value

	Mds.	s.
Dhán	50	0
Kodon	3	0
Wheat	37	0
Wheat and barley	73	0
Gram	22	0
Mustard-seed	1	20
Linseed	2	0
Cotton ... ... Rs.	2	

* This rate is exceptionally low; but the zamíndár, who is a well-to-do and liberal Muhammadan, makes advances to his tenants at what a money-lender would regard as nominal rates. The advances are not considered money-lending, as the zamíndár regards usury as morally wrong.

Rs. 232. Rent Rs. 55-7-0. Net profit Rs. 176-5-0. Owe Badri Parshad, the lessee of the village, Rs. 50, at Re. 1 per cent. per month. Also to the sugar-boiling bania Rs. 80 at same rate of interest. Also to another sugar-boiler Rs. 40 at same rate. Deal with both of them in respect of my sugarcane in various years. As mokaddam of the village they let me off the interest which is nominally charged, and I help them in their sugar-dealings with other tenants of the village. If I was not in debt to them, they would give me commission (*dallali*) as the mokaddam. Also owe Rs. 30 to another bania at rate of *deorha* (namely, Re. 1-8-0 for every Re. 1) per annum. Total debts about Rs. 200. Have two ploughs: six bullocks: two male buffaloes: four cows: four calves: one goat. Value Rs. 107. Have a cart for farm work, worth Rs. 15. Household is myself, two women, three boys, and four girls. Eat the usual grains: two meals a day: enough necessary clothes: 10 brass vessels. About Rs. 17 of jewels. Ten maunds of grain in house for food—produce of last kharíf. Will have to go on borrowing before next kharíf. Keep two regular farm-servants at Rs. 2 a month all the year, and one for four months when the sugarcane is being pressed and the next sugar crop sown.

Kundan, Kúhar, 32 bíghas nine biswas cultivation. Five bíghas nine biswas sugarcane. Sold my *ras* in January at rate of Rs. 25 per 100 maunds to a bania. Other produce worth Rs. 28. Total value Rs. 41. Rent Rs. 15-3-0. Owe nothing to anyone. One plough: two bullocks: one goat. Value Rs. 21. Will have to borrow from zamíndár for next kharíf. Household consists of myself, wife, and two children. Earn in village about Rs. 24 by acting as *Kahár* in various households, namely, I wash up dishes and the like, and receive doles of food. Have seven vessels: Rs. 12 jewels: *chárpáis*, &c., worth Rs. 2. Sometimes eat once, sometimes twice a day: depends on the doles I get, and the grain I have in stock. Have enough necessary clothes.

	Mds.	s.
Dhán	4	20
Kodon	4	0
Wheat	5	0
Linseed	1	0
Wheat and barley	22	0
Cotton ... ... Re. 1		

Chunni Lal, Kalwár, holding 27 bíghas two biswas. No sugar. Produce worth Rs. 11-4-0. Rent Rs. 3. Owe Rs. 25 to bania at Re. 1 per cent. per month. One plough: one bullock: one cow: one calf: one goat. Value Rs. 10-12-0. Have one and one-twentieth maunds of grain in house. Household consists of self only. Keep a small village shop for tobacco, salt, spices, &c., and do pedlar's work in neighbourhood. Earn Rs. 24 thus a year. Eat generally twice a day. Have 11 vessels: a *chárpái*: necessary clothes. No jewels. I bought a buffalo with borrowed money. It died. Had it lived, I should have been able to plough better, and so have made more by my holding.

	Mds.	s.
Urd	0	20
Dhán	3	20
Kodon	4	20
Wheat	5	0
Gram and barley	1	0
Linseed	1	20

Medehi, carpenter, holding 31 bíghas 10 biswas. Six bíghas sugarcane. Sold *ras* in January, 1887, to sugar-boiler at Rs. 27 the 100 kutcha maunds. Realized Rs. 17-8-0 by it. Other produce worth Rs. 20. Rent Rs. 13-7-0. Owe Rs. 46 to the village lessee, but hope to pay this off from this year's sugarcane. One plough: three bullocks. Value Rs. 25. Will have to borrow in the village for kharíf seed. Household consists of three men, one woman, and three children. By making and mending ploughs I earn about 60 kutcha maunds of grain from the village tenants. Have nine vessels: Rs. 2 worth of *chárpáis*, and other household effects. Generally eat twice a day. No jewels.

	Mds.	s.
Urd	1	20
Dhán	4	20
Barley and wheat	14	0
Barley	5	0
Linseed	2	0
Kodon	2	0
Gram	0	30

Birbal, Murao, holding 33 bíghas 7 biswas. Sugarcane one bígha 11 biswas. Sold *ras* in January, 1887, at Rs. 27 per 100 maunds to bania. Realized Rs. 2-11-0. Other produce consists of grain worth Rs. 31, and vegetables worth Rs. 50. [*N.B.*—I enquired especially as to the accuracy of this last item: it is not an over-estimate.] Rent Rs. 12-10-0. [Cash rent for sugarcane, and kind rents of one-third and one-fourth for other crops.] Owe Rs. 25 to the sugar-boiler, because I borrowed more on my sugar crop than the outturn realized. I agreed to deliver more than my fields produced. One plough: two bullocks: four cows: three calves. Value Rs. 44. Will have to borrow for next kharíf sowings, but will pay off some debt from sugarcane of this year, which has just been pressed. Household consists of myself, wife, and four children. Have seven vessels: and Re. 1 other household effects. No jewellery. Generally have only one meal a day.

	Mds.	s.
Linseed	0	20
Dhán	12	20
Kodon	7	0
Mustard	0	20
Wheat and barley	17	30

Munni, Chamár, cultivate 31 bíghas 15 biswas. Sugarcane three bíghas 10 biswas. Produce worth Rs. 40, as detailed. Rent Rs. 16-14-0. Owe Rs. 27 at Re. 1 per cent. per month to sugar-boiler on sugar account settled up last June. I borrowed more than my sugar outturn realized, and according to the written agreement *(tamassuk)* I have to pay Re. 1 per cent. per month on the balance. This may or may not be cleared off when my sugar account for the current year is settled. Also borrowed Rs. 6 at Re. 1-4-0 per cent. per month: and Rs. 3 in the village for food *(khad)* at *deorha* rate, equal one and a half maund for every one maund borrowed, per annum. One plough: two bullocks. Value Rs. 10. Will have to borrow for sowings. Have a wife and two children. Receive doles of grain for village service, such as sewing shoes, &c.: about seven kutcha maunds. The skins of all dead cattle are my perquisites. I have to make the *Thanait* and the *Kotwar* of the village each a pair of shoes a year in return. From these skins I make about Rs. 20 a year. Two vessels: two *chárpáis* worth four annas each. No jewels: necessary clothes. No grain in store. Generally have two meals a day; but sometimes can only afford one.

	Mds.	s.
Dhán	17	0
Kodon	5	0
Wheat and barley	2	0
Wheat	11	0
Linseed	3	0
Mustard	0	20

Inquiry in Mauza Kalianpur, also a village near, though not adjoining, the Pilibhít Forest.

Khushali, Lodha, mokaddam of the village, cultivate 248 bíghas kutcha. Sugarcane 16 bíghas two biswas. Last October sold the juice *(ras)* at Rs. 28 the 100 kutcha maunds to a Pilibhít sugar-boiler. Agreed to deliver 1,100 maunds: actually realized Rs. 304. Other produce worth Rs. 387: total Rs. 691. Rent Rs. 120-15-0. Owe sugar-boiler about Rs. 400, most at Re. 1 per cent. per month. This results from my agreeing to deliver more *ras* than my fields produced. Have just paid off Rs. 100. Have four ploughs: six bullocks: 16 cows: one goat: 25 maunds of grain in house. Will have to borrow for next kharíf sowings. Value of animals Rs. 96. Household consists of five men, five women, and four children. Own a cart for field-work. Eat whatever grains we happen to have. Own 13 vessels. Other effects, including cart, worth Rs. 15. Also Rs. 25 of jewellery. Owing to debts I save nothing. Earn nothing by any other occupation.

	Mds.
Moth	2
Dhán	208
Kodon	50
Wheat	143
Gram	48
Linseed	8
Barley	6
Urd	1

Debi, Kishan, cultivate 76 bíghas 13 biswas. Had seven bíghas sugarcane in 1887. Made *gúr*, which fetched Rs. 16-5-0. Other produce worth Rs. 72. Rent Rs. 49, mostly in kind. Owe Rs. 100 to a bania at Re. 1-8-0 per cent. per month. Have lately repaid Rs. 30. Two ploughs: four bullocks: one cow: one goat. Value Rs. 24. No grain in house. Will have to borrow for kharíf. Household consists of self, three women, and three children. Have five vessels: other property worth Rs. 4, and Rs. 4 of jewels. My debts cripple me.

	Mds	s.
Dhán	60	0
Kodon	15	0
Wheat	25	0
Gram	8	0
Urd	0	10

Niladhar, Kishan, holding 117 bíghas 16 biswas. Sugarcane 12 bíghas 19 biswas. Made *gúr* and sold it for Rs. 11-9-0. The crop was a failure. Other produce worth Rs. 141. Rent Rs. 102-13-0, most of it in kind. Owe Rs. 50 at Rs. 2 per cent. per annum. Have lately repaid nothing. Two ploughs: four bullocks: one cow. Value Rs. 36. Have 10 maunds grain in house. Have wife and two children. Eat generally twice a day. Necessary clothes. Rs. 20 of jewels. Five vessels.

	Mds.	s.
Moth	4	0
Dhán	40	0
Wheat	80	0
Wheat and barley	10	0
Gram	21	0
Linseed	1	0
Mustard	0	10

Jhon, Lodha, holding 37 bíghas three biswas. Sugarcane 4 bíghas 1 biswa. Sold it in December for Rs. 26 per 100 maunds. Realized Rs. 39-7-0. Other grains worth Rs 99. Rent Rs. 76: mostly kind rents. Owe Rs. 250 at rate of Re. 1 per cent. per month to bania. Lately repaid Rs. 32-8-0. One plough: two bullocks. Value Rs. 10-10-0. Have wife and five children. Have four vessels. No jewels: no other property. My debts heavy: the sugar yield has been bad. Last year's *dhán* also poor. Bania advanced more on my sugarcane than the outturn.

	Mds.	s.
Dhán	40	0
Kodon	24	0
Wheat	18	0
Wheat and barley	7	10
Barley	2	0
Gram	4	0
Linseed	1	10
Urd	1	0

Paraiya, Lodha. No holding. Labourer. Wife dead: two children. Am servant in the ábkári shop at Rs. 3-4-0 the month. Have four vessels. Owe nothing. Have no jewels. Have one meal a day. Feel the present high prices.

Result of questions put to a number of women and boys whom I met gathering fuel in the Government Forests.

"We are mostly widows: are Chamárins, Lodhins, and other low castes. We live in several villages near the forests. We depend chiefly on what we can earn by fuel-gathering. We take out *permits* at the forest outpost, for which we pay one and a quarter annas. The permit allows the holder to gather fuel. A large bundle may be gathered in a day. Next day we carry our bundles into Pilibhít, eight miles off, and sell them there for three or four annas or so. We thus clear about two and a half annas in two days. We can just live on this. When we don't gather fuel, we work for cultivators in our villages. We weed, or hoe sugarcane, or reap. The ordinary village wage is one anna a day for women and three pice for boys. There is generally work of some sort to be had, and as long as there is work, we can manage to live. We have one meal a day in the evening. We eat whatever grain happens to be cheapest. We don't always get enough to eat, and sometimes we don't have a full meal in the 24 hours. Prices are so high now that it is hard to live."

Result of questions put to cultivators in Mauza Sudderpur, a village in Pargana Jahánabad, where a good deal of sugarcane is grown, and canal irrigation is general.

"We don't take advances from banias on our sugarcane, nor do we deal with any bania. We find our own seed and we make our sugarcane *ras* into *gúr* and

not into *ráb*. If we made *ráb*, it would be through a bania who would set up a *bel* (sugar-boiling vat) in the village. Our zamíndárs have tried to induce us to sell our sugarcane juice in advance to a sugar-boiler bania, as the bania would give the zamíndárs a commission on his profits. But we have refused, as it is more profitable to make *gúr* for ourselves; and if the bania once should by advances get hold of us, we should never get out of his power *(kabhi ne chhutaye jaenge)*. We pay kind rents on all crops except sugar. The general rate is one-half the outturn of grain, but for outlying fields one-third. We are not in debt to any money-lender, but some of us borrow seed and food (*bij khad*) from the zamíndárs, and the karinda keeps an account and deducts the amount from our share of the crops when they are divided on the threshing-floor. The rate of daily labour in the village for Chumárs and other people who have no lands *(kásht)* is ordinarily one anna per day. At present (end of January) there are more labourers required for cane-cutting and juice-pressing than are obtainable, and we have sometimes to offer one anna and a half or two annas. There is a great deal of work required for sugarcane. We eat the grain produce of our fields after the landlord has taken his share; and we clothe ourselves and buy what other things we want from our sugarcane. We rarely sell our grain crops."

Information given me at the beginning of April by a resident of the town of Pilibhít.

"There is a great demand for labour in the villages just now, as the *rabi* crops are ready for cutting. All the day-labourers *(mazdúrs)* of the town who ordinarily earn one and a half annas a day by odd jobs have rushed off for the harvesting, and are earning four, five, and six annas the day."

Inquiry made of a cultivator working in his fields within a mile of Pilibhít.

"I rent 16 kutcha bíghas (= two and two-thirds acres) of land, and pay Rs. 10 rent. I grow, as you see, these rabi crops: also, on the lowlying bit, melons and cucumbers. I have no plough-bullocks: I work entirely with a spade. My house is in the town. When my fields don't require my work, I cut thatching grass for the lessee of the jungle *(kundri)* on the other side of the river, and earn two and a quarter annas a day: or I do other job-work. I have a wife and two little children. We have one meal a day, in the evening. We eat rice, or millets, or other cheap grain; and when I have cut this field of wheat, we shall eat it. We have just enough to eat, being careful; and enough clothes except in the very cold weather. Then one blanket each is not enough, and we cannot afford to buy wood for fires. We gather sticks occasionally in the jungle. I am a little in debt to the bania: I shall pay him up when the rabi is cut, and then will have to borrow again. It is a running account *(chalta hisáb)*."

Inquiry from some women and boys reaping in a wheat-field near Pilibhít.

"We are paid according to what we cut. For every 20 sheaves we cut, the twenty-first sheaf belongs to us. One sheaf contains about five pukka seers (of .105 tolas) of grain, and this at current rates is worth five or six annas. When we have reaped 21 sheaves, we knock off work for the day. We can cut, each of us, this amount in less than a day."

The Tahsíldár of Puranpur informs me that if he requires labour for road-making he can generally get as many women and children as he wants: a woman is paid one anna and six pies, and a boy one anna or half an anna according to strength. They carry earth. Diggers are more difficult to get, and they earn from two annas to three annas.

Information given me by Lala Khub Chand, *Honorary Magistrate, a wealthy zamíndár and trader, regarding the sugar-industry.*

The cultivation of cane has greatly increased of late years, and the tenants have found in it a great source of profit. Where a common native *kolhu* was formerly

owned by four tenants, now each tenant owns an English sugar-mill himself. English *kolhus* can now be bought in Pilibhít for Rs. 30 to Rs. 33 complete. The Pilibhít carpenters buy the iron rollers in Delhi, and make them up, fitting them into frames. Sometimes the tenants, instead of buying an English mill, hire one for the season from a bania, who receives about Rs. 25 as hire, and has to keep it in repair. They often get out of order, and the village blacksmith cannot repair them. Although the cultivators of Pilibhít district have greatly increased in wealth owing to sugarcane, they are not as well off as the ryots of pargana Baheri in the Bareilly district, in which I have some property. For the cultivation in Baheri is much more skilful and the produce greater, and more attention is paid to well-watering. The Pilibhít cultivator will seldom dig a well, unless he be a Murao by caste, although water lies close to the surface There is apprehension lest a heavy fall of sugar-prices entail much loss on the cultivators during the next year or so. This year cultivators obtained good prices from their sugarcane-juice *(ras)* from the sugar-refiners: in many instances banias, buying *ras* in November and December, paid Rs. 30 to Rs. 33 the hundred kutcha maunds. But since then the price of refined sugar *(khand)* has so fallen, that the sugar-merchants have made no profit whatever this year. Those who work with borrowed capital, as a good many do, have actually lost. It is certain that for the next year's crop the cultivators will not get nearly such high prices for their juice as they have received this year. Formerly Pilibhít refined sugar used to go in large quantities to Rájputána and Delhi. Now there is no market there owing to the amount of sugar that comes there from Bombay. I am told it is foreign sugar that comes to India in ships and undersells Indian sugar. In old days I have known cultivators obtain nearly Rs. 40 the hundred maunds of *ras*. Next year I doubt if sugar-dealers will agree to pay more than Rs. 25 or Rs. 26. Some zamíndárs buy the *ras* in advance, as early as June and July, from their ryots, and again sell it in November and December for higher prices to a sugar-dealer. The ryot has to press out the juice ; but as it is pressed out it is taken over by the sugar-dealer's agent in the presence of the zamíndár's karinda, both of whom note down the amount as the *gharas* of juice are passed on from the pressing mill to the sugar-dealer's boiling-vat *(bel)*. The zamíndár is credited with the amount in the bania's books: the zamíndár in turn adjusts the ryot's account in settling up with him his rent payments and balances.

Inquiry made from cultivators in Mirpur in the south-east of Bisalpur Tahsíl.

"We sold all our sugar-crop during the rains to a Bilsanda sugar-merchant. We registered the instrument. In it we agreed to deliver so many kutcha maunds of juice *(ras)* for money advanced to us, and in default to pay interest on the advance. We are never out of debt. We have only one English sugar-mill. The others are the old native *kolhu*. We have not been able to afford others. We are very badly off. Have not enough always to eat, and find it difficult to pay rent. The crops have been bad for the last two years. Last *kharif* there was no rice crop at all. First it did not rain, and then it rained too much."

Inquiry in Mauza Rúpur, Pilibhít Tahsíl.

"We make our own *gúr*, and do not sell it in advance. We are not now in debt to any bania. Eight or nine years ago we were very much in debt, as a bania of Pilibhít had established a *bel*, and we were all in his books. Our zamíndár, however, who happens to be a retired Deputy Collector, freed us *(ham ko chhutaiya)* from the bania, by paying up our debts and settling instalments *(kist-bandi)* for us. The tenants were beginning to run away as they were almost ruined and he freed us to save the village. Now we are pretty well off, though the rice crop was bad last kharíf."

Inquiry in Mauza Maurauri, a village which immediately adjoins the last.

"The *bel* which you see belongs to a Kúrmi of Pilibhít. We wish our debts could be freed as they have been in Rúpur. We have always trouble when the year's accounts are made up in April, after all the cane has been crushed. The bania gives us credit for fewer measures of *ras* than we really delivered. His karinda cheats us. He always makes out that we are in his debt. There would be no good in *our* zamíndár freeing us, as *our* zamíndár would oust the bania merely in order to set up a *bel* for himself, and he would make us sell him our *ras*. We should be then even worse off than we are at present, as the bania has less power to oppress us than our landlord would have."

PILIBHÍT: *The 12th April*, 1888.

T. W. HOLDERNESS, *Offg. Collector.*

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

No. 2303, dated Allahabad, the 10th April, 1888.

From—A. J. LAWRENCE, ESQ., *Commissioner, Allahabad Division,*

To—*Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*

SIR,—I have the honor to send the two reports called for by G. O. No. $\frac{538.}{I—16}$ of the 12th January last (confidential), from Messrs. J. White and Bird. The time allowed was short, the officers selected were busy men, and the result is that much fresh information has not been obtained. It could hardly have been expected. Commissions have sat, have elaborated voluminous reports, and in consequence the idea has become pretty general that the poorer classes of the agricultural population have not much to come and go on, that a short harvest or high prices means a reduction in a not too liberal food scale. I think the few instances gathered by Messrs. White and Bird, in districts so near to, but so differing from, each other, sufficiently instance this.

I do not know that I need detain these reports. There is an urgent call for them. I would only note that in this Division, where the population is, exclusive of Bundelkhand, nearly as heavy as in the most thickly-populated parts of India, an increase in the last two decades appears in Allahabad and Jaunpur only :—

	Allahabad.	*Jaunpur.*
1865	1,403,045	1,015,427
1872	1,394,245	1,025,869
1881	1,474,106	1,209,663

For this, in Allahabad there are special reasons. Jaunpur is a district which does not suffer from famine, and this may account for an increased population in 16 years of nearly two lakhs.

In Cawnpore, where labour is said to be always available, and in its neighbour, Fatehpur, there is practically an equilibrium :—

	Cawnpore.	*Fatehpur.*
1865	1,192,836	681,053
1872	1,155,439	663,815
1881	1,181,396	683,745

While Bánda and Hamírpur show a decrease :—

1865	726,277	520,941
1872	697,611	529,137
1881	698,608	507,337

I believe there is here very little between the poorer classes of the people and semi-starvation ; but what is the remedy ?

Dated the 3rd March, 1888.

From—J. WHITE, Esq., *Collector and Magistrate, Bánda,*

To—Commissioner, Allahabad Division.

SIR,—In obedience to your No. 403, dated 20th January, 1888, I have the honor to report as follows :—

2. My official experience has been gained in—

	Years.	
Rohilkhand	4	
The Lower Doáb	2	
Rájputána	8	
Eastern Oudh	5	
Bundelkhand	1	cold-weather.

3. I was under the impression that the inquiries of the Famine Commission had elicited almost all the information on this subject that was attainable, and I am unable to supply anything but a further quantity of the same sort of information.

4. I have taken an active part in the relief of the common people during one severe famine, *viz.*, that of 1868-69. My first and earliest duty when joining the service was the charge of a famine camp at Nagína in the Bijnor district, where the numbers on the relief works rose during the hot weather to about 12,000. And in the year 1877 I witnessed the near approach of a famine at Ajmír, which was happily averted by a seasonable fall of rain. On that occasion the whole population of the Marwar desert tracts was on the move, with all their cattle and household chattels travelling southwards towards Ujjain and Ratlam.

5. A lately-deceased writer, whose wit and insight almost amounted to genius, has drawn a picture of "the villager," which in its main lines is true and accurate. In many parts of India the common coolie is as he is described in the bright and lively sketch of Ali Baba.

6. Of all the parts of India where it has been my lot to serve, Eastern Oudh presents the least favourable aspect. There the population is extraordinarily dense, the common people extraordinarily prolific : and the agricultural system the least favourable to industry and intelligence in agricultural matters. The common low caste people there are of a markedly inferior physique to their better class neighbours : the difference is extremely great. While the Purbia sepoy of our native regiments is a tall, straight, well-nourished man, the common people are small, spare, crooked-legged, and of poor vitality. Take for example a muster of Oudh chaukidárs (Pásis or Khatíks) or walk round any Oudh jail on a Sunday morning, and you will see a very low average of stature, physique, and health. The common people in Oudh are undoubtedly lean and poor and small for want of more and better food. If they got more and better food they would at once become still more prolific. What is wanted is a rise of the standard of comfort, and this is perhaps beyond the power of Governments to secure, and in any case must be a matter of centuries.

7. But the poor Oudh peasant is an industrious man : he has to work hard, and he does work hard. The true statistics of spade tilth in Oudh should certainly be ascertained. I think the Government would be astonished to find how many Oudh peasants cultivate land without any bullocks at all. The industry of the Oudh peasant stands out in strong relief against the uniform laziness and listlessness of the Bundelkhandi tenant. Nowhere in India have I seen such a lazy, thriftless,

happy-go-lucky set of folk as are these Bánda ryots : the land here is never brought into full tilth : mixed crops are almost invariably sown ; the inroads of *káns* are acquiesced in as a necessary evil : and as to getting fallows ploughed up after the fall of good winter rains, the very idea struck them as ridiculous when I suggested it one day. In a desultory way they make banks across bottoms or ravines whenever they can get the money out of Government ; but no sort of energy is shown, and they let their *bandhis* (as they are called) be breached year after year when a little management might prevent it.

8. There is one excuse, and one only, for the Bánda cultivator : *he has never yet had markets and access to markets.* The Government has been greatly remiss hitherto in making roads through this district, and perhaps it has never been quite understood at head-quarters that no road is a road in Bánda that is not raised, bridged, and metalled. The consequence has been that high farming would have been an absurdity in Bánda, a full crop would glut the local markets, and the price of grain fall to a nominal price. Therefore it generally paid better to practise a rough-and-ready agriculture. It is probable that the opening of the railway and the development of the district roads will effect a very favourable change in this respect. My own idea is that the railway will smite the demon *káns*, and destroy it. But time of course is necessary.

9. In Eastern Oudh, especially Gonda and Bahraich, the custom of serfage is still general. *Harwáhas* or ploughmen are the serfs of their employers ; and if they run away, as they sometimes do, are pursued with energy and generally re-captured. There are two sorts of slave-labourers, the *Sawankiya* and the *Sudeiya*. The *Sawankiya* has borrowed from his employer, say, Rs. 50, and has bound himself to serve, he and his heirs after him, till the debt be re-paid : and this connexion frequently, nay, generally, exists for generations. The *Sudeiya* system is an ingenious modification of the ordinary *Sawank*. In the case of the *Sudeiya* it is a fiction that the serf has borrowed the money and bound himself to service, and has then re-lent the money to his employer, who pays him interest. The result is of course that the servant gets regular wages, but cannot leave the service. In either case the employer is bound to support his serf in times of distress, and no doubt always does so. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no similar institution in Bundelkhand, nor can I remember that any such agricultural serfs are to be found in Rájputána. The serfs there are, I think, all employed in household or military service.

10. If I am asked " whether it be true that the greater portion of the population of India suffer from a daily insufficiency of food," I should say that the question is a vague one, and that I should first wish to know what is a sufficiency of food. No answer can be given but this, that a very large number of the lower classes of the population clearly demonstrate by their poor physique that either they are habitually half-starved or have been in early years exposed to the trials and severities of a famine. And it will be remembered that if any young creature be starved while still growing, no amount of subsequent fattening of the adult will make up for the injury to growth. As to *remedial measures*, none can be suggested but those already undertaken, the *development of communications*, and the consequent prevention of oscillations in prices, and the consequent settling of a regular standard of living and work and diet and marriage among all classes. I have known wheat at four seers the rupee in Rájputána (1869), and not long after at 120 seers (three maunds). I have known the price of wheat oscillate in a single year between 10 seers and 30 seers. Such oscillations are disastrous and demoralizing to the whole of the lower classes. The completion of our net-work of railroads and roads will make this for ever again impossible.

11. I subjoin some typical cases which I have collected while in camp through my sarishtadar, Munshi Amir Husain, who has managed to elicit the information

without letting it be known that it was required officially. The cases have not been in any way selected, but were taken as they came.

Mathenjan, Kumhár, of Mau Manpur, a small village in the ravines of the Ken river, near the ruined Fort of Ramgarh.—"I live with an old mother and a married elder sister, who is visiting us. I don't cultivate. I have two swine and four little pigs: my brother-in-law gave them to me on condition I should give him half the increase. I live by making pots for sale: sometimes sell for kind, otherwise at the rate of two *gharas* for a pice. I get three or four seers grain every day. I eat once in the 24 hours, rarely twice. When my pots do not sell, I get grain given me by my clients. To-day I had gram bread and dál of arhar. I collect cow-dung and fuel for my furnace, and am charged nothing. My *pagri* is worth five annas: I bought it a year ago. My *chaddar* was given me by a zamíndár when his married daughter was going away. Some relatives gave me my *dhoti*, which they bought for four annas, two or three years ago. I wear only one *dhoti* during the year. I am not in debt."

Madho, Kahár, of Naseni, near the high road from Pangarra to Kartal, age 22 years.—"Ours is the only family of Kahárs in the village. I have father, mother, two brothers, two sisters, grandmother, maternal uncle, and his son. I cultivate 25 bíghas with two ploughs, paying rent at Rs. 2 a bígha. Have sown 12 bíghas with wheat. I eat bread twice daily of barley, gram, or juár. The family expenditure is five or six seers daily. I never eat wheat. I sell my wheat to pay my rent. I get Re. 1 a month for supplying water to certain villagers. I sometimes work as a palki-bearer getting half anna a *kos*. I also make something at weddings. I borrow seed at *sawái* rates: have not yet paid anything. I eat mung, masúr, másh dáls: anything that I can get. I cannot save anything. I have just enough to get on with. My clothing consists of a *pagri*, a *dhoti*, and a body-cloth. I am not a fisherman. My father is not in service: he carries the zamíndár's palki as a *begári*: he gets no pay for this, but something in kind. I do not make nets. I do not sow *singháras*. My womenkind do not serve the zamíndár's family. They help in agriculture and do the house-work. I have two bullocks and one cow. I have not yet paid my rent, but have set off to claim for work done in carrying zamíndár's palki. If a Kahár goes on a long trip, he is paid half anna a kos."

Chumka, Bhat, of Barsenda Manpur, on the Ken river.—"Ours is the only Bhat family in the village. I have a mother and two brothers. I have cultivated land on Rs. 60 rent. Don't know how much land. I sowed juár and tíl, but the juár came to nothing, and I only got five *panseries* of tíl: I have now sown about 18 bíghas with barley. My elder brother is in service at Lahureta on Rs. 18 a year, with food and clothing extra. We have three bullocks, one cow, four she-buffaloes. We do not sell milk: we make it into ghí and curds: we sell the ghí and eat the curds. This morning I have eaten gram bread with *mattha*. Wheat! Why! the *deotas* in our village even don't get wheat. In the evening I eat juár cooked in curds. Our mother grinds the grain and cooks the dinner. We have not kept any of our own grain to eat, but buy it daily. None of us sing ballads or keep genealogies. We get our daily food from the sale of the ghí or by borrowing from the mahájan, to whom I now owe Rs. 32."

Guthua, Domar, of Nayagaon in the extreme south of the Bánda district, near Ajaigarh.—"Have a wife and one small daughter. Do not cultivate land: make bamboo baskets: make one or two daily, which I sell for six pies or one anna each. Also play the drum when there is a marriage in the village: when I am paid four annas. I cut my bamboos off the hill, for which I pay the zamíndár eight annas a year. I do not clear out the house latrines: there are no such things in our village.

I have three sows, but I chiefly live by basket-making. My wife helps in the work. I also keep fowls, but no one in the village wants eggs. I eat generally jau, arhar, and gram. My wife gets old clothing from the villagers. I borrowed Rs. 2 from the villagers when my daughter was born, and I gave a feast to the other Domars of the village."

Bihari Teli of Nayagaon.—"Have a wife and a child. Have three bighas of land, Rs. 8 rent. One bullock for the oil-press, and I have another bullock during cultivating season. I press til, sarson, mahua. Don't generally sell oil, but press it for villagers, making about three pice a day. My family lives on the produce of my fields, making up the deficiency from daily earnings. I borrow seed at *sawái* rate. I do not till myself, but have ploughmen at eight annas a day in Asar and five annas in Kuar. I make my clothing from my own cotton. I have paid Rs. 6 out of my rent. I spent about Rs. 50 on my son's marriage, of which I had to borrow Rs. 25. I ate arhar dál khichri and juár to-day, with some oil instead of ghí. I sometimes eat once a day and sometimes twice."

Lutna, Chamár of Lahurra, near Kalinjar.—"There is only myself and my old mother: have been married, but *gauna* has not taken place. I work as an agricultural labourer, getting about Rs. 2 a month as wages. My father died some Rs. 20 in debt, and I have had to work it off. I cut grass for the zamíndár's cow, and so on. Just now zamíndár gives me one anna a day. I ate masúr bread last night with salt. In crop time I get wheat or gram bread: generally have to eat arhar, masúr, rice, and juár. Have been married five or six years, but cannot get my wife to live with me yet for want of money: my mother also works for the zamíndár and gets wages: but she is very old and feeble. I get my clothing from my share of the cotton-picking. For every five seers of cotton picked the labourer gets half seer. Then I get the Koeri to weave it up into *dhotis*. I pay the Koeri four annas for one dhoti."

Debi, Kúrmi of Purani, pargana Girwan.—"Brother and self hold one and a half anna of the village: cultivate 30 or 40 bighas sír land. I also hold 80 bighas of ex-proprietary tenure. Am not in debt at all. Have not got any wife or children. Have a nephew and a niece living with me. Have four bullocks, two ploughs, one cart, one buffalo, and five cows. I eat kodon, kakun, juár, gram, or wheat. I generally make my own clothes from my own cotton. I never save anything. Any surplus I have is spent in *neotas*, &c. I spent Rs. 7 in the case of the marriage from which I have just returned."

Jia Ram, Kalwár of Pokhri.—"Have a father, uncle, and three brothers. I hold the liquor license here at Godha and at Pokhri, and have four shops in native territory. Whole family engaged in distilling liquor. I pay four annas a day for this shop, and I sell four or five annas worth daily. Mahua is purchased at seven *panseris* a rupee. From this I make three *gharas* of liquor of 10 bottles each, which I sell at one anna a bottle. My profit is perhaps Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 a month. I eat barley or gram bread, and my grandmother cooks for me. My wife is at Pokhri. Have eaten *birra* bread to-day. I do not drink myself, not even at Holi."

Dated Cawnpore, the 21st March, 1888.

From—H. M. Bird, Esq., *Assistant Collector, Cawnpore,*

To—Commissioner, Allahabad Division.

Sir,—In reply to letter No. $\frac{5288.}{I-16}$ from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to your address, forwarded with your No. 402 of 20th January, 1888, for report, I have the honor to reply as follows:

2. The letter did not reach me till late in January; and as I was then in charge of the Makhanpur fair, I was unable to commence the inquiry till after the 1st February, and was unable to devote much time to it as there was a good deal of miscellaneous work which had to be completed during the camping season. I did, however, make inquiries from a large number of people of all classes, official and non-official, and adopting the suggestion made in the letter under reply, made a house-to-house inquiry into the circumstances of the inhabitants of five villages; but I regret that I have been unable to ascertain any positive facts on which it would be safe to base any conclusions as to how large a proportion of the population suffer from a daily insufficiency of food. I may add that I specially directed my attention to the state of the agricultural and labouring portion of the population.

3. The results of the house-to-house inquiry were eminently unsatisfactory. None of the persons questioned gave full details as to the various objects of expenditure, and it was quite clear they were answering in a haphazard way. They were still more vague with regard to the sources and amount of their incomes. In many cases there was probably no deliberate intention to deceive. The persons questioned were too indifferent to try and answer correctly. In other cases the sources of income were wilfully concealed, and the amount of expenditure exaggerated. In one instance I found an opposite course pursued, and mention it as it shows how much trust is to be put in statements. A man gravely told me the amount of land he held, the rent paid, the number of cattle he had, assured me he depended entirely for his living on the produce of his land, and that he never worked for hire. He was going on to describe the amount of produce, when I saw from the faces of some persons present that something was wrong. Further inquiry showed that the man had mortgaged his land years before, and that he was nothing but a day-labourer.

4. Giving up as hopeless the attempt to find out by inquiry the income and expenditure of the persons questioned, I adopted the plan of finding from inquiry the number of persons in each family, the number of cattle, &c., they had, and whether there were any other sources of income except the profits on cultivation. I then found from the patwáris' papers the amount of land held by each family and the rent paid, and in consultation with zamíndárs endeavoured to find the amount which would have to be paid for seed and other expenses of cultivation. Here, again, I found I could arrive at no satisfactory conclusion. At the very outset I found it impossible to determine the average outturn per bígha of each crop, and unless this could be ascertained it was useless to proceed with the inquiry, as in many cases the difference of even half a maund a bígha would make the difference whether a family would or would not have a sufficient supply of food. Even if the average amount of outturn per bígha could be accurately ascertained, it would not follow that the land of any particular family would produce that amount. It would, in fact, be the work of more than a week to estimate accurately the amount of produce obtained by each family of a moderate-sized village. It is almost equally difficult to estimate the amount of expenditure. The cost of seed, which is the heaviest item, can be ascertained; but I could put no trust in the statements with regard to the amount spent on hired labour, agricultural implements, &c., &c. It was also very difficult to find out how many of the families had to give the whole or almost the whole of their produce to the Bania, and it makes a great difference whether the crop can be kept for a favourable market or has to be made over to the Bania at low prices.

5. My second mode of investigation gave almost as unsatisfactory results as my first; but in the case of one village, Abkarpurson, I think I have arrived at results which may to a certain extent be trusted. It has been for many years under the Court of Wards. I have known the inhabitants for a long time, and they

appeared anxious to tell me their real circumstances. The village is almost entirely unirrigated, and there is very little difference in the produce of one field as compared with that of another. I first made an estimate of the produce of each kind of crop per bígha. I found that this agreed with the estimate made by the manager of the Court of Wards' estates, though somewhat in excess of the estimate made by the patwáris and the villagers. I then estimated how much of each holding would be sown with the different kinds of crops, and then found the value of the whole produce. From this I deducted fair expenditure. I append a statement showing the numbers to be fed in each family, the amount of profits for cultivation, other sources of income, and the amount of food required. This statement shows that in the case of the few cultivators who depend entirely on cultivation for their livelihood, the value of the produce, after expenditure has been deducted, is sufficient in an ordinary year to provide their families with food except in three instances. No. 1 on the list would appear not to get sufficient food, but he probably cultivates as a shikmi in most years. He holds only 10 bíghas of easily-cultivated land as tenant-in-chief. Nos. 3 and 4 have a number of women and children depending on them. Although the women are Brahmans and don't work in the fields, they probably do something for their support. The rest of the cultivators on the list, all either work at their trades or as day-labourers. All the inhabitants agreed that there was constant employment for labourers. The conclusion I would arrive at with regard to this village is, that in good years the inhabitants don't suffer from insufficiency of food, that the loss or partial loss of one crop in a year must tell heavily on those who depend on cultivation alone, but that the labourers are only affected by a general rise in prices, such as occurred this year. The inhabitants themselves say that they are right enough in ordinary years; but all complain that they have had to reduce their ordinary consumption of food by one-third. There have, however, been two inferior crops and one very bad one in succession.

6. I should state that, under the head of expenditure, I have put down nothing for clothes and other small expenses: on the other hand, under head of value of produce, I have not included the value of some subsidiary crops, such as sarson. I have calculated the cost of food of a male at Rs. 24 per annum, of a female Rs. 21, and of a minor Rs. 14.

7. The general inquiry I made led me to much the same conclusion. Complaints were loud as to the insufficiency of food this year; but most of the cultivators questioned said they did fairly well in good years, and the zamíndárs and native officials were of the same opinion. It would also appear that there is fairly constant employment for labourers, and as they are paid from one anna and six pies to two a day rising to three annas at harvest time, there is no reason why, when prices are fairly easy, they should suffer from an insufficiency of food. I was rather surprised to hear so few complaints of insufficient employment. The cause may be that there is so much employment in Cawnpore city and the wages are comparatively so high. The village labourers would probably not be slow in finding this out.

8. I regret that I have not been able to write a more satisfactory report; but the letter laid down that speculative opinions were to be avoided, and that I was to confine myself as closely as possible to the positive facts I might be able to ascertain. I have explained why I was not able to discover any facts. Had the year been a fairly good one, I might have been able to discover certain families who had not a sufficient supply of food, and from that might have been able to calculate the proportion of population ordinarily in that position; but this year the pressure of high prices was so generally felt, that it was useless to try and find out what families in each of the villages enquired about were worst off.

Serial number.		Male.	Female.	Minors.	Land.		Rents.			Produce.	Expenses of cultivation.	Balance.	Other sources of income.	Total income.	Price of amount of food required in a year.	REMARKS.
					B.	b.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ganesh, Brahman ...	2	1	...	10	14	20	4	0	80	30	50	*Nil.*	50	69	One bullock, one cow.
2	Chandan, ditto ...	2	2	3	26	0	53	0	0	200	92	108	24	132	135	Four bullocks, one cow, one buffalo.
3	Jagganath, ditto ...	2	5	...	21	0	48	0	0	150	80	70	24	24	153	Two bullocks, one buffalo. Owes Rs. 250 altogether: in hands of mahájan.
4	Devi Dayal, ditto ...	1	3	1	17	0	28	0	0	140	53	87	*Nil.*	87	102	Two bullocks. Owes Rs. 90.
5	Debi, ditto ...	2	2	4	30	0	45	0	0	260	90	170	30	200	150	Three bullocks, three cows, one buffalo. Owes Rs. 200.
6	Putu, ditto ...	1	1	...	24	0	42	0	0	250	100	150	24	174	45	Two bullocks, one buffalo.
7	Gaya Din, ditto ...	3	3	...	15	0	23	0	0	160	46	114	Not known.	114	135	Absent. Probably labours for hire.
8	Lalu, ditto ...	2	3	2	28	0	54	0	0	300	95	205	*Nil.*	205	141	Four bullocks.
9	Musammat Bachua ...	1	...	...	17	0	31	0	0	...	...	61	Works.	...	24	Sublets her land at Rs. 6 profits: grinds corn when she gets any to grind.
10	Debi Din, Gangaputar ...	2	1	1	25	0	44	0	0	250	84	166	24	190	84	Also begs.
11	Jhingar, ditto ...	3	2	1	4	0	12	0	0	35	19	16	...	...	129	
12	Kalka Singh, son of Partab Singh,	2	...	...	30	0	56	0	0	300	101	199	*Nil.*	199	48	No cattle. Died this year. Rupees 150 debt.
13	Kalka Singh, son of Zahur Singh,	1	1	...	30	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	45	A relation of zamíndár. Rent very low; but all land mortgaged.
14	Pitam Singh ...	3	4	...	31	0	61	0	0	270	106	164	...	...	156	Two sons in army, who send money.
15	Sadhai, Bania ...	...	...	...	17	0	59	0	0	175	84	91	...	...	...	Absent. Is well off. Has a shop.
16	Umed, Chela ...	2	1	...	21	0	55	0	0	200	85	115	24	139	69	Two bullocks, one buffalo.
17	Triloki, Goba ...	1	1	3	4	0	14	0	0	40	22	18	...	...	90	Brother in army, who more or less keeps him.
18	Suba, Ahír ...	3	5	2	24	0	54	0	0	230	90	140	24	164	327	Says none of family labour for hire; but they are said to do so.
19	Khaniya, Mali ...	2	2	4	15	0	39	0	0	145	59	86	...	...	150	Gets paid an uncertain amount for providing flowers.
20	Kashi, Lodha ...	2	2	...	2	0	7	0	0	20	13	7	All labour for hire is paid for washing.	...	90	Can earn from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 a month.
21	Param, Dhobi ...	2	1	7	17	0	54	0	0	150	80	70	Ditto.	...	174	Two bullocks, two cows. Income from payment for washing uncertain, but considerable.
22	Bakhtora, do. ...	1	1	7	3	0	7	0	0	26	13	13	Ditto.	...	150	
23	Bhore, Behna ...	2	...	...	18	0	24	0	0	165	51	114	Works at his trade.	...	48	
24	Bundi, Bhurji ...	1	1	...	1	0	4	0	0	10	5	5	Ditto.	...	45	
25	Badlu, Tailor ...	3	1	1	6	0	12	0	0	45	24	21	Ditto.	...	108	
26	Bandi, Carpenter ...	1	2	...	3	0	8	0	0	32	14	18	Ditto.	...	66	
27	Gulua, Chela ...	3	2	1	15	0	43	0	0	175	67	108	Labours.	...	129	Can earn enough as labourers to keep men.
28	Parsu, Lodha ...	1	...	...	10	0	26	0	0	85	41	44	...	...	24	
29	Musammat Lachhmin ...	2	1	...	13	0	33	0	0	115	53	62	Men labour for hire.	...	69	
30	Diua, Dhobi ...	2	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	20	6	14	Washes.	...	99	
31	Debi, Chamar ...	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	10	4	6	Labours.	...	75	

Serial number.		Male.	Female.	Minors.	Land.	Rents.	Produce.	Expenses of cultivation.	Balance.	Other sources of income.	Total income.	Price of amount of food required in a year.	Remarks.
					B, b.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
32	Har Charan ...	2	1	1	2 0	10 0 0	25	14	11	Labours.	...	84	Can earn enough as labourers to keep men.
33	Nand Ram, Kori ...	1	2	2	2 0	8 0 0	25	12	13	...	...	96	
34	Lokai, Gararia ...	2	2	4	2 0	11 0 0	25	15	10	Keeps goats.	...	150	
35	Nanhu, Teli ...	3	2	3	21 0	45 0 0	210	85	125	Works at his trade.	...	159	
36	Ganesh ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	Cultivates a little land, and labours: one anna six pies a day. Wife also labours.
37	Musammat Mania ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	Father was in Government service, and left some savings.
38	Bahadur ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	Begs.
39	Kalua ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	Both men get Rs. 3 a month.
40	Mannua ...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	Labour: cultivate as shikmis. Hire out bullocks.
41	Kalka ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	Gets one anna six pies a day as labourer. Wife also earns something.
42	Chitua ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	Labours. One woman also labours.
43	Mullua ...	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	All labour. Cultivate a few bighas.
44	Shujhan ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	Men and women labour.
45	Jia Lal, Bhurji ...	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	Works at his trade as a grain-parcher, and also labours.
46	Durga, Teli ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	Works at his trade and labours.
47	Sheorakan, Teli ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	
48	Chutua, Teli ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	Labours.
49	Dibrua ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	Wash and labour. Boys get four pice a day.
50	Juma ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	Labour.
51	Bijai ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	Works at his trade and labours.
52	Pachua ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	Labours and keeps pigs.
53	Makunda, Bhangi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

The rest of the inhabitants are Gorias, who work in boats and at ghâts, and are well paid. Twelve families.

H. M. BIRD,

Assistant Collector.

BENARES DIVISION.

No. A, dated the 14th April, 1888.

From—J. J. F. LUMSDEN, ESQ., *Commissioner, Benares Division,*

To—Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

SIR,—With reference to Secretary to Government's No. $\frac{538.}{I—16}$, dated 12th January, 1888 (marked confidential) to my address, I have the honor to submit in original Mr. Rose's No. $\frac{2420}{VII—49}$, dated 10th April, 1888, and a memorandum, dated 10th April, received from Mr. Roberts.

2. Mr. Mulock's reply has not yet been received. A reminder has been sent to him, and any communication received from him will be forwarded as soon as it is received.

3. It has been quite impossible for me to make any personal detailed inquiry in the way of collecting precise statistics ; nor do I understand that this was expected of me, but that an expression of my conclusions on the questions raised was asked for.

4. Before expressing an opinion I should like to have before me the full reports of the three officers to whom the special inquiry in this Division was entrusted. Such an inquiry as is contemplated in the orders of Government can only be made during the tour season, and it is to be regretted that the orders on the subject were not received before half the tour season had passed.

MEMORANDUM.

To—Commissioner, Benares Division.

WITH reference to the Secretary to Government's confidential circular, dated 12th January, 1888, received with your No. ——, dated 16th January, I regret to say that I have not found time to make as yet any such statistical inquiry as that suggested in paragraph 2 of the circular.

In this district such particular causes of impoverishment mentioned in paragraph 8 of the appendix as rack-renting, unsuitable systems of collecting rent, and inability to obtain capital on reasonable terms, do not obtain ; but this circumstance probably renders it even of more interest to ascertain the standard of living among the poorer classes of what may be reckoned a well-to-do district. How small a margin is afforded by that standard is apparent from the widespread calamity which follows a season of drought. I shall give the subject my best attention, and as soon as I can collect any information in definite statistical form I shall forward it. Mere opinion based on general observation and experience is deprecated in the circular.

W. ROBERTS,

Dated the 10th April, 1888. *Collector.*

No. $\frac{2420}{VII—49}$, dated Gházipur, the 10th April, 1888.

From—E. ROSE, ESQ., *Collector of Gházipur,*

To—Commissioner, Benares Division.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report upon the condition of the poorer classes of the population, the preparation of which was directed by your confidential circular of the 16th January, 1888, and its accompanying instructions marginally noted.

(1) Confidential Circular No. $\frac{44F.}{8}$, Government of India, dated 17th August, 1887.

(2) Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh's Confidential No. $\frac{538.}{I—16}$, dated 12th January, 1888, to Commissioner, Benares Division.

2. Your instructions reached me late in the cold weather, and unfortunately at a time when I was detained by special duty at Gházipur: I have, moreover, as you are aware, been engaged for some time past upon the revision of patwáris' circles, the urgency of which, in addition to the heavy pressure of the ordinary duties of the District Officer of Gházipur, has left me, to my regret, little opportunity for making the special inquiry the results of which I am desired to report. My inquiry has in fact been entirely limited to the month of February: for, with the numerous matters which I have desired to dispose of before my departure on leave I have not had the leisure to give this inquiry any attention whatever since my return from camp at the beginning of March. I trust that I shall be excused for making this reference to the little time which I have been able to devote to the inquiry: my only reason for doing so is, that I am fully sensible that the report which I now submit does not adequately deal with the important question to which it refers, and I trust that it will be accepted merely as a preliminary reply to the communication addressed to me, and that I may hereafter be permitted to furnish the information in which it is now deficient.

3. It is perhaps desirable that I should explain, in as few words as possible, the method which has been adopted by me in making the inquiry. It is one which my experience has taught me is, whatever the question may be upon which information is desired, the only way of ascertaining facts. It is to visit the village alone, to sit at the village well, and to enter into general conversation with the crowd of villagers of all classes who immediately assemble. It is possible in this way, and by a few chance words with a cultivator on his fields, or a traveller on the road, to learn more in a few hours of the way in which the people live than by days of "official," and I fear "officious," inquiry with the local representatives of authority to assist and assert themselves. I would with all deference venture to express the opinion that a "house-to-house" inquiry into the circumstances of the people would entirely defeat its purpose, and might very possibly lead to the most erroneous conclusions upon the questions into which inquiry was made. The method of such an inquiry would in the first place be very likely to cause much apprehension as to its meaning and purpose. Recent taxation has naturally led the people to view with suspicion any investigation of their material condition; and I fear that anything like a house-to-house visitation might not improbably be connected, in popular opinion, with another tightening of the screw, another effort to spy out, if it were possible, "the fatness (?) of the land." Again, I would also note, and the remark is one of general application to any inquiry into the circumstances and condition of the people, that with every desire to give the information there is positive inability, it would seem, on the part of any man to do it without the assistance of his neighbours to apply the necessary correctives. Even on such a simple question as the number of the household, the head of the house will make extraordinary mistakes until a friend intervenes to correct him. An absent son and a married daughter, both far away from their home, will be counted as mouths which have still to be fed; while a grey-headed grandfather or a superfluous widow will, on the other hand, be forgotten. It is not, however, in this matter alone that the information which is furnished is inaccurate and incomplete: that a cultivator should not know the area of the land he cultivates is by no means an uncommon fact, although it is probably less frequent in this district than elsewhere; but it sometimes happens that a cultivator of the lower castes, a Chamár or a Dosádh, and even a cultivator of the higher and more intelligent classes, the Bhuinhar and Brahman, the Shaikh and the Pathán, will without the assistance of his neighbours be unable to tell the number of his fields. In matters, therefore, of greater intricacy not sufficiently obvious to perception, in questions as to the outturn of crops, the expenditure on their production, and the proceeds realized by their sale, the replies given are frequently of the most vague, uncertain, and unsatisfactory character until they have been rectified and modified by information which can only

be gathered from the village circle around. I have, therefore, in exercising the discretion which is given in the orders of Government directing this inquiry, followed the method which has seemed to me best adapted to gain the desired end, and I trust that the departure from the suggested course has not in any way impaired the value of the results attained by me, inadequate and incompléte, as I have already said, they must necessarily be.

4. The Government instructions suggest that "record should be made of all the various objects of expenditure, such as rent, clothes, food, and agricultural implements and the sources and the amount of the income on which" the people into whose circumstances inquiry is made "must depend for meeting them." I must, with diffidence, express the opinion that such a balance-sheet of receipts and expenditure is, in the case of the classes to whom reference is made, impossible. It is true that in the voluminous mass of evidence on the "condition of the country and people" which is published as an appendix to the report of the Famine Commission, there will be found various attempts to prepare statements of the income and expenditure of the different classes of the population; but I am inclined to doubt whether the extreme variations in the evidence from different districts in the same Provinces has any foundation in fact. I would venture in this connexion to quote the language of the report in the appendix referred to from the Lucknow district (Mr. Benett), every word of which accentuates and emphasizes the conclusions at which I have myself arrived: "I attach very little value to the accounts given of the actual gross produce, its value in money, the cost of seed, and weeding, watering, and ploughing; while for the expenses of living I almost invariably got one answer, Re. 1 per month for each soul in a family for food, and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per annum for clothing. I am, indeed, convinced that it is absolutely impossible to get correct answers to any of these questions by direct inquiry. The people themselves have not the requisite knowledge. They feel when asked much as an English peasant might feel if a Sanitary Commissioner were to enquire of him what weight of animal and vegetable food, and what value of liquid, he consumed in a year; how much of each he assimilated, and how much he rejected from his system." It is precisely so, and it is not to be wondered at. The fact does not denote any abnormal degree of undeveloped intelligence. Could the average English agricultural labourer in a country village give the details of his annual expenditure? He has in his weekly wages a much more precise basis of calculation than the Indian peasant has; and yet if it came to a precise account of the weekly appropriation of the wages, the details would, I fear, be very uncertain and vague. His consumption of tobacco and beer vary with the difficulty of attainment, and is frequently entirely dependent upon it: so also with the food and the few luxuries of the cultivator and day-labourer in India; the more he gets the more he eats; but for any statistics of quantity and value, I am afraid that his general answers are wanting in precision and force.

5. My inquiries have extended in more or less detail to about 20 villages; but I gained more satisfactory information in the villages which were under my superintendence in the Court of Wards than elsewhere. In these villages I attempted to prepare the statement of receipts and expenditure to which reference is made in the orders of Government. I have now before me the details with reference to nine persons of various positions, showing, so far as I could ascertain them, the sources from which their income was derived and the mode in which it was expended. I may, moreover, note that I have similar details with reference to more than 100 persons into whose circumstances independent inquiry was made by the Court of Wards' manager. His inquiry was, as I know, most carefully made, with an entire absence of "official" character; and from my personal knowledge of his relations with the tenantry in the numerous villages which are under my management either in the Court of Wards or for the satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court, I believe that every reliance may be placed on him.

6. I do not, however, propose to quote these statements in this the first instalment of my report: they are, as I have already said, inaccurate, and it is impossible that they should be otherwise: and their imperfect character has been in some degree a consequence of the conditions under which the inquiry was made when, as a sequence of causes into which I need not here enquire, the prices of all food-grains had risen to an abnormal height, when wheat, which ordinarily sells at 19 seers per rupee, was selling for 13 seers; barley, which on the average sells at 25 seers, was 16 seers per rupee; and gram, of which the normal price is 24 seers per rupee, had risen to 18 seers. The conditions were further complicated by the fact that the preceding rice crop had in many villages been more or less completely destroyed; while in some localities the general outturn of the kharíf harvest had been much below the average. It is impossible to dissever from the mind of the ordinary agriculturist a consideration of present circumstances by a reference to normal and general conditions; he is governed by "actuals" and not by "averages," and his reply to inquiries which refer to a general sufficiency of food is in a great measure determined by the recent satisfaction of a healthy appetite, or, on the other hand, by the knowledge that his rations of the past week have been reduced in quantity as a consequence of a temporary fluctuation in the market price of grain.

7. It will perhaps be more convenient if I report my conclusions on the material condition of the lower classes of the population by a separate reference to—

(a) small proprietors and cultivators of land, and *(b)* day-labourers, servants, and artizans.

These two divisions represent the main branches of those classes of the population to whose condition the inquiry has been directed. The "petty dealer" in rural localities is almost always a tenant of land; and even the division of classes made by me is not an entirely definite one. In a large proportion of instances it will be found that the day-labourer, Chamár, Bind, Dosádh, or whatever his caste may be; and whether he is a servant or not, has also his one or two bíghas of land, held not in lieu of wages, but in most cases at privileged rates. I do not think that any more specific distribution of the lower classes of the population would serve any useful purpose.

8. With reference to the first of the two classes I have found, as the result of my investigation, that where the holding is of average size, and the tenant unencumbered with debt; when his rent is not excessive, and there is an average outturn of produce; when, in fact, the conditions are favourable, the position of the agriculturist, whether as small proprietor or otherwise, is upon the whole a fairly comfortable one. He and his family are well clothed and fed; the women of the household have a little jewellery, and litigation in the courts is not an impossible luxury. When it is considered that 78 per cent. of the tenants in this district are tenants who have occupancy rights (ex-proprietary, fixed rate, or otherwise) and that 31 per cent. of the total cultivated area is recorded as proprietary sír, it follows that unless there is some disturbing element, some variation of the conditions to which I have referred, the major portion of the agriculturist population is not in that condition to which reference is made in the Resolution of the Government of India, as one in which there is a daily insufficiency of food. But, unfortunately, these conditions do not always exist. The holding is too small for the number of persons depending on it, the tenant is in debt, his rent is unduly high, and now and again there comes the inevitable failure or partial failure of the crops, the consequence of floods, storms, or drought. As a rule, a very large proportion of the agriculturists in a village are in debt. Sometimes the debt is one which has descended from father to son, sometimes it is one which has recently been contracted for a marriage ceremony or a law-suit, but almost always, so far as the debtor is concerned, an indeterminate quantity; he has seldom an account of it, and only knows what he paid off at the last harvest or when the last payment was made. Great numbers of the agricul-

turist community appear to have a kind of running account with the mahájan: he advances them seed, giving one seer less than the market price and taking after the harvest when the debt is re-paid one seer more than the market price, an investment of which, barring the accident of drought and a deficient outturn, when the village Shylock would in kindness and compassion let the debt run on to a more convenient time, it may fairly be said: "This is a way to thrive: and he is blest and thrift is blessing if men steal it not." In other instances the advance is made at seed time on the sawái principle, which means a return at harvest of one-fourth more than the quantity borrowed at seed time. He lends money, moreover, as I have already said, for the inevitable marriage and the equally inevitable law-suit. When the tenant falls on evil days, he will advance him rent to save him from ejectment; he is, in fact, at all times the resource to which the needy agriculturist goes for relief, and the consequence is that a large proportion of the cultivating community is seldom free from the mahájan's influence: when the crops are reaped the greater portion finds its way to his granary, the tenant retains a share for his immediate use, but seldom sufficient for the consumption of his household and for the following seed time; long before the next harvest approaches he has, as a rule, to have recourse to the mahájan upon whom in no inconsiderable number of instances he is at certain seasons of the year—more especially before the approach of each harvest—almost entirely dependent for his daily supply of food. But the system is not without its advantages, in "hard times" it is to the interest of the creditor as well as of the debtor that the latter should live: there is a community of interest which secures him from starvation. To the extent of my inquiries, the subject was not of course new to me, the arrangement seemed to be treated as a perfectly natural one, and it has, in fact, its parallel amongst agricultural communities throughout the world. This is not an appropriate place for discussing the question; but I may instance the present position of the British farmer who, in far more prosperous times, could seldom dispense with the loans and advances of the local bank.

9. Then there is the question of excessive rents: so far as the tenant is a tenant at fixed rates or a tenant with rights of occupancy, he has seldom in this respect much to complain of: it is when he is a simple tenant-at-will, and more especially when he is a shikmi tenant of proprietary sír, that he feels in all its intensity the pressure of the burden. I am convinced that the existing practice in which a tenant with occupancy rights is seldom satisfied with the land in which the rights exist, and competes for the possession of a few bíghas of sír land for which he pays an inordinate rent, is one which causes him considerable loss. It is another form of the "earth hunger" which seems to be a universal form of appetite. Sír land in many instances lets at a monopoly rent, and at a rent which the tenant cannot possibly afford to pay. I have had some experience in letting sír land under my management in the Court of Wards: Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 per bígha is no uncommon rate when, under even the most favourable circumstances, the gross outturn will not be worth more than Rs. 15, and then the cost of seed, the labour of sowing and reaping, and all the labour and toil and the incidental expenses which no economy can avoid, have to come out of it.

10. The uncertainty of the seasons is a subject upon which I need not dwell: what I have endeavoured to show is, that the normal condition of the agriculturists, that in which he is placed under favourable circumstances, is so liable to disturbance that the position of a very considerable class of the community is never free from solicitude. The turn of the balance is given by an unfavourable season, when the crops are damaged over any large local area to any considerable extent. *Then*, I have little doubt, the wolf is heard at the door of many a small holder of land: there is no actual cry of the children for bread, but there is a scanty meal instead of a full one, and *then* the allegation is true which forms the basis of the inquiry I have been directed to make, that a certain proportion of the lower (and more than the lower)

classes of the population suffer from an insufficiency of food. Even then, as I have said, the mahájan will, as a rule, come to the rescue : I am not referring of course to any extensive drought or famine, but merely to a local scarcity, with high prices as a consequence. These, however, are exceptional circumstances : speaking in general terms I am of opinion that there is no class of the agricultural community which suffers from a daily insufficiency of food. There is always and everywhere a certain number of the people whose good digestions wait on an unsatisfied appetite; the poor are always with us : and in this respect the condition is the same throughout the world : my impression is that the class which in India depends upon charity to save it from starvation is probably less numerous than elsewhere ; but this is a question the discussion of which is foreign to my purpose : all I wish to guard against is the supposition that I have overlooked the existence of a mendicant class. I wish, however, to make one reservation. The question is one upon which I desire to extend my inquiries ; but I think that there is one especial class of agriculturists who may probably not have, even in ordinary times, an absolute sufficiency of food. They have, it is true, enough to sustain existence ; but I doubt whether they have enough to maintain health. I refer to the numerous class, the descendants in many instances of the former proprietors of the village, and in others the hereditary tenants of land, who will not admit the principle that *laborare estorare ;* but are bound by the senseless tradition that labour involves degradation. It is no uncommon circumstance to find the Bhuinhar, Brahman, or Rájput tenant of a few bíghas of land employing hired labour to drive the plough, sow the seed, and reap the harvest when a great part of the whole of the operations might be carried out by himself and the members of his household. This class of the agricultural community is simply steeped in idleness; and where the holding is small—and this is not unfrequently the case—an undue proportion of the produce goes to pay the wages of labour, with the consequence that the tenant, in nine cases out of ten encumbered with debt, finds it impossible to provide a sufficiency of food and clothing for his family and himself.

11. I will quote my notes on the circumstances of a representative cultivator of this class, who was said to be an example of many more in the neighbourhood. Parabu Rai, a Bhuinhar in the village of Nagsor, holds nine bíghas of land as an occupancy-tenant and eight bíghas as a shikmi tenant of proprietary sír. For his eight bíghas of sír land he pays at the rate of Rs 8 per bígha, or Rs. 64 per annum, and for his occupancy land he pays at varying rates, with an aggregate rent of Rs. 21-8-0. He had during the past year seven bíghas under kharíf and 12 bíghas under rabi crops : portion of the land cultivated for rice having been again sown, after the failure of the rice crop, with peas. Taking an average outturn for each of the crops (the details of which it is unnecessary to quote), the gross value of the produce would probably amount to Rs. 180. The bhusa and straw are consumed by his cattle—four bullocks and one cow Against this income there is the following expenditure to be met :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rent	85	8	0
Cost of seed (Rs. 18 for rabi and Rs. 2 for kharíf harvest) ...	20	0	0
Ploughman's wages	2	0	0

These are direct cash payments ; but there are considerable drafts on the produce, of which the following is a detail :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ploughman employed from Asarh to Kartik, receiving one and a half seers of coarse grain (in addition to the cash payment above noted) and an extra allowance of one seer in the evening during sowing time for 15 days, and half a seer of sattu at midday, estimated cost	15	0	0

The usual payments in grain to ploughmen are as follows:—

One and a half seer ordinary wages known as *bani*.

Half seer of sattu at midday, known as *kalewa*.

One seer extra in the evening at sowing time, known as *ubarwa*.

Lohar, thirty seers per plough, and one seer (*ubarwa*) daily during the 15 days of sowing time.

Purohit, five handfuls of wheat and barley.

Barber, two ditto ditto.

Kumhár, two ditto ditto.

Bari, two handfuls during each day of sowing time.

Dhobi, half a seer.

Gorait or watchman, one seer.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Estimated value of these allowances to the village functionaries	3	0	0

Reaping —

Each labourer employed in reaping takes one bundle for himself after cutting 16 bundles for his employer; but it is the common complaint that the bundle which the reaper takes for himself is much larger than that which he binds for his employer. The Purohit, Bari, Hajjam, Dhobi, Kumhár, and Lohár come in again for their perquisites at reaping, each receiving a bundle at each of the harvests: the gorait gets half a bundle at each harvest. Estimated value 10 0 0

Threshing—

A labourer is employed for 10 days, receiving one and a half seers of grain and half a seer of sattu daily ... 1 0 0

Pre-mowing—

The same expenditure as on threshing 1 0 0

This would give a total expenditure of 137 8 0

And an annual profit on the holding of about ... 42 8 0

The land is unirrigated. I do not claim accuracy for the figures given by me. The cultivator never takes into consideration the drafts on the produce which go to the reapers and the village aids: they are not direct payments in cash; and the fact that they amount to a considerable reduction of the gross produce does not appear to be fully realized. It is the same in a great measure with payments which are made in grain: if there is grain in store, the employer of labour does not entirely look upon its distribution as a decrease of his resources. In some parts of the district it is becoming more the practise to pay such wages in cash—a change which is calculated to benefit the employer and the employed. Taking this particular instance in the most favourable light, it would seem that the tenant of 17 bíghas of land (a fair-sized holding and above the average) has, in an ordinary season, to support himself and his family on something less than Rs. 5 per mensem. The instance is one of those to which I have already referred, in which the tenant of occupancy land completely cripples his resources by becoming the tenant of sír land for which he pays rent at an inordinate rate. He would evidently be far

better off without his sír land than with it. But the point to which I particularly wish to direct attention is the fact that this tenant who passes his days in complete idleness, and is not decently clothed, might add something like Rs. 3 monthly to his meagre income by dispensing with the services of a ploughman and by working with his own hands, instead of engaging hired labour for everything which has to be done. He does, it is true, assist a little at harvest time; but not to an extent which appreciably diminishes his employment of hired labour.

12. He is 36 years of age, and has a brother whose age is 25 years: neither works, and neither, as they say, can afford to marry, which indicates the operation of prudential motives to a greater extent than is usually supposed to be the case. They have their mother living with them; but there is no one else in the household. Under ordinary circumstances there would be no insufficiency of food; but with any failure of the harvest, pressure would almost certainly begin to be felt, and the situation is complicated by the existence of debt. This man owes, as well as he can tell, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250; and the debt has been going on for years. He paid off Rs. 8 last year; and the fact that he was able to do so would seem to indicate that the measure of the income from the land is greater than I have assumed it to be. It is difficult to see, from the estimates I have made, how the tenant could find himself in a position to reduce debt. But there is, it must be remembered, the cow: the milk is consumed in the household; and although it adds nothing to the income, it considerably adds to the comfort of the family. It is, or would seem to be, the only luxury in which it is possible for the family to indulge: for during the month of February, when my inquiry was made, the three members of the family were living almost entirely on boiled green peas: half a seer in the morning, a seer at midday, and half a seer in the evening, with a little pepper and salt as condiments, but with no change in the way of rice or dál. It must be remembered that my inquiry was made at a time when the prices of food-grains were abnormally high, and when the gathering of the rabi crops (except in the form of green peas) had not yet begun. At other seasons of the year, after the harvest, for instance, their daily food would be of a superior kind; but it would never be other than the coarsest fare. This Bhuinhar cultivator, a descendant of the former proprietors of the village, and one of many of the same class whose circumstances differed very little from his own, was wearing a dhoti, a single chaddar, and an angocha: the total value of his clothing was about Re. 1-14-0, and when new they were calculated to last about a year. His brother had the same articles of dress, with the difference (one to be much appreciated in the cold mornings of February) that his chaddar was of double thickness. The mother had two sáris, one worn as a dhoti, the other as a chaddar. There were no jewels in the house, and a very significant fact, no blanket. There were the ordinary brass vessels, two thális, two lotas, a táwa, and a spoon. There was no endeavour to cultivate vegetables: during the past year there had been no attempt to train gourds on the house-roof.

13. I am not quoting this as an exceptional, but as an exemplary, case of the position of the class to which I refer. The class is unfortunately numerous; but even in this the extreme stage of agricultural poverty there is not, while the seasons hold good, any positive insufficiency of food. This man had paid his rent for the previous year, and admitted that, as a rule, he and the others in his house had enough to eat. But it is evident enough that a slight unfavourable change would bring "hard times" upon them; they would have to go still further in debt to the maháján, and in all probability to diminish their daily consumption of food. The case was one in which there was no question as to the absolute poverty of the family; but then, as I have said, it was in a great measure due to the fact that not a single member of the household ever used any personal effort to relieve it. I do not see that persons of this class are entitled to much sympathy: they are certainly not entitled to the charity of their neighbours, or to any measure of State relief.

14. I trust that I have indicated the general conclusions at which I am disposed to arrive with reference to the first of the two classes into which I have divided the lower grades of the population, the small proprietor and cultivators of land. I now proceed to record my impressions with reference to the second of the two classes, day-labourers, servants, and artizans.

15. I am inclined to think that day-labourers and servants are upon the whole in a far better position than the less prosperous sections of the agricultural community whose circumstances I have attempted to describe. In a great many cases these people have a small holding of land; but even where this is not the case, their general circumstances, so long as the bread-winner remains in health and there is no famine in the land, are fairly comfortable. There is very rarely an actual want of food. In passing through the villages the general condition of this class strikes one as being upon the whole satisfactory. I have nowhere observed any such indications as would lead me to conclude that the food-supply was insufficient to maintain health and to support strength. The women and children would be the first to suffer if there was anything in their normal condition which implied that they had not enough to eat; but although emaciation may present itself here and there, it will almost always be found to be due to other causes, and with the reservation which I should wish to make in connection with every expression of opinion which is now recorded by me, that it is the result of an inquiry which is far from complete, I am disposed to negative in its entirety the assumption that this class of the community either wholly or partially suffers from an insufficiency of food. Their resources are far more numerous than those of the classes who occupy a higher position in the social scale. I am here referring only to day-labourers and servants: I am not at all so sure that the artizans, weavers for instance, occupy so favourable a position. But with reference to day-labourers and servants, so long as they maintain their bodily strength, there is seldom any want of employment; and amongst this class of the people there is, again, this essential safeguard against the consequences of illness and misfortune, that every pair of hands in the family which is fit for labour finds something to do. There are no idle hands: even the mere children of the family do something now and again to increase its resources.

16. To take as representative of the class the ordinary village Chamár: there is seldom any part of the year in which employment is not provided for him. He is employed as a ploughman for five months of the year, from Asarh to Kartik. He and his family are employed as reapers in the month of Aghan. He utilizes his time in kutcha building and other forms of earthwork *(matkam)* during the months of Pous and Magh. In Phagun and Chait comes the reaping of the rabi harvest; and for the remainder of the year, until his round as a ploughman comes again in Asarh, he is engaged in marriage processions and otherwise, and is well paid for it. His wages as a ploughman are good, consisting, as I have already said in my remarks on agricultural tenants, of daily "*bani*," which varies from one and a half to two seers of rabi grains or pulse *("kalewa")* at midday, which represents half a seer of sattu; and for 15 days during seed time he will get an additional allowance of a seer a day as "*ubarwa*." During this time the women and children are not idle: they are employed in weeding (sohani), for which each gets a seer of grain at the least, and sometimes something more in the shape of an extra allowance. In reaping time all hands are employed at the usual remuneration of one good bundle for the labourer after 16 small bundles have been gathered for the master he works for. The women and children work as well as the men. When earthwork is going on, the remuneration of an able-bodied man is two seers of grain and half a seer of sattu with an additional handful of grain to start with in the morning. Here, again, the wife and children are employed, and earn sufficient for their maintenance. The boys of the family, moreover, accompany the father in one or other of the many wedding processions which are passing from place to place during the months of Phagun and Chait, carrying flags or rendering some similar service, for which they receive

as remuneration their daily food. Over and above these many resources the wife will probably act as a midwife in the village and receive the food while in attendance on her patient; and if the birth is that of a first-born child, she will receive a new sári and otherwise a present, which is usually one of four annas in cash. Besides this, the Chamár receives the carcases of the dead cattle of the zamíndár for whom he works: the flesh will probably be eaten, the hide tanned, and a pair of shoes made for the zamíndár, for which he will give in return two and a half seers of grain, while the remainder of the hide will be made into shoes to be sold for the Chamár's benefit. In cases of illness the zamíndár will probably find it to his interest to contribute to the support of his Chamár; for the competition is as a rule amongst the zamíndárs for ploughmen, and not amongst the ploughmen for zamíndárs. The Chamár lives fairly well, taking his grain in the morning, his sattu at noon, and his regular meal at night. He receives old blankets from the zamíndár, and will sometimes get a present of something of the kind at a marriage feast, and he and his family are upon the whole well clothed and fed. This picture of the Chamár and his surroundings is probably a favourable one; but it is not exaggerated: it is taken almost word for word from my notes of actual inquiries; but there are of course many instances in which the labouring classes are less favourably placed than the Chamár of my description. What I have said of the Chamár will apply with little variation to most other classes who live by daily labour and service: the Ahír is very often better off than the Chamár if he has paid off the advances taken for his cows and buffaloes; and the Bind, Dosádh, and other inferior castes may, so far as their material circumstances are concerned, be placed in the same category.

17. I have already remarked that the village artizan sometimes occupies a position which cannot be compared with that of the day-labourer. The carpenter and blacksmith receive their remuneration at each harvest; and while far removed from a position of anything which approaches affluence, they do not, except in a time of scarcity, probably suffer at all from an inadequate supply of food; but there is one class of artizan which, as it seemed to me in the course of my inquiry, probably more nearly approached than any other the position in which the sufficiency of daily food becomes a question of uncertainty. These are the weavers, and in a less degree the cotton-carders, whether Hindu or Muhammadan. In the villages the weaver seldom uses his own cotton; the cotton is supplied by his employer, and he is paid at the rate of an anna for five yards, this quantity representing a day's work. The cotton-carder is in much the same position. He gets two and a half pucka seers of grain for the carding of cotton for a razái, and one and a quarter seers for the carding of the cotton required for a mirzai or angarkha. With hard work he can card cotton for two razáis in one day, the wage of which is five seers of grain; but work of this kind is not continuous. The position of a cotton-carder will very much depend upon the number of persons in the household who are employed in the work and the continuity of the employment. Upon the whole his position is very much better than that of the weaver. As an instance of the straitened circumstances in which persons of the latter class are sometimes to be found I will take the case of Raza, Jolaha of Usia. This man is 70 years of age. His wife and two married sons, with their wives and three small children, are included in the family; but one of the sons left for Calcutta about three months ago in search of work, and since his departure has not been heard of. Raza has no land, and is entirely dependent on the proceeds of weaving. He and his wife are, however, too old to weave, and the second son cannot do more than weave five yards of cloth daily. There is nothing to supplement this beyond the little which the women get when they are employed in harvesting. I question whether such a family as this does not often know what the meaning of a fast is; and whether their daily meal is so regular and sufficient as it should be. A few such families could undoubtedly be found in every populous village; but they are not representative of the condition of any great proportion of their class. Raza, the head of the family, told me that 50 years ago he was far better off than he is now, and that the consumption of

country cloth had much diminished of late years in consequence of the import of European goods. This is undoubtedly true, and is one cause why the weaver has to a great extent found his occupation gone.

18. To summarize the conclusions at which I have arrived, I would say that I consider the allegation into which an inquiry has been made that "the greater proportion of the population of India suffer from a daily insufficiency of food" is certainly not *wholly* true, and that the partial truth which it contains is one of limited application: in the first place I should not say that the *greater* proportion so suffer, but by far the *smaller* proportion; and that even in the latter case the insufficiency of the food is not of daily occurrence, but dependent upon circumstances of which the chief, and the one of widest application, is the possible failure of the crops in any locality. There is in India, as there is everywhere else, a stratum of the population which is never very far removed from absolute want; but with the exclusion of confirmed pauperism, the mendicant class and the class which is dependent on charity, I do not think that it is true of any large proportion of the population to say that it suffers from a daily insufficiency of food: I should be rather inclined to say that although amongst many of the lower classes, including the small proprietor, the cultivator, the day-labourer, and others who fall in the same category, the daily supply of food may be of coarse quality, yet the quantity is sufficient as a rule to maintain health and strength; but that luxuries of any kind are positively unknown, and the clothing far from sufficient for protection against the severity of the cold weather.

19. My inquiry has been entirely limited to the condition of the people in the villages, and I have had no opportunity of making a similar inquiry in the towns; but my experience would lead me to suppose that the conclusions which I have arrived at are of general application.

Memorandum by Mr. F. B. Mulock, *Officiating Collector and Magistrate of Ballia.*

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in paragraph 2 of the Secretary to Government's printed letter No. $\frac{538.}{I-16}$, dated 12th January, 1888, to the address of the Commissioner, I have had a house-to-house inquiry made into the economic condition of the inhabitants of five villages in this district.

The villages selected for the purpose are all situated near each other in pargana Ballia, the most populous of the densely-populated parganas of this district.

The results of this inquiry have been, broadly speaking, as follows.

These villages (Midhi, Haibatpur, Maldepur, Raghunathpur, and Suremanpur) contain an aggregate population of 4,860 souls, residing in 681 separate households.

Of this population 972 individuals (comprising 293 male adults, living in 106 households) belong to the proprietary classes; whilst 1,288 individuals (comprising 367 male adults, inhabiting 161 households) are original tenants, of whom no less than 983 are members of families owning fixed rate tenant rights; whilst 146 belong to the occupancy tenant class.

Two hundred and ninety-four souls (of whom 117 are male adults, inhabiting 51 households) belong to the under-tenant class; whilst the remaining 2,306 souls (656 male adults, living in 363 households) appertain to classes not in cultivating or proprietary possession of the soil.

Owing to the fact that many of the tenants residing in these villages also cultivate land elsewhere, and that a considerable portion of the area of these villages is cultivated by tenants living outside, whilst many of those owning proprietary rights in the villages are absentees (as in the case of Raghunathpur, where no zamíndár resides), whilst some of the resident zamíndárs own also tenant and proprietary

rights elsewhere, any statement showing the distribution of the area of these villages amongst the resident tenant and proprietary classes would give an erroneous and misleading idea of their economic condition.

The resident proprietors, after paying their Government revenue and agricultural expenses, enjoy, it is calculated, a gross income of some Rs. 12,000 available for their personal sustenance in food, clothing, &c.

The original tenants, it is in a like manner estimated, have a total sum of about Rs. 15,000 available for their personal support; and the tenants-at-will would also seem to be in receipt of some Rs. 4,000 for similar purposes.

The difficulty, or rather impossibility, of calculating the amount of income received by a native, who does all in his power to conceal his means, is obvious; but apart from all estimates of income and calculations such as those given above, the fact remains that a house-to-house visitation has proved, as regards the proprietors, tenants, and under-tenants residing in these villages, that they have not that unmistakeable appearance of men habitually in want of the necessaries of life. Their well-nourished bodies and their surroundings, living as they almost invariably do in this district, in tiled houses, well-clothed and with a thorough sufficiency of personal requisites, such as cooking utensils, &c., not to mention a plentiful supply of plough-cattle, are all facts proving beyond dispute their generally prosperous condition.

I will now proceed to deal with the classes comprising 2,306 individuals residing in 363 households, who do not derive their means of livelihood from personal possession of the soil as proprietors or tenants.

I would here premise by stating that, when I commenced this inquiry, I fixed a standard income of Re. 1-8-0 per mensem for every working male adult, as sufficient to feed and clothe him.

This income would provide him with a seer per diem of barley, ground peas, or other cheap variety of food, selling at over 20 seers to the rupee, and leave a small margin for clothing. I likewise fixed Re. 1-2-0 per mensem as sufficient for each adult woman, as they do not require so much food as the men, and eight annas per mensem for each minor under 12, many of whom are children in arms.

My object in adopting these standards of income for male and female adults and minors was to classify all those in receipt of the equivalent in grain or money as being above actual want, and those in receipt of less as not having a sufficiency of the necessaries of life in food and clothing. I must say, however, that actual facts belied my calculations, for I found that many families which all the evidence available tended to show were in receipt per head of less, and in many cases of much less, than the standard, did not either in appearance or surroundings seem to be in habitual want.

I have thus been much guided by appearances, deeming it beside the question to endeavour to prove that, according to all theory and for all the evidence I could procure to the contrary, people should starve when their appearance and surroundings showed that in practice this was not the case.

The farm-labouring classes are paid during harvest time entirely in grain, the men receiving as their regular daily hire four seers of grain and a bundle or small headload of the crop they have been employed in harvesting. The women similarly get two seers of grain and a bundle, the latter producing some two and a half to three seers when threshed.

Harvesting operations last for about a month, and by this means these people contrive to accumulate a sufficiency of grain to carry them a long way towards the

next harvest. They supplement their store meantime by wages in grain received for odd jobs, such as tending cattle, threshing, winnowing, tending sugar-mills, preparing the soil for the coming harvest, &c.

Their womenkind also add to the family store, by gleaning after the crops are cut; whilst some of them earn wages in grain by rendering menial service in the houses of the proprietors and upper tenant classes, where they are engaged in grinding corn, drawing water, making fuel, manure, &c.; others help by grubbing grass and collecting firewood for sale. It is by means such as these that these people supplement the income received by them at harvest time.

Should any household of the ordinary farm-labouring class be in straits for any reason such as sickness and consequent inability to work, I find that those who usually employ them, assist them freely with doles of grain, partly from charitable motives and partly, no doubt, from self-interest and lest their services should be lost.

Of all farm-labourers, the ploughman, as he is the most skilled, is also the best off. He has, so to speak, a lien on the produce of every field the soil of which he has prepared, and receives at harvest time an equivalent in produce to at least two annas a day all the year round. He also frequently holds a small plot of ground free of rent in return for services rendered.

Village blacksmiths and carpenters are also paid, in a similar manner, in grain at a varying rate per plough, at harvest time, in return for their services throughout the year in making and mending agricultural implements, carts, shoeing cattle, &c. The village potter is also paid, in grain at harvest time, so much per plough of those he supplies, and in many instances he will be found in possession of a piece of land free of rent. The village sweeper is similarly paid for his services in the house of the proprietors and upper tenants who employ him, by a dole of grain at harvest.

Bearing these facts in mind, I will proceed to enumerate the inhabitants of these five villages, 2,306 in number, living in 363 households, who are not in proprietary or tenant possession of the soil :—

1.	Petty tradesmen ...	...	256	souls living in	43	households.
2.	Cartmen ...	...	67	ditto	7	ditto.
3.	Money-lenders ...	...	7	ditto	2	ditto.
4.	Grain-roasters ...	...	141	ditto	17	ditto.
5.	Blacksmiths ...	...	57	ditto	8	ditto.
6.	Pan-sellers ...	...	39	ditto	5	ditto.
7.	Oil-pressers ...	...	60	ditto	13	ditto.
8.	Bhats ...	...	26	ditto	3	ditto.
9.	Goldsmiths ...	...	86	ditto	10	ditto.
10.	Dhobis ...	...	57	ditto	7	ditto.
11.	Farriers ...	...	15	ditto	2	ditto.
12.	Glass ornament or churi-manufacturers,		8	ditto	1	ditto.
13.	Vegetable dealers ...	...	17	ditto	3	ditto.
14.	Weavers ...	...	122	ditto	11	ditto.
15.	Shoemakers ...	...	24	ditto	4	ditto.
16.	Sweepers ...	...	6	ditto	1	ditto.
17.	Cattle-herds ...	...	16	ditto	2	ditto.
18.	Dyers ...	...	7	ditto	1	ditto.

In the case of all the above the inquiry now made shows that none are habitually under-fed or short of a sufficiency of food for proper nourishment.

The farm-labouring class are by far the most numerous, and comprise 1,119 of those not having rights in the soil. They live in 198 households.

I found 64 members of this class in decided want, and whose under-fed appearance clearly showed that they are habitually in want of food. With the exception of these I only found 26 beggars, four thread-spinners, two out of 44 of the barber class, one out of six basket-makers, and one out of 96 potters who seemed to be in real want of a sufficiency of food.

Judging by physical appearances and general surroundings, there would thus appear to be only 98 souls pertaining to 26 households out of the 4,860 souls inhabiting these five villages, or about 2 per cent. of the inhabitants, in actual want.

It will be noted that I have made no mention of the caste of the inhabitants of these villages throughout this memorandum. I have thought it unnecessary to do so, as the question to be reported on is exclusively their material condition.

I have, moreover, not taken into account the possible results of a scarcity, as the history of this district shows that a scarcity, in the real sense of the word, much less a famine, has never occurred in Ballia.

This fact is due to the peculiar geographical position of the district between the Ghogra on the one side and the Ganges on the other.

The presence of these great rivers renders the district to a great extent independent of the seasons: for should the rainfall for any season fall short, there is always a sufficiency of moisture in the soil, due to side filtrations from these great water-courses, to keep the crops green and bring them to maturity.

The rivers themselves, which, apart from the rainfall throughout the Province, receive an unfailing supply of water from the melting of the snows and rains on the Himálayas, actually top the bank when even in low flood during the rainy season, and join their waters across pargana Doaba and parts of parganas Ballia and Kharid at a point some 25 miles further west than the eastern boundary of the district. On receding they leave nearly one-third of the district area covered with a highly fertile ooze in which crops grow with a luxuriance unsurpassed elsewhere in these Provinces. The remaining area, with the exception of parts of the Rasra tahsíl to the west, is of alluvial origin and extremely fertile.

It thus happens that the district is singularly independent of the local rainfall for its harvest, whilst the soil itself is exceptionally fertile. When to these facts is added the hardly less important one that in no other part of these Provinces are occupancy rights so universally enjoyed owing to the large number not only of occupancy-tenants properly so called, but also fixed-rate tenants who, between them, constitute 76 per cent. of the tenant class, it will be easily understood, seeing the extremely low rate at which these tenants hold the land, how prosperous the peasantry of Ballia must be.

I would add that, for historical reasons, those now in possession of proprietary or tenant rights in the soil are with few exceptions the direct or collateral descendants of the sturdy Rájput and Bhuinhar tribes that originally conquered the district. There has been little or no displacement or transfer of right in the soil to outsiders.

I submit, as bearing on the subject in hand, a copy of some remarks recorded by Mr. Roberts on the economic condition of the district in the Revenue Administration Report for the year 1882-83.

BALLIA COLLECTORATE:
The 5th May, 1888.

F. B. MULOCK,
Offg. Collector and Magistrate.

Extract, paragraph 48, *of the Revenue Administration Report of the Ballia district for the year* 1882-83, *containing remarks by* D. T. ROBERTS, ESQ., *on the economic condition of the district.*

48. *Economic history.*—No remarks were made under this head last year by Mr. Robinson; and if I were to confine myself to the notable events of the year, I might leave it blank again. The year has been one of fair, but not of remarkable, prosperity, and there have been no great changes of any kind.

But it will not be amiss and it seems to come within the scope of the instructions on this point, if I record my impressions generally on the economic condition of this district wherein I have now served three years; and I am the more disposed to do this as I was once before, in 1871-72, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Ballia and left it for a turn of service of four years in Budaun and one year in Fatehpur—temporarily-settled districts differing a good deal from each other, and still more from Ballia. I am able, therefore, to compare my present with my former impressions of the district, and to contrast permanently-settled with temporarily-settled districts.

And as it is a general impression that I propose to give and not an economic history of the district, I shall not burden these remarks with statistical information.

Ballia is the most densely-populated district in the Provinces, and supports the enormous number of 808 to the square mile. This density is owing to its fertility, and its general exemption from the severer forms of the calamities of drought and famine. The more fertile parganas are of course the most densely-populated, and Ballia pargana has 1,105 to the square mile. There is no culturable waste of any extent. The area cultivated is the same now as it was 40 years ago; but the population is much greater. The inexactness of previous censuses throws doubt upon comparisons made with them. The increase over the census of 1872 is 34 per cent.; but the real increase is probably not more than 10. It is dangerous of course to prophesy; but it seems to me that the pressure of the population upon the soil has very nearly reached its limit under present economic conditions. Every rood maintains its man, and less than a rood will fail to do so. The competition for land open to competition is most severe; the rents of unprotected sub-tenants are forced up to figures one never heard of in Fatehpur or Budaun, except in a few rare and exceptional instances.

Yet the people of this district strike me as being better off on the whole than the people of Budaun, and are certainly better off than the people of Fatehpur. The better castes, Rájputs, Bhuinhars, and Brahmans, are physically finer men than those of the Doáb and Rohilkhand. The people are better fed, resort less to inferior grains, are clothed better, seem to have more ornaments and, when occasion requires it, show a rather surprising command of ready-money. I say this of the bulk of the zamíndárs and tenantry. Below them the labouring and landless classes are as poor as they are anywhere else, and seem to be ever just on the verge of destitution and misery. The impressions conveyed in this paragraph seem scarcely the conclusion to be drawn from the paragraph preceding it; and I pass on to enquire how far this generally prosperous condition is dependent on the land tenures of the district, on its permanent settlement, and whether it is likely to continue. This district was occupied, probably under the pressure of the Muhammadan invasions, by Rájput and Bhuinhar tribes from the west, who drove out or subjugated the aboriginal Bhars and Cherus, and the land has continued to this day to be parcelled out among these clans. The distribution of proprietary rights under British rule and the classification of tenures and gradations of rights in the soil introduced by it are temporary and incidental matters which affect individual assessments to rent or revenue to an extent to be considered further on, but should not be suffered to obscure the main

grand fact that the dominion over the soil, to use an expression more inclusive than proprietary right, rests now, as it has done for the last 400 or 500 years, with the Rájput and Bhuinhar peasantry, and their Brahman following.

It is a matter of purely technical and litigious interest whether a given individual is a zamindár or a fixed-rate tenant or an occupancy-tenant. The material point is, whether he holds his land at favourable or unfavourable rates, and whether he has got enough of it.

This district never felt the weight of Muhammadan rule in the same way as the Doáb and Rohilkhand districts. There was no Muhammadan immigration, and no conversion on a large scale to Muhammadanism. Ballia is more preponderantly Hindu than the western districts, and among Hindu districts it is one of the most distinctively Rájput ones. Protected by jungles and the Sarju on one side, and by the Ghogra and Ganges on the others, it was less open to be overrun by armies than other parts; and thus to whatever nominal sovereignty it was attached, the tribes had a large measure of local independence. Even so late as the time when the English rule began, the process for settling the land revenue of Lakhnesar pargana commenced by the Mahárája of Benares assembling an army on one side of the Sarju and the Sengar Rájputs an army on the other side: and this was a condition of things more favourable to the Sengar than a settlement by cadastral survey and soil rates, for they hold their pargana at an average rate of eight annas per bígha, or less than 12 annas the acre.

In this condition of things, and with a large area waste and jungle, the assessment of the permanent settlement could not be otherwise than light; and even where it was not light in the first instance, the rapid spread of cultivation under orderly rule soon made it so. The subsequent history of the district and its present condition shows that for the preservation of rights in the soil a high spirit and tenacious purpose may be much more efficacious than Regulations or Acts. For I now wish to explain how widely distributed among the peasantry are the benefits of the light assessment. The settlement was variously made, sometimes with a whole clan as in Lakhnesar, without any detail, whence it followed that in Lakhnesar the settlement is practically "ryotwar" of a very complicated fashion, sometimes with the leading families of a clan as in Bansdih, whence it followed that proprietary right was conferred on those families, and the rest of the clan became technically mere tenants, holding, however, at favourable rates, which are sometimes no higher than the revenue rate; sometimes with the chief of a clan like the Rája of Haldi; sometimes only a farm was effected to be converted into a proprietary settlement in later years. With these new proprietary bodies the law of sale for arrears, and the extravagance which arose from the discovery of an exchangeable value in proprietary right, for many years played great havoc. Some auction-purchasers maintained their grounds, and by degrees have even been able to raise the rents somewhat; some purchases were cancelled when the murder of his agents and the proved impossibility of collecting the rents made the auction-purchaser desirous of coming to terms. I will not go into the detail of these things. I mention them in order to remark that, after all, only the proprietary right was affected; the same people cultivated the soil as cultivated it all along; and, generally, which is the point I wish to enforce, they continued to cultivate at the same rates. As the power of civil authority increased and that of tribal union diminished, it would have gone hard with the tenants but that opportunely the law gave them aid in one direction, and proved almost powerless to injure them in another. I have not been able to examine the course of rent litigation previous to the revision of settlement in 1840-41; but I fancy that all along there was never much distinction between an occupancy tenant as now defined and a tenant at fixed rates. The settlement papers of 1840-41 draw no distinction between them: tenants are "maurúsi" or "ghair-maurúsi," and the former predominate. This settlement of 1840-41 is the charter of the tenants: for whoever is recorded therein as "maurúsi," is now

incontestably a fixed-rate tenant. And, as I have explained above, the fixed-rate tenures are invariably held at low rates. The value of the tenant rights is very much greater than that of the proprietary right in most instances. The proprietary value is a multiple of the rent less the revenue—generally 16 times. The tenant right value is a much greater multiple of the rent, 20, 30, or 40 times, and is particularly valuable because no occupancy right can accrue under it.

But even for those tenants not secured by fixed-rate tenures the law of enhancement and of ejectment has had but few terrors. The generally low rate prevailing rendered it difficult to furnish grounds for enhancement by prevailing rates; and it did not follow that if a zamíndár got a decree for enhancement that he was able to enforce it. For enhancement can only be enforced in the long run by the power of ejectment, and there is no zamindár in this district strong enough to eject a large body of tenants whatever he may be able to do in isolated cases. The Mahárája of Dumraon owns pargana Doába and a large portion of pargana Ballia. He would like to enhance very much. He tries it every now and then, sometimes by ejectment, sometimes by regular application for enhancement. His success is small. Under the new rules for enhancement which fix the rate within the mauza as the rate to be enhanced up to, he fails entirely. By ejectment his success is not great when he tries it on any large scale: the ejectment of course is formally effected; he may get police to protect his servants in sowing down the lands, and run in some men for carrying off the crops. But he cannot introduce into the village any new tenants, or get any of the old ones to agree to any enhancement which they consider unreasonable. He can succeed better when he can set one village by the ears with another: and then we have affrays and homicides. I wish it to be understood that I am not holding up the Mahárája of Dumraon as an oppressive landlord. He is very far from that, and generally leaves things as they are; and there is a good deal to be said on his side which I refrain from saying because it diverges from my present topic. I am merely illustrating that steadfastness and tenacity of the Ballia peasant which has been so successful in the past, and is a distinguishing characteristic of him at the present day.

Thus, whether styled zamíndárs or tenants—and there is very little difference indeed between a petty zamíndár and a tenant of the same caste (the tenants of Doába are wealthier men than the zamíndárs of Lakhnesar)—the Rájputs, Bhuinhars, and Brahmans cultivate the land in rather small holdings, but generally on very favourable terms. The competition for land only runs up the rents against the sub-tenants and low castes; and as the holdings are generally too small to be much under-let the bulk of the peasantry are fairly well-to-do-cultivators. The even distribution of land at low rates in holdings that are not too small is therefore my explanation of the comparatively prosperous condition of the people. It is not the permanence of the settlement, but the lightness of the assessment, which has conferred the benefit.

But although it has continued so far a prosperous district, there are signs that the multiplication of the people is beginning to minimize the benefits hitherto enjoyed. No longer held together by outward pressure, the tribes and families are breaking up into individuals. There is everywhere a movement of impatience against subjection to a common obligation, and of assertion of individual right. The proprietary bodies or zamindárs envy the comparative freedom of the fixed-rate tenant. A universal partition is going on, very feebly represented by the number of cases for partition which come before the Courts. By division of the land or of the rents and separation of sír holdings the zamíndárs are making a partition in their own way, and each man endeavours to exercise the privilege of paying his own revenue direct, and resents the obligation to advance that of another man. The lambardári system is obsolete.

This is followed by a sub-division of holdings when the family head dies. Brothers are less content to let one of their number represent them in the village papers. But in proportion as the tribal and family bond is loosened, the holdings become smaller and the stress of competition becomes greater. Mortgages prevail to a surprising extent, and are gradually effecting that ejectment of the higher caste tenantry which the zamíndár and the law were unable to compass. And they are not usually good or careful cultivators, even when poverty has destroyed the pride which forbids them to hold the plough. It would seem as if the inevitable tendency of things was to bring them down to a lower stratum. As a partial set-off there is some advance in agriculture. Sugarcane especially has made great advances in the last ten years, and is so profitable that it has become a dangerous rival to poppy. The Opium Department has raised its rates, but the cultivators are not satisfied. Another resource against overcrowding is service in other parts of India. Some measure of this is found in the family remittances made by money-order, and which form, I believe, the great bulk of the money-order business. The amount drawn by the post-office to meet these, in excess of course of the amount remitted from this district, was last year Rs. 2,73,000. There are no industries in the district apart from agriculture. As in the rest of India, weaving, once an important industry, is dying out.

The internal communications are indifferent, and in the rains impracticable in great part for wheeled traffic. There is no metalled road. But in this respect things are mending since Ballia was created a separate district. The rivers, however, will always remain the chief channel of communication for the grain trade.

Looking back over a space of 12 years, I find it impossible to say whether the people are, on the whole, any better off now than they were then. The old families and leading men of the clans are decidedly worse off; but some classes are wealthier, and the bulk of the people strike me as being in pretty much the same condition.

In point of accumulated wealth, there is little doubt, however, that the district is richer now than it was 12 years ago.

JHANSI DIVISION.

No. 2671, dated Jhánsi, the 2nd June, 1888.

From—G. E. Ward, Esq., *Commissioner, Jhánsi Division,*

To—Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Sir,—As directed in Government letter No. $\frac{538.}{I-16}$, dated Allahabad, 12th January, 1888, I have the honor to forward to you copy of a note by Mr. Hardy, Deputy Commissioner of Jhánsi, and of another by Bábu Sanwal Das, Deputy Collector in the Jalaun district, to which I have added a few remarks on the local character of the Division.

Remarks on the economic condition of the Jhánsi Division.

The Jhánsi Division stretches from the slopes of the Vindhyas to the Jumna, and contains three districts—Lalitpur, Jhánsi, and Jalaun. The town of Lalitpur in the centre of that district is about 200 feet higher than Jhánsi, and Jhánsi is about 200 feet higher than Orai, the capital of Jalaun. The river Betwa is the western boundary of the Lalitpur district, crosses the Jhánsi district, and for some distance forms the eastern boundary of the Jalaun district, but falls into the Jumna lower down at

Hamírpur. The river Dasan forms the eastern boundary of the Lalitpur district and of the Jhánsi district up to its junction with the Betwa; but a triangular piece of territory intervenes between the Lalitpur and Jhánsi districts belonging to Orchha.

The whole Division is cut up into ravines, which, in the more elevated portions, are formed in a soil of gravel and boulders, and in the lower portions in the black soil known as már. Where the surface drainage is arrested, there is good cultivation, even in the higher parts amidst the rocky hills which fringe the landscape on all sides. But although the average rainfall is 36 inches, the drainage is so rapid that the greater part of the Jhánsi and Lalitpur districts is burnt up by the sun from November to June. In the Jalaun district there is a wider expanse of level; but the vegetation is poor. Vast fields, almost unbroken by trees or shrubs, produce year after year inferior crops of wheat and barley without artificial irrigation.

The population of Lalitpur is 127 to the square mile, of Jhánsi 212, and of Jalaun 284.

The following table compares the population of each district with the area under food crops shown in the Trade Report for 1885-86:—

District.	Population.	Area in acres under winter cereals and pulses.	Area in acres under autumn cereals and pulses.	Total.
Lalitpur	249,088	101,680	167,406	269,086
Jhánsi	333,227	180,008	155,490	335,498
Jalaun	418,142	333,832	109,823	443,655
Total	1,000,457	615,520	432,719	1,048,239

It will be seen that there is but little more than one acre for each person; and to allow of each person getting upon an average half a seer of food a day, the produce of each acre should be four maunds 14 seers.

Probably the produce of the Division is just sufficient for the consumption of the population. Hitherto there has of course been little or no exportation.

The total aggregate area of other crops for both harvests is only 211,943 acres. Of this 51 per cent. is apportioned to linseed, rapeseed, sesame, and sánai, and 38 per cent. to cotton. Tobacco occupies only 784 acres in the whole Division, and sugarcane only 2,434. The only crop grown for export is the poppy, of which the area is 2,053 acres. The above statistics indicate what is in fact the case, that the population of the Division generally is only just self-supporting. There is no margin for luxury. The income-tax produces only Rs. 54,835, or Rs. 54-13-0 for one thousand of the population, and about one-half of the assessees are petty money-lenders.

In Jhánsi and Lalitpur, and to a much less extent in Jalaun, the supply of food is augmented by dairy produce, fish, and wild game. The total cultivated area counting both harvests is only 22·7 per cent. of the area of the Division, leaving 67·3 per cent. of waste, which, however, includes a large amount of forest, grass-land, ravines, river-beds, and lakes. The forests, even those reserved and protected by the Government, are very poor, and contain no timber of value. They are generally situated upon the slopes of the hills in Jhánsi and Lalitpur, and the rapid surface

drainage prevents any accumulation of soil round the roots of the trees. From July to October they are covered with a green mass of foliage; but in November the leaves get burnt up with the heat, and during the rest of the year they are brown and bare. In the rainy season grass also clothes the bare, stony ground with a rich green mantle, and the grasses of Bundelkhand have been pronounced to be of excellent character. But from November to June there is hardly a green spot to be found except in the immediate vicinity of the artificial lakes and reservoirs. Still the large extent of forest and grazing land must go for much in estimating the resources of the population. The great point is that whatever is derived from it is so to speak an extra. Were it all taken away no doubt the people would suffer; but its presence does not tend to make the population increase beyond the capacity of the cultivated area. With a supply of food, about equal to their consumption, and a vast area of land for their cattle and sheep to roam over, the people of this Division, though possessing few luxuries, do, I believe, enjoy a substantial amount of comfort. They observe all the holidays of the Hindu calendar, and among the crowds which collect at shrines or bathing ghâts, no signs of depression or indigence are to be observed. As a rule, except in the matter of their wedding ceremonies, they are very frugal; but I can find no indication that they stint themselves in food. They have three meals in the day, each with its distinctive name; the morning meal is *kalewa*, the midday meal *dopahra*, and the evening meal *biyari*. I have repeatedly enquired whether this custom of eating three meals a day is shared by the poor as well as the well-to-do, and have always been informed that its observance does not so much depend upon the earnings of the individual as upon his constitution and mode of life. The amount of nourishment is adjusted to his requirements. Thus a man with a sedentary occupation will eat less than one working in the field, and will spend the money thus saved upon other objects. More food is considered necessary for growing boys than for old men. A man on a journey allows himself more food than when he is at home, and during the harvesting operations all labourers will exceed their usual modicum. But I have been repeatedly assured that a man even in the poorest circumstances thinks it a hardship to have less than three meals a day.

The food eaten is of a very coarse description. Very little pure wheat is grown in the Division, the area returned as under wheat alone being about eight per cent. of the total crop area. Chapátis made of wheaten flour are eaten occasionally for a treat. The millets form the staple food of the poorer classes. During the past cold weather, in consequence of the failure of the autumn crops, the villagers were driven to the use of barley and wheat in far larger quantities than usual. Bábu Sanwal Das, in his careful note on the Jalaun district, expresses the opinion that the poorer classes do not get a sufficiency of food when the price of grain rises to Re. 1 for 16 seers. Since 1877 that standard has been reached for a short period only in this year. I give the following figures:—

In Jhánsi on the 16th January, 1888, bájra was selling at 18½ seers and barley at 22½.

On the 23rd January, juár was selling at 16½ seers: bájra and barley were withdrawn from sale.

On the 13th February, juár dropped to 15½ seers.

On the 26th March, juár rose to 16½ seers and gram was selling at 18 seers. On the 16th April, barley was again selling at 22¾ seers.

In Jalaun on the 16th January, 1888, barley was selling at 18 seers and juár at 17.

On the 20th February, barley fell to 17½ and juár to 15.

On the 27th February, barley fell to 15 seers.

On the 5th March, juár rose to 17 seers.

On the 2nd April, barley rose to 26 seers.

In Lalitpur prices were cheaper; but from the 13th February to the 5th March, the rupee only fetched 17 seers. There can be little doubt that a few years ago these prices would have caused a great deal of distress; but owing to the high wages commanded for labour on the construction of the Indian Midland Railway, the cold weather passed by without any complaint. It will be seen that both Mr. Hardy and Bábu Sanwal Das were led by their inquiries to the conclusion that a very small proportion of the population in this Division are habitually under-fed. This conclusion entirely agrees with my own observations during the last four years. But it must be remembered that they have been years of prosperity. Food has been fairly cheap and wages high, and a very large amount of money has been poured into the Division. The standard of living among the poorer classes, however, is, I think, higher than in other parts of India: it certainly is higher than in the eastern districts of the Provinces. Like everything else in India, the style of living is much governed by tradition. The people of these parts, though necessarily poor from the barren nature of the country, have always maintained a rude independence. In lieu of starving they would rather prefer to rob than to beg; but they would not stay at home and die without a murmur. They are, indeed, too little disposed to rely on their own exertions, and in times of difficulty expect to be provided for by the State or by the Bania. But there are signs that this apathy is being shaken off. In Lalitpur the agriculturists are fairly free from debt, and the zamíndárs are beginning to appreciate the value of their land. In Jhánsi, Act XVI of 1882 has effected a noticeable reform. But in Jalaun the burden of indebtedness is very heavy, and I cannot but think that agriculture is declining from want of capital and from too continuous cultivation of the same land for the same crops. The Betwa Canal, however, has probably rendered the whole tract of Jalaun secure from famine. It has hitherto been little used, its chief object being to supply the want of the October or December rains, and since its construction there has been a sufficiency of rain either in October or in December. Jhánsi and Lalitpur are, in my opinion, secured by the railway from a dearth of food; but they are by no means as yet secured from a calamity more lasting in its effects—a dearth of water. However cheap grain may be, if the people are driven from their homesteads by want of water, and if the cattle die from the same cause, all the effects of famine are produced, and the deserted villages are not easily brought under cultivation again when the calamity is past. I have pointed out that the most promising method of increasing the water-supply would in all probability be exceedingly remunerative to Government. This method is to gradually arrest the surface drainage by a system of small dams extending from the very commencement of every ravine or water-channel as far down its course as it is practicable to construct them without recourse to the professional skill of an Engineer. It may be confidently predicted that by a measure of this kind the barren rocky high lands in both districts might be gradually converted into magnificent forests, while the spring-level in the lower lands would be raised by percolation. The Government possesses in Lalitpur 92,269 acres and in Jhánsi 23,530 acres of forest land. But it is only by courtesy that the word forest can be used to denote them. They might be forests if water and soil were provided for them, and the operation would be neither difficult nor costly. It is the simplicity and cheapness of the scheme which condemns it in an age of extreme centralization. Had a small part of the capital expended on the Betwa Canal been devoted to the humble measure of damming the ravines that feed the Betwa or its tributaries far away from the bed of that stream, the same amount of water might have been intercepted, and the Government would now probably be drawing 10 per cent. instead of one per cent. on its outlay. But it is only grand and expensive works that engage the attention or deserve the skill

of a big Department; and except big Departments no one now has the power of spending public money.

Nothing appears to me to demonstrate more strongly the need for decentralization than the paragraphs of Resolution No. $\frac{6G.}{340—50}$, dated the 8th December, 1881, which are appended to Circular No. $\frac{44F.}{8—1}$, dated the 17th August, 1887.

"Many facts," it is said, "have been brought before the Government of India, which prove that there are dispersed throughout tracts of prevailing prosperity, numerous localities of greater or less insecurity which, though strongly enough marked when subjected to close analysis, are too often overlooked in the general business of administration. Thus owing to the fact that canal water is often barred by physical causes from reaching the most thirsty land, areas totally unprotected by irrigation have been found in the very centre of a tract marked off *en bloc* as secure against drought." How could it be otherwise? Everything is not capable of being written on paper or shown upon maps; and what is written is often disregarded or, what is worse, arouses attention only where it has ceased to be true. The want of water in the Jhánsi and Lalitpur districts has been reported by every Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner who has remained long enough to have local experience since the mutiny. Evidently there was a case for the Irrigation Department; but a big canal could not be made in the Jhánsi and Lalitpur districts, so it was made in Jalaun; and the problem now is to make the Jalaun people use the water which in ordinary seasons they do not require. The barren tracts of Jhánsi and Lalitpur are the high lands to which water cannot be taken by a canal; but the water which falls upon them can be retained and the average rainfall is 36 inches.

Considering how scanty the population of the Division is, the number of persons bordering upon starvation must necessarily in ordinary years be small. Labour is always in demand. It will, I hope, take many years for the population to outgrow its limits. In the meanwhile the only real cause of anxiety in the Jhánsi and Lalitpur districts is the want of water. In the Jalaun district some action may be necessary to relieve the agricultural community of their burden of debt and to free the land from the mortgages which impoverish it.

G. E. WARD,

Commissioner.

No. 412, dated the 7th April, 1888.

From—R. G. HARDY, Esq., *Deputy Commissioner, Jhánsi,*

To—Commissioner, Jhánsi Division.

SIR,—I have the honor to state that I made careful inquiries into the condition of the population of two villages in pargana Moth, making a house-to-house inquiry into the circumstances of the inhabitants.

2. After enquiring I divided the population into four classes :—

(i) those well off;

(ii) those comfortably off;

(iii) those ordinarily comfortably off, but not obtaining sufficient food, &c., when prices are abnormally high;

(iv) those who ordinarily obtained insufficient food.

The first village, Bhartari, had a population of 152,* *i.e.*, 10 per cent. may be said to be habitually under-fed. The second village, Sultanpur, had a population of 518.

* I class ... 43
II " ... 65
III " ... 29
IV " ... 15

The I class comprised 38 individuals;

„ II ditto 295 ditto;

„ III ditto 127 ditto;

„ IV ditto 58 ditto.

In the latter village the percentage of inadequately-fed persons is about 11.

3. I regret press of work prevents my giving the statistical information I received for each family. One point, however, must be borne in mind, that my inquiries were made in January—February, 1888, after an almost complete failure of the winter crops and with prices abnormally high.

Sultanpur, Pargana Moth.

A village tenanted chiefly by a Lodh brotherhood of petty sharers. Area about 700 acres, cultivated area 450 acres, revenue Rs. 724, rental Rs. 1,400. An average village, with fair land a mile off the main road, with a population of 518 composed of 83 households. I should divide these households into the following classes :—

(i) Well off from the agricultural standpoint.—Four families only, comprising 38 persons, would fall under this category. They are the three lambardárs' and the patwáris' families.

(ii) Persons who are comfortably off, *i.e.*, who have a sufficiency of food all the year round, and are well clad.—Forty-four families, with a population of 84 men, 75 women, 71 boys, 65 girls : total 295.

Of these families 17 are sharers or ex-sharers.

Ditto 24 are cultivators.

Ditto 2 are carpenters.

Ditto 1 is barber.

(iii) Persons who, though in ordinary years are fairly well off, suffer from insufficiency of food when prices are high, abnormally high.—Twenty-five families : 36 men, 34 women, 28 boys, 29 girls : total 127.

One of these families is that of sharer.

Seventeen ditto are cultivators.

Four ditto are labourers.

One ditto is chaukidár.

One ditto is dhobi.

One ditto is bania (petty).

(iv) Persons who, except perhaps at harvest time, are habitually under-fed.—Ten families : 16 men, 12 women, 13 boys, 17, girls : total 58.

Six are labourers, mostly with large families.

Two are basors.

One is kumhár.

One is gadaria.

I regret I have no time to record the statistical information I have collected regarding each family, *e.g.*, amount of food daily used—(i) at harvest time, (ii) in ordinary times; whether (in case of cultivators) the food was stored from the harvest, or advanced from banias ; number of cattle, &c.

R. G. HARDY,

Deputy Commissioner.

Village Bhartari, Pargana Moth.

This is a small village of a purely agricultural type held by a co-parcenary brotherhood of Ahírs. There are 25 houses with a population of 152. The trading community is entirely wanting. The residents are—sharers of the village, who cultivate most of the land, a few tenants, labourers, and village labourers (Chamárs). There was also a family of weavers and the village barber. There were no Musalmáns nor Hindus of the higher castes. The village was a typical one: two miles from the tahsíl, off the main road. Soil poorish, inclined to úsar, rather below average. The revenue *(mál)* is Rs. 311, and the rental Rs. 550. This rental is correct, and shows the village to be rather heavily assessed.

I examined the village house by house with the following result:—

Five of the householders whose households contain 43 persons, *i.e.*, more than quarter of the population, may be called well-off, *i.e.*, they employ servants, have money to lend or to spend on building pucka houses, and do not plough with their own hands. Clothing must not be taken as a criterion of their means, *e.g.*, some of these men who are able to advance considerable sums on mortgages sleep in the cold season in straw on the ground without cotton-stuffed clothes, &c. Their standard of comfort is low.

Sixteen of the householders, representing a population of 94, or about three-fifths of the village, fall within the second and third classes. These classes comprise (i) the smaller shareholders, (ii) shareholders who have had to mortgage their shares, tenants, and labourers. It will be better to give some statistics regarding these as they are typical of the bulk of the agricultural community.

	Men.	*Women.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*	
(1) Gandharp ...	2	2	1	4	9	These are two brothers, who have mortgaged and lost possession of their shares. One cultivates eight acres of land. The other earns Rs. 2 a month, and his morning food *(kalewa)*=12 oz. The two women earn Re. 1-8-0 per mensem by selling cow-dung cakes and fuel. The family owns four cattle. Income Rs. 10 a month (about): generally fairly off, but present high prices rather pinch.
(2) Nandahi ...	2	1	0	1	4	Similar to (1). Two brothers' share mortgaged: each works as labourer getting Rs. 2 per mensem and some food, 12 oz. a day. The woman also works. Pinched when prices are high.
(3) Udi ...	1	1	2	3	7	Family of children (5), one earns Re. 1-8-0 per mensem tending cattle. Father has nine bíghas of cultivation: wife earns about Re. 1-8-0 a month. This family better off than (1) or (2): has nine cattle: sells ghí and milk.
(4) Gange } ... (5) Baldeo }	2	3	1	1 (small)	7	Two brothers, with wives and sister-in-law, and two small children, are

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
						cultivators with eight bíghas of land. Three women work. Own cattle eight. Not in debt. Eat five seers of grain a day, which is paid for as they buy. Fairly off.
(6) Hira Singh,	2	3	3	3	11	Two brothers, sharers, hold 40 bíghas: one brother keeps servant. Own eight cattle. Women work. Children small. Comfortably off.
(7) Bhujbal ...	1	2	0	0	3	Sharer 40 bíghas: three cattle: similar to (6).
(8) Bahoran ...	4	3	3	2	12	Sharer 70 bíghas: 12 cattle: similar to 6 and 7.
(9) Arku ...	1	1	2	0	4	A sharer with seven cattle: similar to (6).
(10) Parichat ...	3	2	0	0	5	Káchhis, cultivators, with 10 or 12 bíghas of land. Own eight cattle. Women work, and some of men also work as labourers. Not in debt. Fairly off.
(11) Hemraj ...	3	4	0	0	7	Sharers: hold 16 acres. Nine cattle. Women work. Fairly off. Employ hired labour at times.
(12) Son ...	1	1	1	0	3	
(13) Andher ...	1	1	1	1	4	The village barber and family. Wife does midwife's work. Has a little land. Fairly well off.
(14) Chatta ...	2	2	3 (small)	2	9	A Chamár family. Cultivate eight bíghas. Own three cattle. One son gets Rs. 2 and 12 oz. food as labourer. Women work. Not in debt. Buy six seers wheat and channa daily. Fairly off.
(15) Dharma ...	4	1	0	0	5	A Chamár family. The men all work. They own three cattle, and now buy three and a half seers of grain daily. Much the same as (14).
(16) Parsua ...	1	1	0	2	4	Similar to last. Has two cattle. Buys two and a half seers grain and wheat daily.

It will be seen that in the above list are included the Chamár labourers whom, from their appearance and that of their children, I judge to be quite as well, if not better, off than the smaller tenants and sharers. It must be remembered that the failure of the recent kharíf has made the prices of kharíf grains as high as the higher-priced grains: hence wheat and gram are eaten as common staples of food, though of course in an ordinary year larger

quantities of an inferior grain would be bought. The village, like most in this district, has numerous cattle, and some of the milk given by these must be added to the ration of food. Vegetables are very little eaten. The ság of gram is now being plucked, and in the rains coarse vegetables are sown for consumption. But there is very little kachiána in the village, and vegetables are only occasionally purchased at the neighbouring bazaar. I should say 65 of the 94 people above referred to have habitually ample food, the remaining 29 are pinched when prices are abnormally high. There remain four families who are really pressed, and cannot ordinarily be said to have a sufficiency of food.

	Men.	*Women.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*	
(1) Notan ...	1	2	2	2	7	This is a weaver dependent on his craft. No cultivation nor cattle. A large family. Daily consumption of food four seers, which is inadequate. Clothing wretched.
(2) Suklal, chaukidár.	2	0	3	0	5	These families are those of the village chaukidár and his uncle. They are not by any means so pressed as (1), as the chaukidár has his pay, and the two families cultivate some 30 bíghas of land. Both families are more or less heavily in debt; and though they own three cattle, looking at their condition and appearance, I do not think they have a sufficiency of food, except in years of low prices.
(3) Newal,	1	1	0	0	2	
(4) Tunda ...	1	0	0	0	1	An unmarried labourer, whose pay is Rs. 2 and 12 oz. of food per day.

R. G. HARDY,
Deputy Commissioner.

Dated Kálpi, the 16th April, 1888.

From—Babu Sanwal Das, *Deputy Collector of Kálpi,*
To—*Deputy Commissioner, Jalaun district.*

Sir,—The inquiry into the actual condition of the lower classes of the population, ordered in the confidential circular of Secretary to Government, No. $\frac{538.}{I-16}$, dated the 12th January, 1888, was made by touring about in 20 * villages of the five parganas of this district, and I have the honor to report the result as follows:—

* Scattered and selected.

2. The line of inquiry adopted has been that houses of various castes and callings were picked up at random, and the various items of their ordinary expenditure and the sources of income were noted down, together with the estimated amount of each head of receipt and expenditure, and then the result was found by comparing the total of the two sides. I obtained my information about the circumstances of each house for the most part by having a conversation, inside and outside the subject, with some member of the house itself, and the result, arrived at by arithmetical working, was verified by the patwári of each village from the knowledge he had of the people. The result in various villages has been mostly uniform, and following it, I do not find the remark to be true, that the bulk of the population suffer from a daily insufficiency of food.

I agree in this conclusion.
P. J. WHITE,
Depy. Commissioner.

3. It is quite true that a greater part of the rural population get the coarsest kind of grain to eat and the coarsest kind of clothes to wear; but they are quite content with their lot if starvation does not stare them in the face. If they get bread of gram, or of gram and barley mixed, or of gram and wheat mixed, they do not grumble that they do not get bread of wheat to eat, or that they do not get butter, sweets, or meat. They try to have that grain for bread which is available in the village at a price suited to their means; and if they partake of meals prepared therefrom to their fill, that is all they desire, and nothing has shown me to draw out the horrible picture that they are starving from day to day.

4. Coarse grain generally sells at 20 and 25 seers a rupee. At harvest time, it somewhere sells even at 30 seers a rupee. Hunger of a villager on an average is satisfied by eating a seer of grain. Some eat even more than a seer, and some who have not much field work, and have a sedentary occupation or are old and decrepit, eat less than a seer. The average, therefore, comes to a seer per head for an adult. Three pice are sufficient for the food of one man if grain sells at 20 seers per rupee, and four pice if it sells at 16 seers per rupee. Up to that rate things go on smoothly, and there is no starvation; but when grain becomes dearer people begin to feel the pinch, and their suffering goes on increasing with the gradual rise in price. Then the daily earnings of the day-labourers, which amount to an anna or an anna and a half a day, are not sufficient to provide for them full meals, and they borrow some money to keep body and soul together. If they can manage to obtain a loan, then partly with it and partly with their earnings they support themselves. But if the loan cannot be secured either in money or in grain, then they live on as much grain as they could get, and live partly on *ber* and *bhaji* (*ber* is plum, and *bhaji* is *chana-ka-ság*, or gram crop). The same course is followed by the cultivator and others. Things, however, seldom come to such a crisis. Scarcity of Sammat 34 (this is Sammat 45) was such a hard time, and it is within the memory of every peasant. The high prices which prevailed in *Magh* and *Phagun* last were another instance of a similar calamity, and it may be seen that between two such calamities there has passed an interval of about 10 years. When prices of food-grain were high recently, and the rate was 11, 12, or 13 seers per rupee, people suffered no doubt. Those of the poor agricultural and labouring classes, who could afford to secure debts did incur debts, and others who could not, lived partly on grain and partly on *ber* and *bhaji*. But now, and always in the harvest season, there is no scarcity of food to any people; on the other hand, even the labouring classes earning from two to four seers of grain per day by working in field in cutting the crops, save enough grain for their support for a month or two after their work is over.

Cold weather of 1877-78 A.D.
This language is a little exaggerated as applied to the condition of things last December and January.
P. J. WHITE,
Depy. Commissioner.

5. A time of scarcity, when grain sells at 11 or 12 seers a rupee, is a time of anxiety, both to the low and well-to-do classes; but the latter do not starve; and of the former, those only starve whose credit is not high enough to secure a debt. Of the low classes, some, for instance, *dhobis* (washermen) and *bhangis*, who, in villages, in return for their labour, are not paid in money, but in bread or grain, do not, as

a rule suffer, for they get a bread or two from each house, or an equal quantity of grain, and that is enough for their support and the support of their family. There are also among the low classes some begging people, for instance, Jogis and Joshis. These men wander about from village to village, and receive gifts and alms of all kinds and return home daily, or at interval of some days, with more than enough for their support. Such persons very seldom, if ever, have to starve. In conversation with some of the villagers who were not in favourable circumstances, I asked them whether the lucrative profession of begging did not yield a temptation to them: they answered it was below their dignity to adopt that profession.

6. Distress like that described in the foregoing paragraph is unknown in ordinary times when grain sells at or over 16 seers per rupee, and in ordinary times it is wrong to say that the generality of the low classes do not get enough to eat.

7. Looking into the condition of various castes it has been found that among the low castes, for instance *Chamárs* and *Koris*, males, females, and children all work for bread and all earn in proportion to the quantity of their labour, so nearly each member of the house, young and old, of each sex is a self-supporter. But the case is different with a high-caste Hindu or Musalmán, for instance a Brahman, a Thákur, or a Pathán. A Brahman or a Thákur lady will not go out of the harem to assist her husband or son in the field, nor will do any work outside the four walls of her *zanana* which would help the male member in smoothing his path for earning bread. Similarly, a Muhammadan lady, who has an old tradition about the former greatness of her family, will not get out for work, and the only work she would do is spinning thread inside her house. Moreover, the males also of the low castes work more laboriously in the field than the males of the high caste. So, if a family of high caste and another of low caste were placed in an equal condition of life, the latter, by dint of industry, would be much better off than the former in course of time. The high castes generally have agriculture for their profession; and when harvest fails, their only alternative is to seek redress in debt, which, added to the debt they owe already, increases the burden. An agriculturist of the low caste labours for bread when the harvest fails, and is not so much inclined to debt as a man of the high caste. Therefore, though there is no reason to suppose that agriculturists of the high castes generally have to meet starvation, yet on account of indebtedness I consider their real position worse than the real position of the low caste agriculturists and labourers who are not so much in debt.

8. A large majority of the petty zamíndárs and agriculturists take an advance of seed from the *sahukár* at the time of sowing, and repay it at the time of harvest. They borrow seed generally at the *sawai* rate, that is, with promise to pay for one, one and a quarter. Payment of one and a quarter is only apparent, as really it amounts to double and sometimes more than double. The reason is this, they have not to pay one and a quarter of grain, but one and a quarter of the value of grain taken, for when they take the seed, grain generally sells dear, and when the time comes for repayment, grain is cheaper owing to the harvest season. The *sahukár* knowing this, cunningly enough agrees to have repayment in value; so if 16 seers of grain were taken, the *sahukár* won't take 20 seers at the time of harvest, for that would then be worth less than a rupee, but would take one and one-fourth of the price which prevailed when 16 seers were taken: say the price was then 16 seers per rupee, and at the time of harvest 24 seers per rupee, the *sahukár* would take 24 seers and one-fourth thereof, that is, total 30 seers, which is nearly double the quantity taken, that is double of 16 seers. Such a great difference in proportion nearly always exists, and therefore the cultivator has to pay to the *sahukár* nearly double the quantity he takes. This state of things is pretty general, and has a very unwholesome effect on the condition of the agriculturist. At the time of harvest he has to pay away to the *sahukár* for the seed borrowed; next he has to pay rent to the landlord; and after both these payments in grain, the quantity left with him is generally not enough to avoid the chance of borrowing seed when the time for sowing comes next, and, therefore, he has to borrow again:

This is an old subject that has been frequently exposed. The trick consists in debiting the loan of grain at its money value in October, when the year's market prices are at the highest point, and taking repayment at the harvest in April, when prices are at the lowest point, in the grain equivalent of the booked debt raised by one-fourth.

P. J. WHITE,
Dep. Commissioner.

so this state of things continues year after year. The *sahukár* is devoid of all mercy. He knows to squeeze as much as he can. Besides the *sawaia* rate, he generally charges some further commission at the time the grain is weighed for repayment. And in spite of all this severity on his part, people willingly flock to him as they cannot do without him; and instances have been found in which if no seed was advanced by the *sahukár* at the time of sowing, the lands have remained uncultivated. Besides this, debts are incurred on occasions of marriage, when more money is spent than is necessary, and people are so blind and deaf to their own interests that they make such a waste of money only to make name among people of their caste, without at all seeing that that empty name will prove a curse to them. I told many people that they should avoid such expenses and should not hanker after empty name; but they do not seem much inclined to profit by the lesson. Habit of indebtedness has become so deep-rooted in them, that they do not seem to consider it an evil so great as it is; and my impression is that if the whole of their debt were anyhow to be repaid to-day, most of them will again be found in debt next year or the year after next. There are of course many honorable exceptions, who cannot be supposed to fall victims to such a reckless habit; but about the majority of them, I have formed my impression after a good deal of thought, that they will always remain in debt.

9. The produce of *Káchhi* cultivators consisting of grain, poppy, and *kachhvara* (vegetables) is found better than that of the ordinary agriculturist. A *Káchhi* works much harder than an agriculturist of the high caste: his wife works with him in the field, and generally from the sale of vegetables and from the price of poppy he earns his bread and pays rent from the grain produce. Similarly a *Chamár* or another low caste agriculturist works more energetically than a man of the high caste; his females and children work together with him, and very seldom, if ever, he has to engage the services of others. A high-caste person is not in himself so laborious; his partners in labour are only the male members of the family, and he has to engage the services of others if the male members of the family are not enough to carry on all the work; and in the end, therefore, the produce of his labour is more expensive than that of a low-caste person; and low-caste people like the *Chamárs* and *Káchhis* are not so deeply sunk in debt as people who consider themselves to belong to high castes.

10. Petty dealers are chiefly the Banias in villages. Their condition is pretty good. Carpenters and smiths are generally in a good condition. They repair ploughs and do other works of their profession. From each cultivator they receive at the time of harvest about a rupee worth of grain in return for the work done in repair of ploughs. The grain so earned, together with their fees for miscellaneous work done throughout the year, is quite sufficient to meet their daily wants. Similarly the tailors, barbers, the makers of earthen utensils, the *telis* (oil manufacturers), *behnas*, *sonárs*, and the *dhobis* earn their daily bread from their respective avocations, and none of them are in want, excepting some of them, who suffer only when the price of grain in the market is unusually high. The basor, who makes baskets and other things from the bamboo reeds, earns his bread from his profession, as also from other labour. His wife serves as a nurse at the time of childbirth, and he also plays on musical instruments at the time of marriage. Thus, from more ways than one these people earn enough for their daily support; and if at the time of scarcity they feel any pinch, they take petty loans and repay afterwards. The *bharbhunja* earns his bread by parching grain, and is also, in some villages, holder of license for manufacture of fireworks. The *beldár* carries loads on asses, manufactures *shora*, or is the village mason. The *Bhát* recites verses and gets fees on occasions of marriage, labours, serves, and somewhere also cultivates land. The *Kahár* draws water and goes into service. The *Kayeth* generally prefers service. The *Kalwár* has a shop of any kind or does agriculture. All these and others, whose profession generally is not agriculture, earn their bread from their respective callings; and each has generally

enough means for support, with the general exception that when grain is unusually dear, some suffer; but in ordinary seasons none of them starve, and the percentage of men suffering during scarcity is, in my estimate, between five to 10.

11. Having made these general observations, I beg to append below brief results of my daily observations in each village:—

In *Itaura-Akbarpur*, pargana Kálpi, I talked freely with people, individually at their own houses or fields on various subjects within and without the sphere of inquiry, and the information which has been obtained goes to show that the lower classes of people of Itaura-Akbarpur do not suffer from a daily insufficiency of food. They, on the other hand, get enough of food, but only that of the coarsest kind, without any of the luxuries of the kind of *ghí* and sweets, &c., which are generally used by people of cities and large towns, and which are not too frequently used even by the well-to-do classes of villages. In times of scarcity, however, when grain sells very dear, such as it sold during the last months of *Magh* and *Phagun*, daily wages of the labouring class are not sufficient to provide full meals for them; and all other low classes of people suffer equally well. But ordinarily, when grain sells over 20 seers a rupee, as is generally the case in villages, I have heard not one man say that he does not get enough to eat.

Next after Itaura-Akbarpur inquiry was made in *Bhadreki*, pargana Kálpi. The line adopted for inquiry was the same as at Itaura, and the results show that people like the people of Itaura do not suffer from scantiness of food, except in hard times, when grain sells very dear.

In *Ataria*, pargana Kálpi, out of 23 houses examined, 19 were found in a good condition, and there is ground enough for believing that they enjoy full meals. Three houses appeared to be in bad circumstances on account of failure of late kharíf; but, generally speaking, they cannot be classed among starving people. A Pathán, relation of the former zamíndár, appears to me always to be in bad circumstances. Only he works for bread, the females do not get out to labour like the females of the low-caste Hindus, and the only work they do is spinning thread within doors, which is not so remunerative as other labour; and I am inclined to think members of this house pass their days with difficulty, and perhaps do not get enough to eat. The agriculturists are found more or less to be always in debt. They borrow seed when the rate is comparatively higher in the market, and have to repay it, with an addition of 25 per cent., when grain is cheaper. This apparent 25 per cent. nearly amounts to double; and it is a source of great embarrassment to the agriculturists.

In *Urgaon*, pargana Jalaun, people do not starve.

In *Dhanora*, pargana Jalaun, 14 out of the 18 houses examined were found to have competency of means. Of the remaining four houses three seemed in bad circumstances on account of failure of last kharíf, and one Kayeth appeared in bad circumstances as he had a large family to support, and he was the only working member of the house. On the whole, in ordinary seasons, people generally get enough for support; but when grain sells unusually dear, they suffer as people of every other village suffer, and then it can be said that 5 per cent. of the people do not get enough to eat.

Of the 21 houses enquired into in *Bheyr*, pargana Kunch, 20 were found to have sufficiency of means for their support, and one Brahman agriculturist appeared to me in bad circumstances. Rao Buran Singh, lambardár of this village, is said to be more generous to his people than lambardárs generally are, and he sells them grain at a reasonable price when the rate is high in the market. There is, therefore, no cause to apprehend that people of this village ever starve.

In the little village of *Chamair*, pargana Kunch, it appeared on inquiry that people of all classes earned enough for support: some persons do not get enough to

eat when grain is unusually dear; but otherwise they live on well, so far as bare necessaries of life are concerned. In *Mau Khas*, pargana Kunch, people earn enough for their necessary support, and do not starve.

Inquiry was made in 26 houses of *Kaiha*, pargana Kunch, 24 of which were found to have means enough for their support; means of one agriculturist were found not to be equal to his necessary expenses on account of large family, and when grain sells very dear, his family and that of one washerman apparently do not get enough to eat. I infer that 6 per cent. of the people of the village do not get enough to eat when grain sells unusually dear. In times when food-grain is not very dear, agricultural and labouring classes and petty dealers all get enough to eat. Petty pattidars are generally in debt: the agriculturists also owe petty debts, which they take and repay every year; but there is nothing to form an impression that people do not get enough to eat. The lower classes get generally only salt and *dál* and *roti* of grain available in the village, and sometimes they get also some *tarkári*.

Twenty-two houses of various castes and classes were examined in *Rendhare*, pargana Madhogarh, and the result of the inquiry is that no people in the village starve, excepting when grain is unusually dear, as it was during the last two or three months. At the time of sowing, agriculturists generally borrow seed in this as in other villages, which is becoming a habit with them. The *sahukár* to them everywhere is a person of great importance. If he does not advance them seed or money when they require it, although his terms be extortionate, it will be an utter ruin to them, and the land will lie uncultivated. So a large portion of the agriculturists are at the mercy of their *sahukár*.

In *Khaksis*, pargana Madhogarh, people do not suffer from a daily scantiness of food excepting when the prices are unduly high in the market. Scarcity of Sammat 34 is within the memory of most persons, and it appears from their statement that prices since that Sammat never rose so high, until lately in the months of Magh and Phagun last, when 12 or 13 seers of grain could be purchased for a rupee. If the poor classes get grain in the market up to 16 seers per rupee, there is no starvation; the cheaper the better; but when the price rises higher, *i.e.*, grain can be had below 16 seers per rupee, then they begin to feel the pinch of it, and feel more and more with the gradual rise in price. At such critical times some people who do not get grain enough, live partly on grain and partly on plums and green gram crops *(ber* and *bhaji)*.

Twenty-six houses of various classes were examined at random in *Sirsa Khas*, pargana Madhogarh: people there earn enough for support, and there is no ground for apprehension that people starve. In the house of a Kori I found three little infants, who appeared to be much under-fed. Their faces and bodies showed signs of hunger, their mother was ill, and their father was the only man on whose labour in weaving depended bread of the family. If his wife would work together with her husband, the wages would be doubled: and she does work when not ill.

In *Gohan*, pargana Madhogarh, no people starve in ordinary seasons; but when grain sells very dear, *e.g.*, below 16 seers a rupee, then the low labouring classes, such as *Chamárs* and some agriculturists, do not get enough meals. But such days of scarcity are rare; and when grain sells at the usual rate of 20 seers or over, then all get enough to eat. In days of scarcity some who can afford to borrow money, live on by incurring petty debts, and others who cannot get loans live partly on grain and partly on *ber* and *bhaji*. In harvest time everyone has more than enough to eat.

In *Vaoli*, pargana Jalaun, people generally get enough for support. In hard days, such as in the months of *Magh* and *Phagun* last, when prices of food-grain were unusually high, about 10 per cent. of the people of the village did not get

enough to eat. When grain sells at 16 seers a rupee or over, there is no difficulty.

In *Chhanni Ahir*, pargana Jalaun, people do not suffer from insufficiency of food except in time of scarcity.

People in *Aumta*, pargana Kálpi, get enough to eat. Their daily earnings are enough to provide food and clothing of the coarse kind village people are accustomed to. In times of scarcity, many people support themselves by incurring petty debts and eating partly grain and partly *ber* and *bhaji*; but when there is no scarcity, there is no fear of starvation.

In *Mohamdabad*, pargana Orai, people do not starve. During the late scarcity one man of the village advanced seed on loan to everyone who asked for it; therefore there was no starvation. There is a large number of pattidars in this village, and most of them are in debt.

There is no ground for apprehension that people of *Timron*, pargana Orai, do not get enough to eat. There are too many pattidars in the village, and most of them are in debt. But they have not to starve, nor the petty shopkeepers and labouring classes. Some of the labourers in time of scarcity do not get full meals.

In *Barsar*, pargana Orai, some people had not enough to eat: when grain was very dear lately, about a dozen families of the labouring class lived partly on grain and partly on *ber* and *bhaji*. In ordinary times, people eat to their fill. The pattidárs have nearly the whole land in their cultivation, and are nearly all in debt.

People of Ait, pargana Orai, are not generally in bad circumstances. Few men of the low labouring *Chamár* and Kori castes felt the pinch of the late high prices of grain; but with ordinary village rates, neither they nor others suffer.

The pattidárs, Musalmáns and Kurmis, are chiefly the kashtkárs. They are in debt, but not badly.

12. Having regard to all the preceding remarks, my conclusions are as follows:—

I.—People of the lower classes do not suffer from a daily insufficiency of food. Their food and clothes are of a simple kind, and they have no cravings for delicacies in either.

II.—When the coarsest grain is unusually dear, *i.e.*, when it sells below 16 seers a rupee (seer=80 tolas), then some people do not have full meals, and I estimate their number between 5 to 10 per cent.

III.—Petty proprietors and agriculturists are generally more or less in debt.

IV.—Agriculturists generally at the time of sowing borrow seed from the *sahukárs* at exorbitant rates, and that has a deteriorating effect on their condition.

V.—Agriculturists and petty zamíndárs, especially of the high caste, cannot control their marriage and other similar expenses, which generally go to undermine their conditions.

SITAPUR DIVISION.

No. 1974, dated Sitapur, the 28th April, 1888.

From—H. S. Boys, Esq., *Offg. Commissioner, Sitapur Division,*

To—Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Sir,—The only officer in this Division whose opinion was invited on the subject raised in Government confidential No. $\frac{538.}{I-16}$, dated January 12th, 1888, was Colonel Horsford. I send you all that he has been able to give me. The statement

accompanying his note was compiled by one of his Tahsíldárs, a man of intelligence and shrewdness.

2. Twenty cultivators have been taken at random in several villages. The total number of souls in these 20 families are—

Adult males	51
Do. females	39
Children	73
Total ...	163

The area cultivated by these 163 persons is 120 bíghas=75 acres. The produce is estimated at 1,282 maunds (=nearly 46 tons), the value of the crops being Rs. 2,613. The families received from other sources of income Rs. 789, the total income thus being Rs. 3,402. The cost of cultivation was Rs. 1,150; and the miscellaneous expenditure on clothes, interest on loans, &c., was Rs. 436.

	Rs.
Total expenditure	1,586
The 20 families thus had	3,402
Less	1,586
	1,816

available for food. This gives as near as possible Rs. 14-8-0 for each adult and Rs. 7-2-0 for each child per annum for food alone. Now, our jail returns show that we can keep our convicts in first-rate health and send them out in finer condition than when they came in on a still smaller allowance than this. Rupees 14-8-0 per annum laid out in food is undoubtedly ample for a working man.

3. But inquiries of this kind are not really of any great value. A slight variation either way in the estimates will make the figures tell for or against the argument. The real test is the evidence of our eyes. I have now been 25 years in India, and have spent nearly the whole of that period in Oudh. I unhesitatingly assert that the cultivators in this Province are far better off than they used to be in the early days of my service. They are in better condition, they have more household effects and of a better kind in the shape of cooking vessels and utensils of kinds: they are happy and contented.

4. Far the greater share of the wealth which has poured into the Province as the result of the high prices of produce which have prevailed of late years, has been absorbed by the cultivators. It has been quite impossible for the money-lending and grain merchants to keep the cultivators from benefitting by these high prices. The threshing-floor prices have gone up with every rise in the market, and the cultivators have had good times in consequence. Neither has the zamíndár been able to filch from the cultivators in the shape of increased rent any but a very small portion of the profits so gained. The rent inquiry showed this very clearly.

5. There are always some whose keen sympathy with all that is apparently wretched blinds their eyes to real facts. But no one can get over the absolutely undeniable fact that the producer of the grain *must* be the man who will gain in the largest degree by the rise in the price of produce.

6. It is quite true that the improvement in the condition of the people is not so marked as it would be were they capable of more thrift. The extra profit is too often squandered in the marriage feast, the panchávat debauch, and the more frequent pilgrimage. The ordinary peasant has little idea of increasing either the quantity or the quality of his daily food, and he looks upon the purchase of a blanket

as quite unnecessary when for nine months out of the year he would not use it. But this we must accept as an idiosyncracy of this most conservative of races, and for some reasons it is not to be desired that their standard of comfort should be very materially raised. Were it to be so raised, a fall in prices might cause considerable distress—distress which, it is absolutely certain, is, under present circumstances, far removed from the doors of the agriculturist.

HARDOI :

The 6th April, 1888.

MY DEAR BOYS,

It was out of the question for me to try and make a house-to-house inquiry as suggested in Sir E. Buck's confidential Circular No. $\frac{44F.}{8-1}$, dated 17th August, 1887, and Benett's No. 538, dated 12th January. Absurd rumours and reports would have got about. One Tahsíldár whom I wished to employ in the work was ill for a great part of the time, and showed no inclination to do it. Another was overwhelmed with the collection of revenue, and I had to relieve him of every other kind of work to enable him to get the Government money in in time. Another also had his hands more than full. I now send you a report and return compiled by Munshi Manik Lal Joshi, Tahsíldár of Hardoi. He is a comparatively new man; but straightforward and honest, hard-working, and one who sees to things himself. He does not get others to work and pass their work off as his own. This return may therefore be relied on as accurate.

On the whole I agree with him. The Tahsíldár tells me that in the villages entered in his statement he could find no labourers pure and simple. They were all connected with the land in one way or another. The cultivators themselves are labourers when not engaged in agriculture itself.

I will go on quietly making further inquiries about petty traders. I am of opinion that pressure, *i.e.*, want of money, is felt more by a much higher class—a class ashamed to work except as writers, &c. Men who are willing to go in for daily labour when necessary manage to live fairly well.

Yours sincerely,

N. M. T. HORSFORD.

Result of a house-to-house inquiry into the circumstances of the lower ranks in Hardoi district.

Number.	Parganá.	Village.	Detail of cultivator and his family.	Total agricultural profit.			Detail of expenditure of agriculture.					Net profit from agriculture.	Other sources of income.					Total profit.	Miscellaneous expenditure.			Remarks.
				Area of holding.	Produce.	Price.	Rent.	Seeds.	Irrigation.	Agricultural implements.	Total.		Wages of females as reapers, &c.	Price of fuel sold.	Sale of milk, cattle, &c.	Sale of indigenous produce.	Sale of bhusa and grass, &c.	Total.		Clothes.	Interest on loans, repairs, &c.	Total.	
				Big. b. b.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bangar ...	Tashkhera,	Sadha, Chamár ... Two sons, aged 14 and 11 years. Two daughters, aged 11 and 9 years. One wife, aged 50 years. (Total, 6 persons.)	5 0 0	53 0	105 0 0	15 0 0	15	7	3 4 0	40 4 0	64 12 0	3 0 0	3	2	3	10	21	85 12 0	6	10	16	Had Rs. 69-12-0 only available for food. Owes Rs. 40: in debt.
2	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Lal Shah, Gadariya, aged 40 years. Three sons, aged 11, 5, and 3 years. One wife, aged 35 years. One daughter, aged 8 years. (Total, 6 persons.)	7 0 0	66 0	134 0 0	25 0 0	22	15	4 0 0	66 0 0	68 0 0	...	24	20 Blankets, 25	...	...	44	112 0 0	6	10	16	Keeps sheep and sells them. Had Rs. 96 available for food.
3	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Thamman, Gadariya, aged 60 years. Three sons, aged 30, 21, and 15 years. Four grandsons, aged 3 years and under. Three wives of sons, aged 27, 20, and 14 years. Three daughters, aged 11, 7, and 6 years. (Total, 14 persons.)	10 0 0	96 0	196 0 0	37 8 0	30	...	3 0 0	70 8 0	125 8 0	...	...	Lambs, 25 Milk ... 15	...	...	65	190 8 0	20	24	44	Keeps a flock of sheep and sells their lambs, &c. Makes blankets and sells them. Also sells milk and ghi. Had Rs. 146-8-0 available for food.

Result of a house-to-house inquiry into the circumstances of the lower ranks in Hardoi district—(continued).

Number.	Pargana.	Village.	Detail of cultivator and his family.	Total agricultural profit.			Detail of expenditure of agriculture.					Net profit from agriculture.	Other sources of income.					Total profit.	Miscellaneous expenditure.			Remarks.
				Area of holding.	Produce.	Price.	Rent.	Seeds.	Irrigation.	Agricultural implements.	Total.		Wages of females as reapers, &c.	Price of fuel sold.	Sale of milk, cattle, &c.	Sale of indigenous produce.	Sale of bhusa and grass, &c.	Total.		Clothes.	Interest on loans, repairs, &c.	Total.	
				Big. b. b.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
													Annual pay of three sons, who are regular servants.									
4	Bangar ...	Tashkhera.	Tauli, Gadariya, aged 65 years. One wife, aged 60 years. Five sons, aged 32, 28, 25, 21, and 17 years. Four grandsons, aged 13, 10, 7, and 1 year. Four daughters-in-law, aged 28, 25, 20, and 17 years. Two daughters, aged 13 and 8 years. Four granddaughters, aged 8, 6, 4, and 2 years. (Total, 21 persons.)	10 0 0	81 0	165 0 0	36 4 0	20	10	3 0 0	69 4 0	95 12 0	156 0 0	12	25	...	13	206	301 12 0	20	40	60	Has some kine, and sells their milk. Had Rs. 241-12-0 available for food.
5	Ditto ...	Barhata-pur.	Bhuja, Pási, aged 42 years, Two sons, aged 18 and 15 years. One daughter, aged 9 years. One daughter-in-law, aged 12 years. (Total, 5 persons.)	7 0 0	45 0	108 8 0	20 0 0	18	7	2 4 0	47 4 0	61 4 0	...	12	...	...	...	12	73 4 0	6	5	11	Had Rs. 62-4-0 available for food.

6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Parshadi, Pási, aged 57 years. One wife, aged 50 years. Two sons, aged 20 and 13 years. One grandson, aged 2 years. One daughter, aged 8 years. One daughter-in-law, aged 18 years. (Total, 7 persons.)	8	0	0	55	0	119	0	0	25	0	0	15	10	2	4	0	52	4	0	66	12	0	8	0	0	3	...	...	4	15	81	12	0	7	8	15	Had Rs. 66-12-0 available for food.
7	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pancham, Pási, aged 68 years. One wife, aged 65 years. One daughter, aged 25 years. One son-in-law, aged 27 years. One granddaughter, aged 3 years. (Total, 5 persons.)	5	0	0	40	0	80	0	0	18	0	0	14	6	2	4	0	40	4	0	39	12	0	9	0	0	6	...	...	11	26	65	12	0	4	...	4	Has defective vision. Had Rs. 61-12-0 available for food.
8	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Umed, Pási, aged 66 years, One wife, aged 60 years. One son, aged 22 years. One grandson, aged 4 years. One daughter, aged 19 years. One daughter-in-law, aged 15 years. One granddaughter, aged 5 years. (Total, 7 persons.)	9	0	0	63	0	132	0	0	31	8	0	25	7	2	4	0	65	12	0	66	4	0	...			6	...	...	3	9	18	84	4	0	7	5	12	Had Rs. 72-4-0 available for food. Is Rs. 40 in debt.
9	Ditto ...	(Bhithara), Kasrawan.	Amar, Pási, aged 60 years... One wife, aged 55 years. Two sons, aged 28 and 25 years. One daughter-in-law, aged 26 years. One granddaughter, aged 2 years. (Total, 6 persons.)	10	0	0	60	0	120	0	0	30	0	0	15	...	4	0	0	49	0	0	71	0	0	Both sons work as labourers at times. 50	0	0	...	...	...	...	50	121	0	0	15	10	25	Had Rs. 96 available for food. Is Rs. 30 in debt.

Result of a house-to-house inquiry into the circumstances of the lower ranks in Hardoi district—(continued).

Number.	Pargana.	Village.	Detail of cultivator and his family.	Total agricultural profit.			Detail of expenditure of agriculture.					Net profit from agriculture.	Other sources of income.					Total profit.	Miscellaneous expenditure.			Remarks.
				Area of holding.	Produce.	Price.	Rent.	Seeds.	Irrigation.	Agricultural implements.	Total.		Wages of females as reapers, &c.	Price of fuel sold.	Sale of milk, cattle, &c.	Sale of indigenous produce.	Sale of bhusa and grass, &c.	Total.		Clothes.	Interest on loans, repairs, &c.	Total.	
				Big. b. b.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10	Bangar ...	(Bhithara) Kasrawan.	Pokhar, Pási, aged 34 years, One wife, aged 30 years. Two brothers, aged 25 and 22 years. Two sisters-in-law, aged 23 and 20 years. One son, aged 3 years. One sister, aged 12 years. Two daughters, aged 5 and 2 years. (Total, 10 persons.)	20 0 0	150 0	330 0 0	60 0 0	30	15	5 0 0	110 0 0	220 0 0	... (Two sons are in service.)	5	...	...	15	20	240 0 0	15	30	45	Has several bullocks, but not fit for sale yet. Had Rs. 195 available for food.
11	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bhudar, Pási, aged 55 years, One wife, aged 50 years. Three sons, aged 25, 21, and 19 years. Three daughters-in-law, aged 25, 18, and 15 years. One granddaughter, aged 8 years. One grandson, aged 3 years. (Total, 10 persons.)	8 0 0	48 0	107 0 0	23 0 0	23	7	2 4 0	55 4 0	51 12 0	50 0 0	8	...	...	12	70	121 12 0	15	15	30	Had Rs. 91-12-0 available for food. Has four kine, on sale of which his condition will greatly improve.

12	Dittò ...	Ditto ...	Tikua, Pási, aged 30 years... One wife, aged 25 years. One son, aged 1 year. One sister, aged 28 years. One brother-in-law, aged 29 years. One nephew, aged 1 year. One niece, aged 3 years. One grandmother, aged 60 years. (Total, 8 persons.)	11	0	0	85	0	172	0	0	35	0	0	33	17	2	4	0	87	4	0	84	12	0	12	0	0	4	...	...	8	24	108	12	0	8	10	18	Is Rs. 30 in debt Had Rs. 90-12-0 available for food.
13	Bawan ...	Behta Sidhai.	Pancham, Pási, aged 38 years. One wife, aged 32 years. One son, aged 9 years. One brother, aged 18 years. One sister-in-law, aged 17 years. One daughter, aged 13 years. (Total, 6 persons.)	10	7	0	55	0	100	0	0	31	10	6	18	...	2	0	0	51	10	6	48	5	6	6	0	0	...	...	...	5	11	59	5	6	6	3	9	Had Rs. 50-5-6 available for food.
14	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Maiku, Chamár, aged 40 years. One wife, aged 40 years. Two sons, aged 5 and 1 year. One daughter, aged 9 years. (Total, 5 persons.)	7	3	19	35	0	70	0	0	19	8	6	7	...	1	0	0	27	8	6	42	7	6	12	0	0	3	...	...	...	15	57	7	6	5	2	7	Had Rs. 50-7-6 available for food. This man's wife is maid-servant in the family of Maiwa Singh, Thákur.
15	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pitam, Gadariya, aged 50 years. One wife, aged 45 years. Two sons, aged 12 and 9 years. (Total, 4 persons.)	7	10	4	35	0	65	0	0	22	8	0	10	...	2	0	0	34	8	0	30	8	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	5	35	8	0	5	2	7	Had Rs. 28-8-0 available for food.
16	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Khushal, Gadariya, aged 32 years. One wife, aged 28 years. (Total, 2 persons.)	3	3	6	40	0	75	0	0	26	4	0	12	6	2	0	0	46	4	0	28	12	0	6	0	0	...	...	2	5	13	41	12	0	4	2	6	Had Rs. 35-12-0 available for food.

Result of a house-to-house inquiry into the circumstances of the lower ranks in Hardoi district—(concluded).

Number.	Pargana.	Village.	Detail of cultivator and his family.	*Total agricultural profit.*			*Detail of expenditure of agriculture.*					Net profit from agriculture.	*Other sources of income.*					Total profit.	*Miscellaneous expenditure.*			Remarks.
				Area of holding.	Produce.	Price.	Rent.	Seeds.	Irrigation.	Agricultural implements.	Total.		Wages of females as reapers, &c.	Price of fuel sold.	Sale of milk, cattle, &c.	Sale of indigenous produce.	Sale of bhusa and grass, &c.	Total.		Clothes.	Interest on loans, repairs, &c.	Total.	
				Big. b. b.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17	Gopamau,	Bahar ...	Hulas, Thákur, aged 35 years. One father, aged 80 years. Two brothers, aged 28 and 25 years. Two sons, aged 9 and 6 years. One wife, aged 25 years. One daughter-in-law, aged 9 years. One daughter, aged 10 years. One aunt, aged 40 years. (Total, 10 persons.)	16 17 15	97 20	190 0 0	33 10 0	29	17	3 4 0	82 14 0	107 2 0	Cart-hire, 20 0 0	...	...	...	10	30	137 2 0	30	10	40	Rupees 97-2-0 available for food.
18	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rupana, Gadariya, aged 36 years. One wife, aged 30 years. One daughter, aged 12 years. Two sons aged 9 and 5 years. (Total, 5 persons.)	6 15 6	40 0	75 0 0	18 2 0	12	7	2 0 0	39 2 0	35 14 0	6	4	...	...	4	14	49 14 0	5	6	11	Rupees 38-14-0 available for food.

19	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kishan, Káchhi, aged 70 years. Two brothers, aged 65 and 50 years. Five sons, aged 35, 30, 25, 15, and 12 years. One sister-in-law, aged 40 years. Two daughters, aged 20 and 15 years. One daughter, aged 2 years. One grandson, aged 1 year. (Total, 13 persons.)	11 10 8	75 0	150 0 0	33 10 6	18	...	2 0 0	53 10 6	96 5 6	(One son is in service.) 30 0 0	...	...	...	10	40	136 9 6	20	10	30	Is Rs. 250 in debt. Contemplates a flight. Rupees 106-5-6 available for food.
20	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mula, Gadariya, aged 40 years. Three brothers, aged 36, 30, and 25 years. One mother, aged 60 years. One wife, aged 30 years. Two sisters-in-law, aged 20 and 12 years. Three sons, aged 10, 3, and 1 year. Two daughters, aged 6 and 14 years. (Total, 13 persons.)	12 17 12	63 0	120 0 0	34 14 0	18	6	2 0 0	60 14 0	59 2 0	(Two brothers are in service.) 60 0 0	20	...	...	10	90	149 2 0	20	10	30	Rupees 119-2-0 available for food.
			TOTAL ...	119 5 10	1,282 20	2,613 8 0	576 7 6	384	137	52 0 0	1,149 7 6	1,464 0 6	433 0 0	110	112	8	126	789	2,263 0 6	224	212	*436	

* Had Rs. 1,817-0-6 for food. Debts Rs. 390.

ABSTRACT.

Serial No.	Total number of persons.	Number of adult males in column 2.	Number of adult females in column 2.	Number of children in column 2.	REMARKS.
1	6	1	1	4	
2	6	1	1	4	
3	14	3	2	9	
4	21	6	5	10	
5	5	2	...	3	
6	7	2	2	3	
7	5	2	2	1	
8	7	2	2	3	
9	6	3	2	1	
10	10	3	3	4	
11	10	4	3	3	
12	8	2	3	3	
13	6	2	2	2	
14	5	1	1	3	
15	4	1	1	2	
16	2	1	1	...	
17	10	4	2	4	
18	5	1	1	3	
19	13	6	2	5	
20	13	4	3	6	
Total ...	163	51	39	73	

H. S. BOYS,
Offg. Commissioner.

FYZABAD DIVISION.

No. 663, dated Fyzabad, the 4th April, 1888.

From—A. H. HARINGTON, Esq., *Offg. Commissioner, Fyzabad Division,*

To—*Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. P. and Oudh.*

SIR,—As directed in Government (Revenue Department, Scarcity) No. $\frac{538}{I-16}$ dated 12th January, I have the honor to forward the report and opinion submitted by Colonel Noble. I have asked Major Anson to forward his reply as soon as possible; but it has not yet been received.

2. Colonel Noble's report is interesting, but I think somewhat too optimistic. From the fact that in the months of January and February, 58 families in 17 villages, consisting of the poorest inhabitants in those villages, are found to have a sufficient food-supply, it is hardly safe to infer that in no part of the Gonda district do the poorest agriculturists or labourers suffer from a daily insufficiency of food.

3. Gonda is undoubtedly better off than many other districts. As remarked by Mr. W. C. Benett in the Gonda Article ("Oudh Gazetteer," vol. I, page 515): "There can be no doubt that the thinness of the population, the extent of fertile waste, and the extreme lightness of the summary settlement, have combined to give this district an almost complete freedom from the worst forms of poverty. Beggars are rare in the south, and almost unknown in the north." But, on the same page, the same authority remarks: "It is not till he has gone into these subjects in detail that a man can fully appreciate how terribly thin the line is which divides large masses of the people from absolute nakedness and starvation." I believe that this remark is true of every district in Oudh, the differences between them consisting in the greater or smaller extent of the always large proportion which is permanently in this depressed and dangerous condition.

4. I cite one or two facts in support of this view. Bahraich, a district of my Division, like Gonda is one of the comparatively well-to-do districts. Yet even there "there are very many under-fed and meagre creatures no doubt; but the proportion of such is not so large as elsewhere. Perhaps high rents have not had time to produce any noxious effect." ("Oudh Gazetteer," vol. I, page 149): "At present the only motive for entering into the *(sewak)* contract is *want of food, and that this is an increasing motive is shown by the increasing numbers of sewaks* (bond-slaves). *Every second man met with in the fertile plains of Hissampur is a sewak* . . . As every *sewak* is a bankrupt, and as the *sewaks* form a large proportion of the whole, it may be gathered that the agricultural classes are deeply embarrassed. That their condition is becoming worse receives support from the fact that a caste formerly exempt from this servitude is now subject to it—that of the Ahírs." (Ib., pages 147, 148). In the introduction to the "Oudh Gazetteer," Mr. W. C. Benett, an observer wholly free from pessimism, says of the lowest castes in Oudh that "the lowest depths of misery and degradation is reached by the Koris and Chamárs;" and he describes them as "*always on the verge of starvation.*" Now, the Chamárs and Koris are 11 per cent., or rather more than one-tenth of the entire population of Oudh.

Lastly, I quote the following passage from some papers contributed by me to the *Pioneer* under the head of "Oudh Affairs" in 1876: "It has been calculated that about 60 per cent. of the entire native population . . . . are sunk in such abject poverty that unless the small earnings of child labour are added to the small general stock by which the family is kept alive, some members of the family would starve. With the bulk of them education would be synonymous with starvation." And I cited the following passage from the Oudh Education Report for 1874:—

"Mr. Thomson, the Inspector of the Eastern Circle, whose thorough acquaintance with the wants and condition of the people within his own circle is well-known,

showed in the report for 1872-73 that a labourer in Oudh by sending his son to school would incur a loss of 30 per cent. of his income: not 30 per cent. which could otherwise be saved, but 30 per cent. of what is necessary to preserve himself, children, and aged relatives from perishing by hunger. As long as their condition remains so abjectly poor as it is, the only terms on which a child could be sent to school would be that it should receive a meal a day from Government."

5. On the question, then, whether the impression "that the greater proportion of the population of India suffer from a daily insufficiency of food" is wholly untrue or partially true, I would reply that the observations already on record in Settlement Reports and Gazetteers are likely to furnish much more reliable information than the isolated inquiries here and there of a few selected and for the most part overworked officers. My own belief, after a good deal of study of the closely connected question of agricultural indebtedness *(vide* my five chapters on Economic Reform in Rural India in the *Calcutta Review*, 1882—85) is, that the impression is perfectly true as regards a varying, but always considerable, proportion of the population for a considerable part of the year in the greater part of India.

6. As to the extent of the evil, this proportion, whatever it is, will be found in that one-fifth of the total population of India which comprises "the classes most liable to suffer from famine, the labourers, beggars, weavers, and potters," amounting in number "to about 13 millions of adult males, or a population of nearly 40 millions, including women and children, or 20 per cent. of the total population of British India" (Famine Commission Report, part II, section VI, paragraph 11). Of this one-fifth (20 per cent.) I do not think it would be an over-estimate to calculate that at least one-fourth, or 5 per cent., of the total population suffer from a chronic insufficiency of food, and that another 5 per cent. get just enough food, and no more. It will be understood that I am not now referring to the *quality*, but only the *quantity*, of the food.

7. To the question how far any remedial measures can be suggested, I can only urge the vigorous adoption of that "policy of maintaining agricultural operations at the highest attainable standard of efficiency" which as long ago as December, 1881, the Government of India recognized as an object of paramount importance. In the extract from the Resolution appended to the Government letter under reply, the Government of India recognized it to be "an imperative duty to ascertain whether any legitimate means can be provided to check the degradation of agriculture which is caused by rack-renting, or any unsuitable system of collecting rent, *inability to obtain capital on reasonable terms*," or the lack of "irrigating machinery and agricultural implements." And it pronounced that "the relief or prevention of such deterioration is an object which should have prominence in the work of every provincial agricultural department."

8. Up to this date this declaration of policy remains a dead letter as regards facilitating the supply of capital on reasonable terms, and the protection, repair and extension of wells, tanks, embankments, or other works of land improvement other than canals. It will continue to be a dead letter as long as these questions remain as at present at the unfruitful stage of fitful discussions inside the Government offices between a Secretary here and a Member of Council there, and as long as the necessary step is deferred of appointing strong Commissions to review the data and experience already gained, to make such further inquiry as may be necessary, and to map out a line of action.

Dated the 22nd March, 1888.

From—Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Noble, *Deputy Commissioner of Gonda,*

To—Commissioner, Fyzabad Division.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit an expression of my conclusions on the questions raised in Circular No. $\frac{44F.}{8-1}$, dated 17th August, 1887, from the Government

of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, received with your confidential endorsement dated 16th January, 1888.

2. My inquiries were made in 17 villages situated in six different parganas widely separated in this district, and in such a manner as to avoid in any way disturbing the minds of the people; and with this object in view I shrank from the proposal to make a house-to-house inquiry, and it appeared also difficult to obtain any reliable data as to the annual expenditure on clothes, agricultural implements, or sources of income.

3. Sir E. C. Buck, in paragraph 1 of above-quoted circular, distinctly states that the object of Government is to ascertain whether there is any truth in the frequent assertion that the greater proportion of the population of India suffer from a daily insufficiency of food. I confined my inquiry wholly to the question of the "daily sufficiency or insufficiency of food;" and to solve this I first of all ascertained what was the daily food *there* and *then* daily being eaten by the "poorest" of the agriculturists and labourers residing in the 17 villages selected and visited during my cold weather tour just ended. I may here note that, so far as this district is concerned, the months in which this inquiry was conducted—*viz.*, January and February, 1888 (owing to the abnormally high prices that then obtained for food-grains of all descriptions)—were particularly favourable for the satisfactory testing of the truth of an alleged endemic condition of starvation amongst the poorer classes. The daily food being consumed by 58 families, who, by the common voice of the people of the 17 villages, were in the most straitened circumstances, was ascertained.

4. The result of my inquiries was that I can confidently assert that in no part of the Gonda district do the poorer, or even the poorest, agriculturists or labourers suffer from a daily insufficiency of food. In every case did these 58 families enjoy a light, but sufficient, midday meal in the shape of parched gram or other food, and a second more substantial meal at about 7-30 P.M. of either cooked rice or *chapátis* or boiled jundri (maize) mixed with vegetables. The richer farmers and zamíndárs in like manner partake of only two daily meals, the only difference being that they eat good wheat-flour or other more nourishing and expensive food, whilst the poorer classes are obliged to content themselves with the cheapest of the grains. In one part of this district (parganas Digsar, Nawábganj, and the southern half of Mahadewa) the sweet yam (ganji *alias* shakarkand) is very largely grown on the poor, sandy, alluvial soil, and this succulent root is sold in the bazaars at the cheap rate of three maunds per rupee; and in those three parganas the poorer folk very generally prefer to make their midday meal off this yam cooked in boiling water. It was also discovered that within a radius of one mile of the busy grain export market town of Nawábganj (five miles north from Fyzabad) the numerous labourers are accustomed to purchase and eat at a very cheap rate the rejected portion of the grain-heaps cleared by the exporting merchants. This refused mixed grain is locally known by the name jharna, and consists of masúr, marwa, mung, urd, peas, and such like less valuable grains. This year in January they were purchasing this jharna at a rate of 32 seers per rupee, while jundri (maize) one of the cheapest of the poor man's grains, was selling at 23 or 24 seers. The export, however, at this town is only carried on between the months of November and July, so that the supply of jharna can only be got during seven months of the year.

5. There is nothing that my inquiries elicited which is worthy of being recorded, except that the personal appearance of the members of the poorest classes in this district does not warrant the assertion that they suffer from an insufficiency of food.

RAE BARELI DIVISION.

No. 768, dated Rae Bareli, the 2nd April, 1888.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL FENDALL CURRIE, *Offg. Commissioner, Rae Bareli Division,*

To—Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

SIR,—With reference to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh's confidential letter No. $\frac{538.}{I-16}$, dated 12th January last, and his No. $\frac{4268.}{I-16}$, dated 31st ultimo, I have the honor to submit' in original, the inquiry made by Mr. H. C. Irwin, C.S., the officer selected by Government to make the inquiry in this Division into the economic condition of the agricultural and labouring classes.

2. Paragraph 1 of Sir E. C. Buck's Circular No. $\frac{44F.}{8-I}$, dated 17th August, 1887, refers to the "actual condition of the lower classes of the population." The present inquiry so far has not touched urban day-labourers and the indigent town population, who undoubtedly suffer more than the agricultural classes from want of food, and especially so when prices are high; and from paragraph 3 of Sir E. C. Buck's circular it was the "normal condition of the *agricultural labouring classes*" only that the inquiry was to include.

3. The time allowed for this inquiry since January last is so short, the facts collected necessarily cover so limited an area, and the subject itself is so large, that I regret to state that I am unable at present to express any decided opinion on the questions raised.

No. 643, dated Rae Bareli, the 29th March, 1888.

From—H. C. IRWIN, ESQ., *Deputy Commissioner of Rae Bareli,*

To—Commissioner, Rae Bareli Division.

SIR,—In compliance with G. O. No. $\frac{538.}{I-16}$, dated 12th January, 1888, forwarded to me under cover of your demi-official of 16th January, I have the honor to submit herewith two tabular statements, A and B, of which the first embodies the result of some inquiries which I have made into the circumstances of a number of cultivators and labourers in various parts of this district, and the other was kindly compiled at my request by Mr. Gartlan, manager of the Palmer waste land grant.

2. I cannot flatter myself that I have brought to light any novel truths: nor, indeed, have I discovered very much with which I was not myself previously familiar.

3. You will see at a glance that much the most important columns in the statements, and those which it was most difficult to fill up, are the columns purporting to show "estimated produce" and "income from other sources." So far, at any rate, as statement A is concerned, I cannot profess much confidence in the accuracy of the figures contained in these columns, except in one or two cases, such as No. 11 and No. 28, where the examinees were prosperous tenants, and above the average both in intelligence and veracity. And, indeed, I know no method short of quartering an inquisition on a household for 12 months, to note down all their goings out and comings in, to weigh their grain on the threshing-floor, and keep an exact account of its disposal, to weigh and record the food which they consume, and to keep up a journal of all that they do: short of this, I know no method by which the circumstances of a cultivator's family are to be accurately ascertained. They of course keep no accounts of their income and expenditure; and while, as a rule, genuinely unable to say at all precisely what their fields have produced, have

a natural tendency to under-state the outturn. Any check of their statements as to produce, in cash-rented lands at any rate, can only be conjectural.

4. It would of course be easy to prepare a plausible-looking statement by leaving these two columns to be filled up last of all, and then entering such figures as would suffice to cover rent, cost of cultivation, and the amount of food consumption for the year, together with a margin for clothes, interest on debt, replacing stock and implements, and miscellaneous expenditure.

5. This method may have its merits; but I have not adopted it. I contented myself with questioning each cultivator as to the outturn of each crop sown by him. If his answers showed anything abnormal in the rate of produce, I pressed him to explain the cause, and asked his neighbours or the patwári what they thought. As a rule, I have put down the final result arrived at by this exhausting, if not exhaustive, process; not with much confidence in its correctness, but deeming it at least less unworthy of record than any merely conjectural estimate of my own.

6. As regards amount of produce per acre, I found a general consensus of opinion that wheat and *rabi* crops generally do not nowadays yield such heavy returns as they did 20 or 30 years ago. I was, and to some extent still am, inclined to regard this as a sample of the *laus temporis acti* to which the unprogressive classes in every country seem prone. But Mr. Gartlan, whose experience of the Salon tahsíl extends over 20 years, and who probably is more intimately acquainted with its rural life than any European official can pretend to be, assures me that it really is the fact, and is inclined to ascribe it to over-cropping and excessive irrigation. A field once irrigated must, according to him, be always irrigated; for though before it was ever watered at all it might yield a tolerable dry crop, yet, once watered, it will yield nothing without irrigation. I am not, myself, enough of an agricultural chemist to have an opinion of any value on this point, but should think that deficiency of manure had a good deal to do with the deficiency of produce, so far as it is a fact. As cultivation has increased, grazing-ground has of course diminished. Cattle are dearer than they were, and probably fewer in number; clearing of such jungles as there were has forced a more extensive use of cow-dung as fuel. Thus, while the area of cultivation is certainly larger, the amount of available manure is probably less than it was shortly after annexation. Of these causes a diminished outturn per acre would be a not very surprising result.

7. The impression which I have derived from this inquiry is that, speaking roughly, a first-rate crop of jarhan or transplanted rice will, if the rains be abundant and well distributed, yield as much as 15 maunds or 1,230lbs. per bígha. Anything over this would be very exceptional. Broadcast rice would, under the most favourable conditions, yield 12 maunds or 984lbs. per bígha. For juár and bájra, the soil of the district does not seem to be very well suited, and I believe that 8 to 10 maunds per bígha would be regarded as a heavy crop. Wheat, barley, and spring crops generally seldom, I should say, yield more than 10 maunds per bígha. Average yields I should take to be for jarhan, 10 maunds; for broadcast rice, seven or eight maunds; for juár and bájra, six to eight maunds; for wheat and spring crops generally, seven to eight maunds. In a year of drought, or of excessive floods, or of extensive blight or hailstorms, the average outturn would of course be much lower.

8. In calculating the money value of grain, I may explain that I have adopted a general average rate of 25 seers to the rupee. The market price of every kind of grain has for some time past been considerably higher than this; but it is the threshing-floor prices at harvest which have to be considered, and these were everywhere said to have been from five to six *panseris*, *i.e.*, from 25 to 30 seers per rupee for rice, Indian-corn, and other kharíf staples.

9. The outturn in column 8 is that of the past kharíf and the present rabi of 1295 fasli. Questions as to the yield of the previous year would, I considered, be harder to answer. Having premised thus much, I turn to the various points brought out by the inquiry.

10. Perhaps the most salient of these is the extreme scarcity of warm clothing among the people examined. My statement (A) shows, for 173 persons, only 10 blankets, 16 razáis, and 24 quilts. So that more than three-fourths of them go through the winter with no better covering than the common sheet *(galeṭ* or *dohar)*. The common country blanket, such as is made by Gararias, and sold for from 10 to 14 annas, is not found among the more respectable families, being deemed a less creditable garment than a *dohar*. Mr. Gartlan's statement (B) shows eight blankets, two razáis, and five quilts among 71 persons—a still lower proportion. Chárpáis seem more common. My 173 had 99 bedsteads among them, and Mr. Gartlan's 71 had 32. Sleeping on the ground is so productive of fever, that I should be glad to see chárpáis exempted from attachment and sale in execution of decrees.

11. None even of the working cattle get any grain and live on grass, bhusa, and karbi. The so-called grazing-grounds yield, except during the rains, practically no grass, and the so-called jungles nothing more nutritive than *dhák* leaves. To the question whether the plough and well-bullocks got no gram, the invariable answer was—"How should they? *men* can't get gram."

12. Agricultural labour is not expensive. The best-paid form of it is reaping, which is remunerated by one-twelfth of the produce which, with a heavy crop and a quick workman, might come to as much as five seers a day. Next comes watering from tanks and jhíls by means of *duglas:* men thus employed get two and a half and in some parts three seers a day, while those who water from wells get one and a half or two seers: weeders the same; house-builders and thatchers get from five pice to two annas a day.

13. Indebtedness is not extensive, and heavy indebtedness is exceptional. Of my 30 examinees, eight said they were not in debt at all; and of the others, only two could be described as heavily indebted. Most of them keep up a running account with some *mahájan*, which is balanced at the close of the year in Jeth. If the harvest has been good, the debt is generally cleared off and a fresh account started from Asarh; if bad, the unliquidated balance is carried on to the next year. The advances are usually for seed *(bisar)* or food *(khawái)*, and sometimes for purchase of bullocks, and for marriages or funeral ceremonies. The common rate of interest on cash loans is 25 per cent. per annum; on food advances, 25 per cent.; on advances for seed it seems to be always 50 per cent.

14. A noteworthy point is the wide variations in the amount of food which different individuals estimate as a sufficient daily ration. The most liberal estimate was that of a well-to-do Kurmi, No. 11, who said he always ate one and a half seer. The lowest is about three-quarters seer for an adult male. I am inclined to think that this is very much a matter of habit, resulting from a long course of easy or pinched circumstances. In well-to-do families, accustomed to eat as much as they can, I daresay a man who was at work all day would eat three pounds at two meals. In hard-up households, on the other hand, one and a half pounds would be the usual thing; and no one would think of eating more. One seer for a man, three-quarters seer for a woman, and half a seer for a boy of 10, would perhaps be a fair average allowance.

15. In 13 of the 30 cases in statement A, the surplus in column 15 falls short of the estimated food consumption of the year, leaving nothing for clothes

and miscellaneous expenditure. This seeming anomaly is partly due, no doubt, to under-estimate of outturn—which, as already remarked, there was a general tendency to under-state. In part it is to be explained by the fact that the poorer classes don't eat a full ration of grain every day in the year. For some weeks before each harvest they bring home from their fields bundles of green corn which they roast and eat, and this they exclude from their estimate of threshing-floor totals. Again, 60 to 80 seers of carrots may be bought for a rupee—and these, when in season, are largely used to eke out the food-supply. The same is the case with mangoes, cucumbers, and "squashes." Probably a quarter of the food consumed by the poorest classes consists of such beggarly elements as these.

16. To the main question—whether the poorer classes get enough to eat—a categorical answer is not easy. I believe that a great majority do, in ordinary times, satisfy their hunger at least once a day. That the poorer families eat as much as would be good for them I very much doubt. Hunger, as already remarked, is very much a matter of habit; and people who have felt the pinch of famine—as nearly all the poorer households must have felt it—get into the way of eating less than wealthier families and less than they could assimilate with physical advantage to themselves.

17. The more one looks into the condition of the Indian cultivator and labourer, the more it seems to me must one be impressed by the narrowness of the margin between him and destitution. The upper class of tenant, the man with from 10 to 20 bíghas of land and upwards, should, in average times and with ordinary industry, be well above the pressure of actual want. But the small cultivators, *i.e.*, the large majority, must be always on the brink of want of food, though the services of the mahájan generally save them from going further than the brink.

18. Take for instance the case of a tenant of five bíghas with a wife and three children under 10 years of age. Assume that he pays nothing for labour, and endow him with a pair of perennial bullocks, which shall never need to be replaced and never be sick or sorry, or cost anything to feed. He sows, let us say, three bíghas with rice, and gets a crop of 12 maunds a bígha, or 36 maunds. In November he again sows two bíghas of this with peas and gram, and reaps 12 maunds; while the other two bíghas he sows with wheat, and gets a crop of 20 maunds, or 10 maunds per bígha. Total produce, 68 maunds, worth, at 25 seers the rupée, which is a very high threshing-floor price, Rs. 108. It will be admitted that he has not done badly with his harvest. Land which produces such crops as these must be of good quality, and is not likely to let under at least Rs. 6 a bígha. His rent will thus be Rs. 30. He will require about four maunds of seed, worth Rs. 6-6-0; surplus for food, clothing, and all other expenditure, Rs. 71-10-0. Allow as daily food-supply one seer for himself, three-quarter seer for his wife, and one seer for the three children. Total daily rations two and three-quarter seers, or 25 maunds, worth Rs. 40 per annum, balance available for all other purposes Rs. 31-10-0. With such a surplus, he would deem himself, and considering his wants and habits actually would be, extremely comfortable.

19. But suppose the rains to be scanty or inopportune; suppose that there are three or four nights of sharp frost in January or February, and a hailstorm early in March. Under these unfavourable, but constantly-recurring, conditions his rice will scarcely yield more than six maunds a bígha or 18 maunds; his two bíghas of peas and gram will bear, perhaps, eight maunds; and his two bíghas of wheat 10 maunds. Total, 35 maunds, worth Rs. 56. So that, after paying his rent and putting by seed, he will have left only 12¼ maunds, worth Rs. 19-10-0; while, by the supposition, the food alone of his family amounts to 25 maunds, worth Rs. 40. It may be said that he would earn something by field labour. A man with five bíghas on his hands to cultivate, without any help but that of his wife and one or two small boys, can hardly do much else. But suppose him to work two months in the

year for hire at three seers a day. This would only bring in four and a half maunds, worth about Rs. 7, which would not go far to make up the deficit. He would probably cut down the food consumption by a fourth, and the only other resources open to him would be either to sell his bullocks, and so disqualify himself for further cultivation, or to raise a loan at 25 per cent. Once in the mesh of the money-lender, it will go hard with him before he escapes from it.

20. Calculations which I need not repeat here have led me to the conclusion that a landless labouring family of the same size as in the case above would earn about 28 maunds, worth about Rs. 45, in the course of the year. Supposing the man to be employed for five months in field-work and for six months in building and thatching. Deducting food at the same rate, 25 maunds, worth Rs. 40, there would be a balance of Rs. 5 for clothing and all other expenses. This small saving would by a very moderate degree of ill-luck or ill-health be turned into a deficit. But even assuming that the ordinary small cultivator and able-bodied labourer can always be sure of sufficient food, there remain the aged, infirm, and childless poor. The question whether these get enough to eat can only be answered by a decided negative.

21. In conclusion of this part of the subject, the nearest approach that I can furnish to a categorical answer to the question, whether the agricultural population of this district are sufficiently fed, is that the mass of them in ordinary times and the *élite* always, do get enough to eat; that a considerable minority in bad seasons feel the pinch of hunger; and that a small minority, consisting of the sickly, the weak, the old, and the childless, suffer from chronic hunger, except just about harvest time, when grain is plentiful and easily to be had. I do not understand that the indigent town populations are intended to be included in this inquiry. There can be no doubt that they suffer much more than the agricultural classes from want of food, especially the unfortunate *parda-nashin* women, and indeed men too, of good but impoverished families, who have sunk in the world, who are ashamed to beg, who live on the remnants of their property, and whom every rise in prices hits cruelly hard. For such people, dear grain means semi-starvation, while to the producer it of course means increased value of his produce.

22. So far as to the actual facts. As for remedies, I must confess that I have very little to offer in the way of suggestion. The new Rent Act having been in force for little more than a year, it would, I presume, be considered out of place to point out its failure to protect the heirs of deceased tenants from rack-renting, and to secure actual tenants from spiteful eviction: otherwise these are points on which it would be easy to dilate.

23. The gradual deterioration of the common country cattle is, I believe, mainly due to the steady diminution of grazing-grounds, owing to the increased area under cultivation. Opportunity might, I think, be taken to remedy this at the next settlement, now not very far distant. The Settlement Officer might set apart specified land, amounting to a certain proportion of the area of each village, say 10 per cent., to be exempted from assessment on the condition that it should be devoted exclusively to growth of grass and other fodder, and that the village cattle should be allowed to graze on it free of charge to their owners. A portion of this reserved area might also be required to be planted with quick-growing timber for fuel, for the gratuitious use of the villagers. These measures would, it may be hoped, lead to improved agriculture by means of better and stronger bullocks and more abundant manure, wood taking the place of cow-dung as fuel. The so-called reclamation of waste lands has, I think, been carried a great deal too far in Oudh, and should as far as possible be checked for the future. "What is needed," if I may be allowed to quote words which I have used elsewhere, " is not

the breaking up of fresh soils, but the better and more careful cultivation of the land already under tillage. The area available for grazing is already far too scanty in at least 9 districts out of 12 . . . The increased produce which is needed for the adequate support of the people must be derived from an increased intensity of industry, not from an extension of its area."

24. I must plead guilty to holding the heroic heresy that the exportation of grain from Indian ports should be stopped when prices in any large portion of the country reach a certain point. It is true that the grain exported is chiefly wheat, and that wheat is not the food of the poorest classes. Still, the effect of keeping down wheat below starvation prices would obviously be to reduce the intensity of the demand for the coarser grains. This, however, is of course a remedy for exceptional scarcity only, and one which no one would advocate in normal times.

25. The only other suggestion which occurs to me is, that the wide difference between threshing-floor and market prices is to a great extent the result of the necessity under which the cultivator lies of selling off a large proportion of his grain as soon as it is cleaned to enable him to pay his rent. The *mahájan* is thus enabled for a few weeks to buy grain very cheaply, and almost monopolizes the large profit arising from the increased value which the same grain possesses two months later. It may be worth consideration whether, if the revenue and rent demands were made payable in eight instead of, as they usually are at present, in four instalments, the tenant would not be able to hold his grain longer, and so get a better price for it. Of course there are obvious objections which may be urged to this measure; but I am not at all sure that it would not be worth trying as an experiment in one or two districts. I am quite aware that this may be fairly called a tinkering expedient, and that to stop exportation is an undeniable interference with free trade; but can only regret that, except perhaps the proposal contained in paragraph 23, and further alterations of the rent law, which this is not the place to discuss, I know of no other direct remedies for the condition of the poorer classes which would be less open to criticism.

Serial number.	Village and pargana.	Caste and occupation.	Members of family.			Area of holding.	Sources of income.			Necessary expenditure.				Remarks.	Surplus for food, clothes, &c.
			Adults.	Minors.	Total.		Estimated produce.	Income from other sources.	Total.	Cost of cultivation.	Rent.	Interest on debt.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	...	Pásí, cultivator, and chaukídár.	5	6	11	Eight bighas 15 biswas standard.	Sixty maunds of grain, Rs. 15 worth opium (grown by his brother united with him).	Rupees 24 pay as chaukídár, son works occasionally as labourer and gets about two maunds grain yearly, gets some 15 maunds as gorátit.	Seventy-seven maunds of grain, Rs. 39 in cash.	Eleven maunds of grain for labour employed in watering; seven maunds of grain-seed = 18 maunds = Rs. 30.	Rupees 29.	About Rs. 10.	Rupees 39 in cash, 30 maunds of grain.	Forty-seven maunds of grain.	Eats chabena at noon, about seven seers of grain cooked for family at evening = 63 maunds 35 seers per annum, or 16 maunds 35 seers more than the surplus in column 15. Has five cows, four bullocks, three calves. Sells a calf or sometimes two yearly, at about Rs. 6 each. Cattle eat grass or bhusa or karbi. Four chárpáis. No warm clothes at all, only coarse sheets. Moderately well-nourished. Generally runs up an account of about Rs. 40 with the Bania during the year. If harvests are good, pays it off in Jeth, starting afresh in Asarh. Probably gets something out of presents at weddings, funerals, &c., in addition to the gorátit, which is at rate of one *pansari* per field. Certainly has no warm clothing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Dhanarhra, pargana Salon.	Kúrmí, cultivator and labourer.	2	3	5	Three bighas 10 biswas standard.	Twenty-one maunds of rice and marwa, Rs. 10 worth of opium, Rs. 12 as price of cow.	Four and a half maunds as mazdúrí of three months' hold work at two seers per diem.	Twenty-five and a half maunds of grain, and Rs. 20.	Thirty seers of seed-grain: irrigation is done by himself and others, for whom he irrigates in turn.	Rupees 18.	Annas 12.	Rupees 18-12-0 in cash, 30 seers of grain.	Twenty-four maunds 30 seers of grain, Rs. 3-4-0 cash.	Eats chabena at noon and a cooked meal of rice or marwa or other coarse grain at evening. Surplus, if any, kept for breakfast. His own estimate of his produce was only 12 maunds. Weak and ill-fed in appearance. Has two small home-bred bullocks, one cow, and three calves, which get no food but straw and grass; not even karbi. Has been 10 or 15 years in village. Has one ragged chárpái. No warm clothing of any kind. Seemed stupefied with cold. Says the family eat three seers of grain daily between them, which equals 27 maunds 15 seers per annum, or more than surplus of grain after paying his rent. Owes Rs. 4 at Re. 1-9-0 per cent. per mensem.

6	5	4	3
Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Dhaurahra, pargana Salon.
Kalwár, cultivator.	Ahír, cultivator.	Ahír, cultivator.	Kalwár, cultivator.
3	4	4	2
1	3	2	2
4	7	6	4
Eleven bíghas standard.	Thirteen bíghas 10 biswas standard.	Eight bíghas ordinary, 15 biswas opium.	Five bíghas standard.
Three bíghas let to shikmi for Rs. 16. Eight bíghas produce 40 maunds = Rs. 64, and Rs. 34 of opium. Total Rs. 114.	Seventy-two maunds of grain = Rs. 114 at 25 seers per rupee; Rs. 25 worth of opium: total Rs. 139.	Fifty-six maunds grain, Rs. 20 worth of opium.	Forty maunds of grain, Rs. 10 worth of opium.
Nil.	*Nil.*	Three maunds mazduri.	*Nil.*
Rs. 114.	Rs. 139.	Fifty-nine maunds grain, Rs. 20.	Forty maunds of grain, at 25 seers, = Rs. 64 : Rs. 10 in cash.
Seed = 6 maunds 35 seers = Rs. 11 : irrigation as in No. 1.	Nine maunds 15 seers for seed = Rs. 15 : irrigation as in No. 1.	Four and a half maunds seed : irrigation as in No. 1.	Two maunds 30 seers of seed : irrigation as in case No. 1.
Rs. 51-10-0.	Rs. 34 for 11 bíghas and two and a half biswas batái.	Rs. 35.	Rs. 26.
Rs. 7-8-0 at 24 per cent. on debt of Rs. 32, and Rs. 5-8-0 at 50 per cent. on Rs. 11 worth of seed borrowed.	Rs. 5-8-0 on Rs. 11.	Rs. 10.	...
Rs. 75-10-0.	Rs. 54-8-0.	Rs. 45 and four and a half maunds grain.	Rs. 26, and two maunds 30 seers.
In addition to Rs. 16 shikmi rent and Rs. 34 opium, total Rs. 50, has to sell 13½ maunds of grain to raise Rs. 25-10-0 to meet money charges. Balance about 40 maunds = Rs. 64.	Fifty-two maunds 32 seers = Rs. 84-8-0.	To make Rs. 25 for rent and interest has to sell 15 maunds 25 seers at 25 seers per rupee. Balance 43 maunds 15 seers.	To make up Rs. 16 in cash for rent has to sell 10 maunds of grain at 25 seers; add two maunds 30 seers for seed : total 12 maunds 30 seers. Balance 27 maunds 10 seers.
Cooks twice a day. Same food as No. 5. Well-nourished. One buffalo, one cow, and two bullocks, which eat karbi and straw. Four *chárpáis*. No warm clothes. Daily ration four seers = 36 maunds yearly. Owes Rs. 32 incurred for a wedding, which he says is generally paid within the year.	Cooks twice a day. Eats rice and bread made of rice-flour. Seems well-fed. Two buffaloes, one cow, four bullocks, four *chárpáis*. No warm clothes. Eats his own grain generally, but sometimes runs short and gets it from Banias. Daily ration five seers : yearly 45 maunds. Owes Rs. 14 at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem, which is ordinarily paid off within the year.	Daily consumption is five seers of coarse grain (wheaten flour only eaten for a short time after rabi harvesting) = 45 maunds 25 seers per annum. Has three *chárpáis*. No warm clothes. Four bullocks, three cows, and two calves, which eat karbi, grass, and straw. *Says* his fields only yield 40 maunds. Assumed rate is seven maunds per bigha. Owes Rs. 40, incurred for funeral feast of first wife and marriage of another.	The household consume three seers of food a day = 27 maunds 15 seers per annum. Owes about Rs. 10. Generally paid off within the year. Has two *chárpáis*. Cattle eat karbi and bhusa. Two bullocks, one cow, one calf : has not sold any calves; never does. Has no warm clothes. Has a boy about 12, who makes about one and a half maunds in grain by working at harvest times as a labourer. Says he is often hungry during the day-time, but satisfies his hunger at night. Gets as much as he wants to eat then.

1	Serial number.	7	8	9	
2	Village and pargana.	Dhaurahra, pargana Salon.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
3	Caste and occupation.	Kúrmi, cultivator and labourer.	Chamár, cultivator and labourer.	Chamár, cultivator, weaver, labourer. Wife acts as midwife, skins cattle.	
4	Adults.	2	3	6	*Numbers of family.*
5	Minors.	3	2	5	
6	Total.	5	5	11	
7	Area of holding.	One bígha five biswas standard, of which 10 biswas opium.	Five bíghas standard.	Seven bíghas standard, of which 10 biswas opium.	
8	Estimated produce.	Two maunds grain and Rs. 11-8-0 opium: total Rs. 14-8-0.	17 maunds 20 seers grain=Rs. 28; Rs. 7-2-0 worth of opium.	Forty-five maunds grain=Rs. 72; and Rs. 13 worth opium.	*Sources of income.*
9	Income from other sources.	12 maunds grain=Rs. 19.	Six and a half maunds of grain=Rs. 10.	Weaves five tháns in a year, makes two annas on each=10 annas; gets 13 maunds 10 seers as *mazduri* =Rs. 22; Rs. 2 for cattle skins.	
10	Total.	Rs. 33-8-0.	Rs. 45-2-0.	Rs. 109.	
11	Cost of cultivation.	Rs. 2 cost of seed.	Rs. 5 worth of seed.	Rs. 6 worth of seed, *i.e.*, Rs. 4 worth of seed sown, for which he ultimately pays Rs. 6.	*Necessary expenditure.*
12	Rent.	Rs. 6-4-0.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 30-13-0.	
13	Interest on debt.	Rs. 1 interest on Rs. 2 worth of seed at 50 per cent.; Re. 1-8-0 on Rs. 6 of ordinary debt.	Rs. 2-8-0 worth of grain at 50 per cent. on seed advance: one maund 35 seers of grain on loan of Rs. 15 =Rs. 3.	One maund 10 seers of grain as interest on cash loan of Rs. 10.	
14	Total.	Rs. 10-12-0.	Rs. 30-8-0.	Rs. 38-13-0.	
15	Surplus for food, clothes, &c.	Rs. 22-12-0.	Rs. 14-8-0 or nine maunds of grain.	Rs. 70-3-0.	
16	REMARKS.	Cooks once a day. Three seers is the full ration, but often gets less. Three seers a day would be 27 maunds a year, worth about Rs. 43, at 25 seers a rupee. Thin and ill-fed-looking. Two goats. Two *chárpáis*. No warm clothes. Does not get food from mahájan. Even if his 15 biswas under grain produced 10 maunds, it would still not suffice for his consumption. He must get more for day-labour than he allows, or he could not be alive.	Cooks once a day. Three seers a day is his ration=27 maunds per annum. Must get more for *mazduri* than he admits. Not very thin. Has two bullocks which eat karbi and straw. Two *chárpáis*. No warm clothing. Owes Rs. 15 borrowed for a social feast.	Eats twice a day. Sometimes cooks once, sometimes twice a day. Eats rice. Thin. Children look well-nourished. Three bullocks, which eat straw only. Six *chárpáis*. Wears *dohar* and *gudri*. No blankets or *razáis*. Daily ration eight seers=72 maunds a year, or a good deal more than surplus in column 15. Owes Rs. 10 borrowed for a wedding.	

11	10
Kili-ka-Purwa, mauza Rohannia, pargana Salon.	Neknampur, pargana Salon (Mr. Palmer's waste land grant).
Kúrmi, cultivator.	Kúrmi, cultivator and labourer.
9	1
8	1
12	2
Thirteen bighas in Neknampur, Five bighas in Hogg-ganj, Twenty bighas in Rohannia. } =bighas 38 standard.	Four bighas 10 biswas standard, of which 10 biswas under poppy.
One and a half bigh Kuari rice = seven and a half maunds, now under "birra," which should yield seven and a half maunds 18 : bighas in Rohannia = 95 maunds; two bighas about Rs. 50 of opium. Eleven and a half bighas Aghani = 70 maunds. Five bighas in Hogg-ganj should produce 25 maunds dhán and 15 maunds sanwan. Total 220 maunds = Rs. 352+50 = Rs. 402.	Two bighas sown with jarhan yielded 12½ maunds (failure of Aghan rice was general). One and a half bighas of Kuari rice yielded five maunds, and is now under mixed crop of wheat, barley, and peas; expected to give about four maunds: 10 biswas bore 15 seers juár, and should yield two maunds of arhar. Total 23 maunds 35 seers (say) 24 maunds, and Rs. 16 worth of opium.
Nil.	Works as labourer about half the year for one and a half seers a day = six maunds 30 seers.
Two hundred and twenty maunds=Rs. 352 (at 25 seers the rupee)+Rs. 50 opium=Rs. 402.	Thirty maunds 30 seers of grain, worth, at 25 seers, Rs. 49-3-0+Rs. 16 for opium. Total Rs. 65-3-0.
Nineteen maunds of seed. Twenty-five maunds as wages of labour=44 maunds=Rs. 70-6-0.	Three maunds of seed from mahájan to be repaid+50 per cent. after harvest = four and a half maunds. Does his own watering.
Rs. 117.	Rs. 21-8-0.
Nil.	Rupees 11 in cash due to three or four men, which will be payable after rabi harvest + one *panseri* of grain per rupee as interest = one maund 15 seers. Also owes three maunds for *khawdi*, for which he will have to pay 30 seers as *sawdi*.
Rs. 187-6-0.	Four and a half maunds (seed) *plus* one maund 15 seers *plus* three maunds 30 seers = nine maunds 25 seers = Rs. 15-6-0. Rs. 21-8-0+Rs. 11=Rs. 32-8-0. Total Rs. 47-14-0.
Rs. 214-10-0=134 maunds 15 seers.	Rupees 17-5-0 = about 11 maunds of grain, at 25 seers per rupee.
Has food cooked twice a day, at noon and at night. Five men eat seven and a half seers, four women eat four seers, three children two seers. Total 13 and a half seers= 123 maunds seven seers yearly. This would leave only about 11 maunds as a surplus for other purposes. This man is not in debt, and eats his own grain throughout the year. He has three ploughs, six bullocks, three buffaloes, 10 cows, four *sutás*, three calves. These are fed on straw, karbi, and bhusa. He has eight *chárpáis*, four *mátás*, three blankets. Has been 14 or 15 generations in the village and never ejected. After sowing kharif if he has grain enough to spare, he advances it at 25 per cent. or has silver ornaments made. Last year he married his son. He could give no answer at all when asked what his gross produce for a year was, and the figures in column 8 were only arrived at after much questioning. They must be under the mark. Probably his gross produce is from 250 to 300 maunds yearly. He says every labouring man will always eat one and a half seer a day if he can get it. As cultivators go, he is very well off.	When he can, cooks twice a day; but very often has not the wherewithal. Eats rice and other coarse grains. Wheat only for three or four days in Chait. He is eating mahájan's grain at present. Looks moderately fed, but evidently suffers much from cold. Has no clothing of any kind, except a couple of *dhotis* and a sheet for his wife. Has one losa and one thálí. Has two bullocks bought for Rs. 9, which are fed on straw and karbi. Has no hope of paying off his debt this year. This couple, fortunately, have no children. Their food at two seers a day would come to 18 maunds 10 seers. They have no *chárpáis*.

Serial number.	Village and pargana.	Caste and occupation.	Numbers of family. Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Area of holding.	Sources of income. Estimated produce.	Income from other source.	Total.	Necessary expenditure. Cost of cultivation.	Rent.	Interest on debt.	Total.	Surplus for food, clothes, &c.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13	Nekumpur, pargana Salon.	Kurmi, cultivator.	3	...	3	Fifteen bighas in Nekumpur, Two bighas in Kohanmla } =Seventeen bighas standard.	Nine bighas jarhan=54 maunds. Two bighas Kuari=12 maunds. One bighas jarí=one maund. Two bighas rabi=10 maunds. One and-a-quarter bighs poppy=Rs. 80.	Sold Rs. 3 worth of ghi.	Seventy-seven maunds of grain=Rs. 123-3-0+Rs. 33=Rs. 156-3-0.	Eight maunds of seed=about Rs. 13. Does his own irrigation.	Rs. 67.	Nil.	Rs. 80.	Surplus 73=45 maunds 25 seers.	Food cooked twice a day. He and his father eat three seers between them and his mother one seer. Total four seers =36 maunds yearly. Has been betrothed, but his wife has not come to live with him yet. Two ploughs, four bullocks, three buffaloes, one buffalo calf, two other calves, which all live on karbi and straw. When asked if the cattle get no grain, says *men* can't get grain, how can cattle! They drink the milk of buffaloes, and make a little ghi, most of which they eat, only Rs. 3 worth sold. Four *chárpáis*, two *rezáis*, one blanket. They are not in debt, and eat their own grain all the year round. Make jewellery with the surplus when they have any, but have made none for four or five years. His own marriage and that of a sister, three years ago, were performed out of savings: no borrowing for the purpose. This is a well-to-do little household very much owing to the fact that they have so few mouths to feed. Outturn must be under-stated somewhat, and they perhaps make more than Rs. 3 out of ghi.
Salon.	Village and pargana.	Caste and occupation.	Adults.	Minors.	Total.	Area of holding.	Estimated produce.	Income from other source.	Total.	Cost of cultivation.	Rent.	Interest on debt.	Total.	Surplus for food, clothes, &c.	Remarks.
shepherd, age about 60.						which two bighas baṭái.	maunds. dhán=6¼ maunds. Rs. 62+Rs. 7=Rs. 69.	Of wool makes about Rs. 10. Sells some five for manuring fields at six months in year=4 Rs. 22.	Rs. 91.	20 seers=Rs. 7-4-0.	grain rent of two bighas.			maunds.	

15	14	13
Ditto.	Khojanpur.	Khojanpur, pargana
Lonia, cultivator and labourer.	Lonia, cultivator.	Gararia, cultivator and
Four (two men, two women).	2	6
3	2	3
7	4	9
Ten bíghas standard.	Five bíghas 10 biswas.	Seven bíghas five biswas standard, of
Mds. s. 2 bíghas Kuari rice=19 10 1 $\frac{15}{20}$ Aghani „ = 8 30 6 $\frac{5}{20}$ rabi „ =40 0 } Mds. 68= Rs. 108.	Three bíghas rice=10 mds. only ... } 23 mds.= Two bíghas 10 bis. of rabi=13 mds. } Rs. 37. *N.B.*—Mr. Gartlan, who knows the man, says his rice crop failed and was not more than 10 maunds.	Two bíghas Kuari dhán = 12½ One and a half bígha Aghani Three bíghas rabi=20 maunds. Five biswas opium = Rs. 7. Total 38 maunds 30 seers =
About Rs. 60 a year is sent home by a brother, a contractor at Sagar, Central Provinces.	*Nil.* (?)	Has 15 sheep, shorn thrice a year. 10 blankets (?), which sell for lambs = Rs. 5. Lets out sheep one seer of grain a night for maunds 20 seers = Rs. 7. Total
Rupees 168.	Total 23 maunds=Rs. 37.	Grand total
Six maunds 33 seers of seed=Rs. 11.	Four maunds seed+2 maunds *deorha*=6 maunds=Rs. 9-4-0.	Sows his own seed, four maunds
Rupees 50.	Rs. 17.	Rupees 34-5-0, including
Nil.	Thirty seers payable as interest of three maunds *khawdi*=Re. 1-3-0.	*Nil.*
Rupees 61.	Rs. 27-7-0.	Rs. 41-9-0.
Rupees 107 = 66 maunds 10 seers.	Surplus Rs. 9-9-0, or seven maunds of grain.	Rs. 49-7-0=31
Eats chabena at noon, cooked food at night. The daily consumption=5 seers=43 maunds five seers. Has four bullocks, two cows, two calves, and three goats. These eat karbi, bhusa, and straw. One razái, five bedsteads. Eats his own grain all the year. Not in debt. Grandfather was first of family to settle in this village. Never ejected. Last enhancement was six years ago. Used to pay Rs. 4-8-0 per bígha for some of his holding and Rs. 2 per bígha for other some. Now pays Rs. 50 in all. This man is pretty well-to-do, thanks to the yearly contribution of Rs. 60 from his brother, the contractor.	Says he cooks once a day. Daily ration for the family is only one and a half seer (of the children one is five years old, and one two and a half). This equals 13 maunds 27 seers. Not much below average in appearance. Two bullocks and one calf, which eat straw, bhusa, and grass. No karbi. Has one *chárpái*. No warm clothes. Eats his own grain for eight months and *khawdi* for four months. Has been 12 years in village. Before that lived in Kalakankar. In drought of 1878 went to work on canal at Kásganj, and settled here when he came back. Was ejected four years ago from *pahi* cultivation. (*N.B.*—Produce estimate excludes the lohári, kahári, kumhári, and other dues paid on threshing-floor.) This man probably makes something by *mazdúri*.	three blankets of his own making. Cattle get bhusa, karbi, and straw. Has been three generations in village: never ejected. Used to pay Rs. 26 rent, which was raised three or four years ago to Rs. 28. Then took some extra land, making up rent to present figure. This man must evidently either grow more grain than he admits, or deal in cattle (though he denies it), or have some other source of income, which I could not discover from him. He did not seem to consider himself ill off, or complain of hunger.

Serial number.	Village and pargana.	Caste and occupation.	Numbers of family.			Area of holding.	Sources of income.			Necessary expenditure.				Surplus for food, clothes, &c.	Remarks.
			Adults.	Minors.	Total.		Estimated produce.	Income from other sources.	Total.	Cost of cultivation.	Rent.	Interest on debt.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	Mustafabad, pargana Salon.	Chamár, age 35, labourer.	Two (man and wife, had two children, now dead).	...	2	*Nil.*	Carries *doolies*, for which he gets on an average about Rs. 3 per mensem=Rs. 36. Field-work for about six months in the 12; is paid two and a half seers a day for working at *dugla* one and a half seer for weeding. For cutting crops 1-12th of the produce. Average six maunds 30 seers per annum = Rs. 10-3-0. Gets about Rs. 3 a year out of cow-hides. Wife gets about Rs. 3 by midwifery.	...	About Rs. 52.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Owes Rs. 8 at one anna per rupee per mensem = Rs. 6, or 10 seers of grain per rupee per annum.	Eighty seers = Rs. 8-3-0.	Rupees 48-13-0.	Employment as *doolie*-bearer very casual: sometimes once in a month, sometimes five or six times. Gets eight annas and food for the journey from Mustafabad to Rae Bareli (24 miles) from richer and regular customers. Poor people pay one anna a *kos* and food or 50 per cent. more than the rich! When his wife attends women in their confinements, rich people give her Rs. 2 and three pucka *paseris* of grain, middle class people Re. 1 and three *paseris*, small people six pice and one *paseri*. The latter she only attends for five or six days: the former for 20 days: generally has cooked food only at night, sometimes also at noon. Ration two seers per diem=18 maunds 10 seers per annum, nearly Rs. 30. Drinks liquor sometimes: perhaps 20 times in a year: about quarter of a bottle at a time: cost of each bottle is one and a half anna. No warm clothes. Two *chárpáis*. Two cows, one goat, two kids. Drinks milk and sells a calf occasionally. Owes Rs. 8 as stated above. Rupees 4 were borrowed for a dinner to his mother-in-law and Rs. 4 to pay amount decreed against him for spoiling two hides given him to cure. Gets cowhides only, not buffalo or bullock hides, four to six a year, which sell for eight annas to 10 annas. Makes about Re. 1 per annum by hide-curing. Is content, but thin.

18	17
Ditto.	Mustafabad, pargana Salon.
Murai, age 60 or 65.	Chamár, labourer, age 50.
Eight (self and three sons, wife and sons' wives).	One (wife dead).
5	One (boy age 11).
13	2
Thirteen bíghas.	*Nil.*
One bígha Kuari rice = 5 maunds, Two bíghas juár and arhar = 7 maunds 20 seers. Six bíghas rabi = 42 maunds ... } 54 maunds 12 seers, worth about Rs. 88. One bígha poppy = Rs. 27. Two and three-quarters bíghas tobacco = Rs. 55. Five biswas pepper = Rs. 10. } Total, Rs. 180.	Works about 25 days a month in fields at one and a half seer per diem = 11 maunds 10 seers = Rs. 18. Skins cattle in partnership with No. 16 and makes some profit, say Rs. 4 a year. Makes *khiyaris* in fields (round, basin-shaped holes in ground) for irrigation at one *paseri* per bígha. Made 12 *paseris* this year in that way = Rs. 2-6-0. Carries *doolies* sometimes for short distances. So does his son, who also weeds and gets same wages as his father, say Rs. 18, and also carries *doolie* for short distances one or two miles, say, Rupees 4 for *doolie*-carrying.
One son works regularly as harwáha at Rs. 24: other sons work as reapers at harvest times. Total Rs. 43.	
Grand total Rs. 223.	Total, say Rs. 46.
Seed nine maunds 25 seers = Rs. 15: owes Rs. 150 cash, 2 per cent. per mensem = Rs. 36, and 50 maunds for seed and *khawái*: former at 50 per cent., latter at 25 per cent.	*Nil.*
Rent, Rs. 101.	*Nil.*
Rs. 66-8-0.	Owes Rs. 7 borrowed in July last for wife's funeral. Interest = 1 *paseri* per rupee for six months, and two *paseris* for 12 months.
Rs. 182-8-0.	70 seers = Rs. 2-13-0.
Rs. 41.	Rs. 43-3-0.
Has been in debt for five years owing to harvests failing and marriage and funeral expenses. Says his luck is broken. Has been several generations in village. Never ejected. Rent frequently enhanced under threat of ejectment every second or third year. Holds lease from lessee of village. Cooks once daily. Chabena at noon. Seven seers a day for the family. Bellies not full except at harvest times in Chait and Kuar: 7×365 = 2,555 seers = about 66 maunds = Rs. 102. Has five *chárpáis*, one razái. No blankets. Six bullocks, of which two are old and weak, two ploughs, one goat. Bullocks eat karbi and bhusa. Screams when asked if he eats his own grain all the year, and says he only does so for four months. His only hope of paying off debt lies in good harvests. Has had bad ones for five or six years. *Does not weigh grain on threshing-floor. It is only weighed when maháján has to be paid.* Has never been sued for debt. Looks respectable, but thin. Cannot have stated his outturn correctly.	Used to be a regular *doolie*-bearer, but has been lame from rheumatics for two years, and can't go for more than a mile or two: gets an anna for these short journeys, as does his son (who must be more than 11). Cooks sometimes once, sometimes twice. Says daily ration is two seers (probably one and half seers), which would be 18 maunds 10 seers or nearly Rs. 30 per annum. Has two bedsteads, one blanket (given him by his son-in-law). Son has only a *dohar*. Owes only Rs. 7 as above. Does not just now owe anything for *khawái*. Sometimes has to borrow. Expects to pay off this debt before long. Has no cattle or goats. A thin and rather humorous old fellow.

Serial number.	1	19
Village and pargana.	2	Mustafabad.
Caste and occupation.	3	Ahir, cultivator and labourer.
Numbers of family. Adults.	4	Five (three brothers, one mother, one wife).
Numbers of family. Minors.	5	...
Numbers of family. Total.	6	5
Area of holding.	7	Five and a half bighas standard.
Sources of income. Estimated produce.	8	One and a half bighas Kuari rice = 3 mds. 30 seers (dried up). One bigha opium = Rs. 27 One bigha juar and arhar = 6 " 10 " Twenty maunds = " 32 Two bighas rabi = 10 " Grain = " 32 Total ... Rs. 59
Sources of income. Income from other sources.	9	Wages of 1 brother who works as ploughman, Rs. 24. " of 2 brothers who work occasionally, " 15.
Sources of income. Total.	10	Rupees 59 + Rs. 39 = Rs. 98.
Necessary expenditure. Cost of cultivation.	11	Seed five maunds including *dasotha* = Rs. 8-4-0.
Necessary expenditure. Rent.	12	Rupees 25.
Necessary expenditure. Interest on debt.	13	Rupees 6 on cash loan, and two maunds on grain advances, Rs. 3-8-0. Total, Rs. 9-8-0.
Necessary expenditure. Total.	14	Rupees 43-7-0.
Surplus for food, clothes, &c.	15	Rupees 55-9-0 = 84 maunds 10 seers.
Remarks.	16	Eats cooked food once a day, sometimes twice. Says daily ration is five seers a day, which would be 45 maunds per annum. Eats júar, rice, urd: wheat in Chait only. Two bullocks, five cows, three calves, two goats, which eat bhusa, karbi, and straw. Sells bull calves, not heifers. Sold one last year for Rs. 22. (This would bring up his income about abreast of his expenditure.) Has no warm clothes: four bedsteads. Says he eats grain advanced by mahajan for eight months in the year (improbable ?). Borrowed Rs. 25 this year for his wedding. Says he gets enough to eat, but seems down on his luck. If his crop is destroyed by hail, says he will do as the rest of the world. Does not seem anxious as to the future.

21	20
Ditto.	Mustafabad.
Kurmi, age 60, labourer.	Teli, cultivator, &c., age 60.
1	3
1	1
2	4
Nil.	Nine bíghas standard.
Nil.	Three and a half bíghas rice=20 maunds. One and a half bígha juár =7½ do. Four bíghas rabi =25 do. } 52½ maunds = Rs. 85. One bígha poppy = Rs. 27.
He and his son sow fields during half Asarh, Kátik, and half Aghan, *i.e.*, two months at 2¼ seers each = 4½ seers = 6 maunds 30 seers = Rs. 10-14-0. Sáwan and Bhadon weeding at two seers each = 4 seers = 6 maunds = Rs. 9-12-0. In Kuár, Aghan, and Chait = 2 months: reaping get six maunds = Rs. 9-12-0. Pús and Mágh watering, six maunds = Rs. 9. Baisákh, Jeth, and part of Asarh, house-building at five or six pice a day = Rs. 7.	For use of kolhu and bullock is given as much grain, *i.e.*, as many seers of grain as seers of oil are extracted, which comes to about 14 maunds per annum = Rs. 22-6-0. Does a very little grain-dealing: sometimes makes about one and a half maunds a year = Rs. 2-6-0.
Total, 24 maunds 30 seers = about Rs. 40 + Rs. 7 = Rs. 47.	Total, Rs. 85 + Rs. 27 + Rs. 22-6-0 + Rs. 2-6-0 = Rs. 136-12-0.
Nil.	Four maunds 25 seers of seed = Rs. 7-8-0.
Nil.	Rupees 44-8-0.
Rupees 8-9-0 interest on loan of Rs. 36.	Rupees 18 interest on debt of Rs. 100.
Rupees 8-9-0.	Rs. 70.
Rupees 38-7-0 = about 24 maunds.	Rupees 66-12-0 = 42 maunds.
Just now owing to rain is out of work. Has no stock of grain in the house: gets small advances of grain from whoever employs him, for which he has to pay 25 per cent. as interest. Rs. 36 is owing to mahájan borrowed two years ago to pay rent, crop having failed through hail. He then gave up cultivation (*tát gaya*). His rent was Rs. 40 for five bíghas, Rs. 8 per bígha, which seems very high; but he does not complain of that. Paid the interest last year out of Rs. 10 sent him by his son, who is employed at Dehra in a tea garden. Has not paid any interest this year. Says he cooks only in the evening. Eats chabena at noon. Daily ration two seers=18 maunds 10 seers of rice or juár. May eat meat once or twice a year: generally a goat's head. Prices don't affect him much, except that when they are high, it is not so easy to get *khurdi* if he wants it. Has one cow and one calf. Drinks the milk when there is any. Has two *chárpáis*, one quilt (*gudri*). No *razái* or blankets. Suffers a good deal from cold. Eats his own earnings, and is not in debt for food. Was better off when he cultivated. Is very thin, but decent-looking.	Cooks once a day. Eats what is over in the morning. Four seers a day is the family ration, consisting of rice, peas, juár, &c. Wheat only in Chait. This makes 36½ maunds yearly. Has five bullocks (four for two ploughs and one for kolhu), one cow, and one calf, which are fed on karbi, bhusa, and straw. Four chárpáis, one razái. No blankets. Eats his own grain all the year round. Not in debt except the Rs. 100 which he borrowed of a relation three years ago for purchase of four bullocks at 18 per cent. Has paid the interest, but none of the principal as yet. Gets as much as he wants to eat. This is a very honest, straightforward old fellow. Has one grievance. Farzand Husain, zamíndár, gave him two bíghas in Asarh, under patta for three years, and took it from him again as soon as he had ploughed it, and threatened to kill him if he complained. From fear of zamíndár no one will give evidence for him.

| | | |

24	23
Ditto.	Ditto.
Shaikh, cultivator, age 45.	Nai, cultivator and
Two (man and wife).	Five (three men,
Nil.	Three (two girls, one
2	8
Ten bighas.	Eight
Two bighas rice ... = 12½ maunds Ditto gram and barley = 6¼ „ Three bighas juár and arhar = 6 „ Two and a half bighas wheat = 18½ „ Ditto birra = 18½ „ } 61 maunds 30 seers = Rs. 99-3-0.	Three bighas Aghani rice (juár and arhar) = 12 Five bighas rabi, of which three bighas wheat = 18 Two bighas birra = 10
Nil.	Rupees
Sixty-one maunds 30 seers = Rs. 99-3-0.	Forty maunds +
Rs. a. p. Seed, nine maunds, including *deorha* ... ... = 14 8 0 Watering ... ... = 4 0 0 Weeding ... ... = 3 4 0 } = Rs. 21-12-0.	Seed six maunds 16 seers, including Rupees 2 paid for weeding: one anna per diem to each Reapers paid one maund in $\frac{1}{12}$th of produce (which
Rupees 30.	Rupees
Nil.	Rupees 6 cash; interest on loan of Rs. 25 at 24 per four maunds *khawái*
Rupees 51-12-0.	Rupees 10-4-0 + Rs. 2 + Rs. 6 + Re. 1-10-0
Rupees 47-7-0, nearly 30 maunds.	Rupees 54 = about
Cooks twice a day. Daily ration one and three-quarter seers = 15 maunds 30 seers, leaving a surplus of 14 maunds 10 seers. One buffalo, two bullocks, and one cow. Consume their own milk and ghi. Eat their own grain all the year. Owes Rs. 10 lent him without interest: will pay it off within the year. Two *chárpáis*: one *razái*. Considers himself well enough off. Always has enough to eat. A smart, pleasant-looking man.	this way. Always cooks twice a day. Daily ration is five seers for the household. This would make 45 maunds a year. But *náis* are constantly feeding at other people's houses and at their own houses on other people's food, and I doubt if this family consume 30 maunds of their own grain a year. He says they have always plenty to eat. They have two *razáis*, five *guáris*. No blankets (use of a blanket is a mark of inferior status). Five *chárpáis*, two buffaloes, and four bullocks. They drink milk and sell no ghi. They pay two annas a month to the village herd for grazing the two buffaloes. Rupees 25 borrowed from time to time for purchase of bullocks. Interest regularly paid, but no principal. Has some good clothes, given at marriages. Thinks himself well off.

	26	25	1	Serial number.	
Court of Wards).	Ditto.	Mustafabad.	2	Village and pargana.	
labourer.	Ghosi, age 34, cultivator and herdsman.	Kunjra, cultivator and green-grocer, age 60.	3	Caste and occupation.	
	Two (self and mother. He is a widower: has married again, but second wife has not yet come to live with him).	Four (two men. two women)	4	Adults.	*Numbers of family.*
boy).	Three (two boys, aged 11 and 9; and one girl, age five).	Two (aged 10 and 5).	5	Minors.	
	5	6	6	Total.	
	Two bighas.	Sixteen bighas.	7	Area of holding.	
maunds. seers. five seers. maunds. was poppy=Rs. 23.	Two bighas arhar and juár=31 seers juár and three maunds arhar. One bigha sown with peas=four maunds. Total seven maunds 31 seers=Rs. 12-7-0.	Four bighas rice=15 maunds. Ditto bájra and juár=12½ maunds. Ditto peas=15 maunds. Eight bighas wheat and birra=50 maunds. Total 92½ maunds=Rs. 148.	8	Estimated produce.	*Sources of income.*
two seers each a one anna per	Sale of milk= one and a half annas daily =Rs. 34-4-0 per annum. The 11-year old boy works at one anna a day =Rs. 22-8-0 yearly. } Rs. 56-12-0	Keeps a vegetable shop and attends bazaars, from which he admits profits of only Rs. 20 (probably Rs. 40 or Rs. 50).	9	Income from other sources.	
	Rupees 69-3-0.	Rupees 168.	10	Total.	
has to pay after this and all thresh- Does all his own	Seed costs Re. 1-5-0.	Twelve and a half maunds seed = Rs. 20. Watering and weeding done without hired labour. Reaping paid for by one-twelfth of produce, which is excluded from estimate of outturn.	11	Cost of cultivation.	*Necessary expenditure.*
	Rupees 14.	Rupees 80.	12	Rent.	
years to Court of owes six maunds one and a half	Interest on debt of Rs. 30 at six pies per rupee per mensem=Rs. 11-4-0.	*Nil.*	13	Interest on debt.	
Rs. 27-14-0.	Rupees 26-9-0.	Rupees 100.	14	Total.	
Rs. 63-12-0.	Rupees 42-10-0=26 maunds 25 seers.	Rupees 68=42 maunds seven seers.	15	Surplus for food, clothes, &c.	
Cooks only at evening. Cannot afford to do so twice in the day. Eats chabena at noon. At and for some little time after harvest, cooks three seers in the evening.	Daily ration=three seers, cooked twice=27 maunds, 15 seers. Eats rice and *birra*. Has two *chárpáis*, one blanket, two quilts. When asked why he pays a rent of Rs. 14 for land which only yields Rs. 12-7-0 worth of grain, explains that he only cultivates in order to have fodder for his cattle. Had five buffaloes, but three of them died about a month ago from disease. The buffaloes graze *gratis* in jungle (such as it is). Debt of Rs. 30 was incurred for purchase of three buffaloes. Only one of the two survivors is now in milk. Considers himself tolerably comfortable. Does not suffer from hunger.	Eats cooked food twice a day. Daily ration=4 seers a day=36 maunds 20 seers per annum. His own ration he considers to be three quarters of a seer. Has four bullocks, five *chárpáis*, two *razáis*, five quilts (*gudrie*). Eats his own grain all the year. Used to grow vegetables for sale, but now buys them. Married his granddaughter last year without getting into debt. A thin, wizened old man. Considers himself *khush*. Gets enough to eat, and does not suffer from cold.	16	REMARKS.	

28	27
Ditto.	Bhaon, pargana Rae Bareli (Gaura,
Lonia, age 30, cultivator.	Ahír, age 40, cultivator and
Three (self, wife, and mother).	Two (self and wife).
Four (one boy of 12, one of three, and two girls age six and eight).	Three (two girls, one
7	5
Nine and a half bíghas (six and a half bíghas khalsa and three bíghas shikmi).	Six $\frac{15}{20}$ bíghas.
Two bíghas Kuarí rice = 16 maunds Ditto birra = 24 do. One and a half bigs. jarhan = 12 do. Ditto birra = 10 do. Two bíghas juár = eight maunds Ditto arhar = three do. Ditto peas = eight do. Ten biswas bájra=one maund. Two bíghas wheat = 20 maunds. One and a half bígha marwa = six maunds. Ditto poppy = Rs. 50. Total=98 maunds=Rs. 157 + Rs. 50 opium = Rs. 207.	One and a half bígha Kuari rice = seven Ditto alsi = 30 One bígha juár and arhar = four maunds Ditto urd and arhar = four maunds. Two and a half bíghas wheat = 17½ Total 34 maunds 15 seers=Rs. 55+15 bis Total Rs. 78.
Nil.	He and his wife reap for two months at day=six maunds = Rs. 9-10-0. He builds and thatches for two months at diem= Rs. 4.
Rupees 207.	Rs. 91.
Sowed two and a half maunds kharíf from his own seed, and got five maunds from mahájan including *deorha*=seven and a half maunds=Rs. 12. Employs five or six reapers for two or three days, and pays them three maunds = Rs. 4-12-0. Total Rs. 16-12-0.	He uses four maunds of seed, for which he harvest six maunds; but has deducted ing-floor dues from estimate of produce, labour.
Rupees 40-8-0.	Rs. 25-8-0.
Always has an account with mahájan. He got Rs. 50 from him last year, and paid four seers per rupee as interest for six months=five maunds=Rs. 8.	Owes Rs. 22 as arrears of rent for several Wards. This is without interest. Also *khawdi*, for which he will have to pay maunds interest = Rs. 2-6-0.
Rupees 16-12-0 + Rs. 40-8-0 + Rs. 8=Rs. 65-4-0.	Rs. 25-8-0 + Rs. 2-6-0 =
Rupees 207—Rs. 65-4-0=Rs. 141-12-0.	Rs. 91-10-0 —Rs. 27-14-0 =
Cooks usually twice a day. Daily ration is six and a half seers. His own allowance is one and a half seers: wife the same (says she is a great eater): mother and eldest boy one seer each: three children one and a half seer. Total six and a half seers, which for the year comes to 64 maunds 12 seers = about Rs. 95. Always borrows from mahájan to pay his rent, and repays him out of the money he gets for opium. Never sells any grain: eats most of it, and the rest goes to mahájan, except what is spent in entertainments. Pays four seers per rupee as interest on mahájan's advances for six months from Kuar to Chait. For the whole year from Asarh to Jeth, interest would be eight seers per rupee. Has two ploughs, two bullocks, and two buffaloes (male), one buffalo-cow and calf, three cows and two *bachhwas*, which he means to keep for ploughing, to supersede the buffaloes. Consumes milk and ghi: never sells it. Two *razáis*, one blanket, four *gudris*, five *chárpáis*. Sixty years resident in village: never ejected. Built a well five years ago. Out of Rs. 100 advanced him by Court of Wards, of which Rs. 30 was given, and Rs. 70 is being paid by yearly instalments of Rs. 10. Is well-to-do and content. This man is said by Court of Wards' aladar to be a first-rate cultivator, a big, strong man, of more than average intelligence. I believe his estimate of produce to be correct.	At present is eating borrowed grain, and consumption is only three seers a day: one seer of chabena and two seers cooked food. Three and a half seers a day = 32 maunds = Rs. 51 per annum. Lives on his own produce for only two months in the year on wages of labour for six months, and on mahájan's grain for four months. Has only one bullock, its fellow having died a few days ago. No other cattle. Has two *chárpáis* and no warm clothes at all. Cannot get as much to eat as he would like, and thinks himself badly off. A poor, thin, but merry creature.

| | Serial number. | 1 | 29 | | |

Total ... 30	30
...	Ditto
109	Chamár, age 55, cultivator.
64	Four (self, wife, one son age 25, and one
173	*Nil.*
Four landless labourers, 26 cultivators, holding 239 bighas, or about nine bighas four biswas each.	4
One thousand three hundred and sixteen maunds 19 seers of grain, worth, at 25 seers the rupee, Rs. 2,106; Rs. 447 for opium, and Rs. 65 worth of tobacco, pepper, &c.: total Rs. 2,618 between 26 cultivators, or say, on an average Rs. 100 each.	Six and a half bighas of shikmi cultivation, three bighas half bighas batái, half and half.
Rupees 703 (in cash and kind).	*Jawai*=17 maunds 16 seers. Kakun, seven biswas=24 seers. Marwa, eight do. = 3 mds. 20 seers. Juár and arhar, 15 biswas = one maund 12 seers. Wheat, 15 biswas = six maunds. Wheat after kakun, seven biswas=three maunds. Wheat after makra, eight biswas=three maunds. Total 24 mds. 16 srs.=Rs. 39+Rs. 25 for 15 bis. of poppy=Rs. 64.
Rupees 3,321, or about Rs. 110 for each of the 30 households.	Skins cattle. Used to carry doolies, but can't now. His wife
Seed and labour amount to about 200 maunds, worth, at 25 seers the rupee, Rs. 320.	Rupees 70.
Rupees 1,007-7-0, excluding from total area six bighas batái land, this gives an average rent per bigha of about Rs. 4-5-0.	Seed five maunds 28 seers + *doorka*=seven maunds eight
Eight out of the 30 are not in debt: 22 owe about Rs. 794, interest on which =Rs. 202. This gives to each of the 22 an average of about Rs. 36 principal and Rs. 9 interest.	Rupees 23 for three bighas.
Rupees 320 + Rs. 1,007-7-0 + Rs. 202=Rs. 1,529-7-0.	Rupees 5-4-0 interest on Rs. 21 and one maund grain interest *khawdi* = Rs. 1-12-0 = Rs. 7.
Rupees 3,321—Rs. 1,529=Rs. 1,792, an average of almost Rs. 60 per family, or somewhat more than Rs. 10 per head.	Rupees 11-8-0 + Rs. 23 + Rs. 7 = Rs. 41-8-0.
In 17 cases there is a surplus after deducting food from the total surplus in column 15, and in the other 13 cases there is a deficit.	Rupees 28-8-0.
	would be 34 maunds=Rs. 51. Has two bullocks and bull calf, purchased out of borrowed money for Rs. 11. Owes Rs. 21, of which Rs. 11 is for the calf and Rs. 10 was borrowed to pay arrears of rent. Debts won't be paid this year. Three *dhotyás*, two quilts. No *razáis* or blankets. Three or four generations in village: never ejected. Rent enhanced three years ago. Says he means to relinquish his land this year, as it does not pay, and he has got into debt over it. Has been in trouble for two years, owing to bad harvests and death of bullocks. Last year got only cane and a half seer of opium out of 15 biswas. Poppy promises well this year, so far. Is evidently under-fed.

Serial number.	1	13															
Village and pargana.	2	...															
Caste and occupation.	3	...															
Numbers of family. — Adults.	4	38															
Numbers of family. — Minors.	5	33															
Numbers of family. — Total.	6	71															
TOTAL OF MR. GARTLAN'S STATEMENT. — Area of holding.	7	Thirteen cultivators, holding 80 bighas 4 biswas+2 bighas 17 biswas *pukki*, or about six bighas 8 biswas each.															
Sources of income. — Estimated produce.	8	Four hundred and ninety-seven maunds 16 seers of food-grain, worth, at 25 seers the rupee, about Rs. 800. Rupees 129 worth of opium and Rs. 70-4-0 worth of miscellaneous. Total, say, Rs. 1,000 between 13 cultivators, or an average of Rs. 77 worth of produce each.															
Sources of income. — Income from other sources.	9	One hundred and eighty-five maunds of grain=about Rs. 300. Rupees 150 in cash. Total Rs. 450. (This includes borrowed capital.)															
Sources of income. — Total.	10	Six hundred and eighty-two maunds 14 seers = Rs. 1,092+Rs. 350-12-0 cash=Rs. 1,442-12-0, say Rs. 111 for each household. (Mr. Gartlan has included borrowed capital in income which I have not done.)															
Necessary expenditure. — Cost of cultivation.	11	Expenditure on seed and labour = 94 maunds 15 seers = Rs. 151 and Rs. 4-8-0 in cash. Total Rs. 155-8-0.															
Necessary expenditure. — Rent.	12	Rupees 253-12-0, which, on 80 bighas 4 biswas of cash-rented land, gives an average incidence of about Rs. 3-2-0 per bigha.															
Necessary expenditure. — Interest on debt.	13	The 13 owe between them Rs. 173-4-0, interest on which=Rs. 31-8-0; and 186 maunds 25 seers=Rs. 218, interest on which is 60 maunds 28 seers=Rs. 97. Total Rs. 391 principal and Rs. 128-8-0 interest, or an average of about Rs. 30 principal and Rs. 10 interest per household.															
Necessary expenditure. — Total.	14	Rupees 155-8-0+Rs. 253-12-0+Rs. 128-8-0=Rs. 537-12-0.															
Surplus for food, clothes, &c.	15	Rupees 1,442-12-0—Rs. 537-12-0=Rs. 905, or nearly Rs. 70 per family, and about Rs. 12-8-0 per head. But if borrowed capital, amounting to Rs. 891, be deducted, there will be a surplus of only Rs. 514, which could give an average of under Rs. 40 per family and under Rs. 8 per head.															
REMARKS.	16																

RAE BARELI:
The 29th March, 1888.

H. C. IRWIN,
Deputy Commissioner.

B.

NOTE.

Interest.—Twenty-five per cent. per annum is the usual interest charged to cultivators for cash loans. Grain lent for seed or food from June to October is repayable in November and December with 50 per cent. interest. Grain taken for seed in October is repayable in April with 50 per cent. interest. Grain taken for food between October and March is repayable in April with 25 per cent. interest. Interest levied at above rates is liable to a deduction of 10 per cent.; but the borrower pays weighing dues both when borrowing and repaying. More favourable interest rates are sometimes allowed for cash and grain advances, and there are many instances of more ruinous rates being demanded and levied.

Food.—Two regular meals daily, or chabena at midday and a regular meal in the late evening: such is the custom. The remnants of the evening meal (which is the main one) are eaten stale next morning by the women and children. When there is a deficiency of grain, green food, weeds as vegetables or wild fruit, mahua, &c., form an important part in the poor man's daily meal: bean and rice-husk is not to be despised. It is astonishing on what dismal sustenance the Hindu cultivator can live, and yet keep more healthy and hearty, if not fatter, than many well-fed persons. The main staple of food depends upon the locality. In rice-producing tracts, rice is mainly eaten all the year round; but as a rule the grains in season are consumed; a mixture of barley-peas is the general diet in these parts. Bájra and juár and other autumn crops are only used in the cold weather. Generally speaking, 9 or at most 10 months should be reckoned as a year in calculating the consumption of food by cultivators from the produce actually accounted for, for they only account for such produce as is stored after regular threshing, and at each harvest for various periods (sometimes three months in all) consume grain in full quantities which has no place in the estimated produce of the holding. Mahua and mango, when plentiful, enter largely into the item of food; but these crops are very precarious ones, and have been failures for the past two years. Cultivators with cows in milk, and who consume their own buttermilk, can proportionally reduce their grain diet.

Wearing-apparel.—Wearing-apparel is good for a year or more if in sufficient quantity to allow of change, and is generally renewed annually. Man and wife would require about Rs. 6 to clothe themselves comfortably. All old clothes (cotton) are stitched into a coverlet or quilt, known as *gudri*. Native-made cloth is warmer, stronger, and more lasting than the cheaper machine-made cloths now so commonly used owing to their cheapness and appearance.

I.—DAKPUR, PARGANA SALON.

Gaderia.—Cultivator and shepherd and labourer: three adults, six minors; nine persons: four biswas in Dákpur, Palmer Land Estate. Autumn crops 16 maunds 10 seers: karbi sold Re. 1. Spring crops 11 maunds 10 seers: opium Rs. 8: oil-seed Re. 1-8-0. Sheep-folding 7 maunds 20 seers: 9 blankets, value Rs. 9. From labour eight maunds. Equivalent of cucumber, carrots, reaping fees, &c., 7 maunds 20 seers. Borrowed capital four maunds for seed at 50 per cent. for six months; two maunds 20 seers for food at 50 per cent. for six months; one maund 35 seers for food at 25 per cent. for six months. Rupees 4 at 25 per cent. per annum. Total 58 maunds 35 seers grain and cash Rs. 23-8-0. No outside labour hired for my cultivation, which is entirely carried on by my family, whose consumption of food in the year would be 43 maunds. Seed borrowed four maunds. Rent Rs. 18. Cash loan Rs. 4 + Re. 1 interest. Grain loans eight maunds 15 seers *plus* three maunds 20 seers interest. (I owe an old debt of Rs. 25.) Total 55 maunds four seers grain and Rs. 23 cash. Any surplus at end of season is devoted in part to settlement of old debts and in part for provision of food for coming season, for clothes, &c. My

family require four and three-quarter seers per day, and consume about 43 maunds per year, including mahua, mango, berries, wild fruit, and vegetables of sorts. Parched grain at midday and regular meal in evening. Occasionally we eat meat. Family in appearance well-fed, strong, and healthy. Two bullocks, two cows, 40 goats and sheep, including young cattle in fair condition, fed on fodder of holding, karbi, bhusa, straw, and supplemented with grass and leaves. One chárpai, three blankets, two dhotis: one dress only a-piece for women and children. I owe an old debt of Rs. 25, repayable from any savings yearly. House in ordinary repair, half terraced and half thatched. Brass and iron cooking utensils, value about Rs. 6: possess no valuable ornaments.

II.—Hutka (Umran), Pargana Salon.

Ghusain.—Cultivator: two adults, no minors, two persons: three bíghas in Dákpur (Palmer Land Estate); one bígha in Umran; total four bíghas. Autumn crops 23 maunds 30 seers: oil-seeds eight annas. Spring crops 16 maunds 10 seers: opium Rs. 8: oil-seeds Re. 1: save eight annas. Borrowed capital three maunds 30 seers for seed, repayable with 50 per cent. interest in six months: two maunds 20 seers for food, repayable with 50 per cent. interest in six months: three maunds 30 seers, repayable with 25 per cent., interest in six months. Total 50 maunds: cash Rs. 10. I pay ploughman five maunds 25 seers; weeders one maund 10 seers; borrowed seed three maunds 30 seers; family consumes, when procurable, 18 maunds 30 seers. Rent Rs. 14. Grain loans repayable 10 maunds *plus* interest four maunds two seers eight chittacks. I owe an old debt of 16 maunds, on which interest at 75 per cent. yearly accrues: also a money debt of Rs. 80, of which Rs. 25 is secured by a mortgage on muáfi, and Rs. 12 interest accrues on the balance; total 39 maunds 27 seers 8 chittacks: cash Rs. 14: any surplus is rateably spent in settlement of old accounts and in household necessities. Two and a half seers grain daily required, and yearly consumption about 18 maunds 30 seers, supplemented with mahua, mangoes, &c. Our food consists of the grain in season or of such grain as the banker supplies. Chabena at noon and a cooked meal in evening. In appearance is both well-fed, stout, and healthy. Two bullocks fed on the fodder produced and on grass, in fair condition: one *chárpái*. No warm clothing, simply a sheet with spare dhoti. Without advances could not get on. My old debts are very heavy, and my credit is bad. Partly my difficulties are due to improvidence and partly to bad seasons. House in fair condition: half terraced, half thatched. My brass and iron cooking pots and pans, value about Rs. 3.

III.—Dakpur, Pargana Salon.

Chamár.—Labourer: three adults, three minors; six persons. Fifteen biswas in Dákpur, shikmi jote (Palmer Land Estate); one bígha five biswas in Umran, shikmi jote: total two bíghas. Autumn crops nine maunds five seers: equivalent of cucumber crop, 10 seers grain. Spring crop two maunds 20 seers: opium Rs. 6: oil-seeds, Re. 1-8-0: carrots equivalent 10 seers grain. Wages in grain 24 maunds 15 seers. Village perquisites one maund 10 seers. Two sons in service, occasionally help by remittances. Borrowed capital one maund 13 seers eight chittacks: seed at 50 per cent. in six months. Total grain 39 maunds three seers eight chittacks: cash Rs. 7-8-0. My jote is a shikmi holding under my employer, whose bullocks I use in return for the fodder produced. Grain borrowed as seed one maund 13 seers eight chittacks. Family's yearly consumption of food 46 maunds 35 seers, including mahua, &c. Rent Rs. 6. Grain loan one maund 13 seers eight chittacks *plus* 26 seers 10 chittacks interest. Total grain 48 maunds 35 seers: cash Rs. 6. The deficit, when not made up by assistance from sons, represents the shortcomings to which we are subjected; and in lieu of grain, weeds, berries, and wild fruit are consumed. Six and a quarter seers daily required as food, or yearly 46 maunds 35 seers, at two meals a day on the produce in season, with vegetables, and occasionally a meat

diet. In appearance strong, healthy, and fully fed. Two cows, one calf, one pig, fed on jarhan, rice-straw, and grass, in very fair condition. Four chárpáis, two blankets, only one dhoti a-piece, and one sheet between the lot. We consume our own earnings and get along well enough. Prefer short allowance and inferior kinds of food to incurring debt. For grain loans would have to pay the usual rates, one and a half for all seed for six months and one and a half for food advanced in rains, and one and a quarter per cent. for food advanced in winter. Rupees 25 per cent. per annum on cash loans. The term of a grain loan does not exceed six months. Two sons in service; occasionally help. House comfortable, half terraced, half thatched. Cooking utensils in brass and iron, value about Rs. 10.

IV.—Bhawanidinpur, Pargana Salon.

Murai.—Cultivator and labourer (Palmer Land Estate) : two adults, no minors, two persons. Two bíghas 17 biswas, of which seven biswas at half produce rate. Autumn crops 11 maunds 30 seers. Spring crops 21 maunds 20 seers : oil-seeds Rs. 2. Wages five maunds grain : Rs. 10 cash. Two cows sold Rs. 9-4-0. Borrowed capital four maunds 15 seers seed at 50 per cent. in six months: borrowed capital two maunds seven seers eight chittacks food-grain at 50 per cent. in six months: borrowed capital three maunds 30 seers food-grain at 25 per cent. in six months. Rupees 4 at 25 per cent. per annum. Total 48 maunds 22 seers eight chittacks grain : cash Rs. 25-4-0. Cultivate myself : employed this season no hired labour, but expended 15 seers grain for sheep-folding on my holding. Home consumption of food about 15 maunds, and borrowed for seed four maunds 15 seers. Rent Rs. 13-14-0 (mahua rent depends on season). Grain loans 10 maunds 12 seers eight chittacks *plus* four maunds eight seers 12 chittacks in interest : cash loan Rs. 4 *plus* eight annas interest. Total grain 29 maunds 36 seers four chittacks : cash Rs. 18-6-0. Surplus good. We eat twice a day on grains in season, and consume two seers per day, or about 15 maunds in the year. We do not generally experience hunger. In appearance healthy and stout and fully fed. Two bullocks, one cow, two calves, fed on karbi, bhusa, and straw, and at times on grass and leaves, and are in fair condition. This season two cows sold for Rs. 9-4-0. Two chárpáis, one old razái, two sheets and change of clothes. When home produce exhausted borrow both grain and cash at the ordinary rates : cash at 25 per cent. and grain at 75 per cent. per annum. Arrears of rent paid up this year, and still owe an old debt of Rs. 20 for which no interest is payable. My house lately rebuilt, half terraced and half thatched. Cooking pots and pans, value about Rs. 7. Any surplus at end of year goes to pay off old accounts, purchase of clothes, in worship, and towards provision for the coming months.

V—Bhokkri (Umran), Pargana Salon.

Pási.—Cultivator: two adults, four minors; six persons. Four bíghas five biswas. Autumn crop 14 maunds 25 seers: oil-seeds four annas. Spring crops 20 maunds: carrots 20 seers: opium Rs. 18: oil-seeds Rs. 5: bhusa sold Rs. 2. Wages as gorait Rs. 2 and grain one maund; quarter of a bígha rent-free. Borrowed capital 6 maunds 15 seers seed at 50 per cent. in six months; borrowed capital two maunds 20 seers food-grain at 50 per cent. in six months ; borrowed capital two maunds 32 seers eight chittacks food-grain at 25 per cent. in six months ; borrowed capital Rs. 2 at 25 per cent. per annum. Total 47 maunds 32 seers eight chittacks grain and Rs. 29-4-0. Family consuming annually 28 maunds five seers grain. Carry on the cultivation; but this season, owing to sickness, had to pay one maund 10 seers on irrigation and two maunds 20 seers on weeding, &c.; and borrowed for seed six maunds 15 seers. Rent Rs. 23-8-0 (mahua according to season.) Grain loans 11 maunds 27 seers eight chittacks *plus* five maunds five seers 10 chittacks, and cash Rs. 2 *plus* interest three annas. Total grain 43 maunds 15 seers 10 chittacks, and

cash Rs. 25-11-0. Small surplus. Two meals a day with three and three-quarter seers of the grain in season and with vegetables. Occasionally looking poorly from fever, but otherwise stout and well-fed. Two bullocks and one cow fed on straw, bhusa, karbi, and grass: in fair condition. Two chárpáis. No warm clothing. Clothes scanty and evidence of their want. Two dhotis. I always have to borrow seed, when home supply of food exhausted. Borrow at mentioned rates. For several years I owe Rs. 8 borrowed to purchase a bullock; yearly pay Rs. 2 interest thereon. House partly thatched and partly terraced. Cooking utensils value about Rs. 5.

VI.—Bhawanidinpur, Pargana Salon.

Ahir.—Cultivator: two adults, four minors; six persons. Seven bíghas 10 biswas in Bhawanidinpur (Palmer Land Estate). Autumn crops 19 maunds 27 seers eight chittacks. Spring crops 21 maunds 10 seers: oil-seeds Re. 1-8-0. Sale of ghí Rs. 4. Borrowed capital 3 maunds 27 seers eight chittacks seed at 50 per cent. within six months; borrowed capital 37 seers eight chittacks food-grain at Rs. 50 per cent., six months; borrowed capital 37 seers eight chittacks food-grain at 25 per cent., six months; Rs. 7 cash at 25 per cent. per annum: total 46 maunds 20 seers grain and Rs. 12-8-0 cash. My family carry on the cultivation, and consume about 28 maunds yearly. I expended 25 seers grain on weeding and transplanting rice and 12 seers on irrigation. I purchased a khurpa for one anna and a dugla for five annas. I borrowed seed three maunds 27 seers eight chittacks. Rent Rs. 24 (mahua according to season). Grain loans five maunds 22 seers eight chittacks *plus* two maunds 21 seers and 14 chittacks interest; and cash Rs. 7 *plus* Re. 1 interest. Total grain 35 maunds six seers and six chittacks and cash Rs. 32-6-0: account merely balances itself. Two meals a day and three and three-quarter seers grain consumed; and have as a rule sufficient: on occasion vegetables. In appearance healthy and well-fed. Two bullocks, two buffaloes, two calves, one cow, one calf, and one goat fed on fodder produced on holding, also on grass and leaves, and are in good condition. Two *chárpáis*: one old quilt, one double-sheet: change of clothes for both man and woman. No ornaments. Cooking utensils value about Rs. 5. When no grain in stock, borrows at the usual rates, and generally clears his account within the year. Married a son last year, but incurred no debt thereby. Bullocks purchased from borrowed capital repaid from profits of holding and cattle. Buffaloes and cows not in milk. If there be any savings after paying current expenditure and providing food for a near future, they are expended on clothes, pots and pans, visiting fees, and contingencies of sorts: tobacco and salt and vegetables may be considered as covered by the amount of grain already mentioned as necessary for our daily wants. House in fair repair; entirely thatched.

VII.—O'Callaghangarh, Pargana Parshadipur.

Ahir.—Cultivator: two adults, no minors; two persons. Eight bíghas in O'Callaghangarh (Palmer Land Estate). Autumn crops 12 maunds 10 seers; cucumber equivalent 20 seers grain: oil-seeds four annas. Spring crops, 22 maunds: carrots equivalent 1 maund 10 seers grain: opium Rs. 14: oil-seeds Rs. 4: ghí Rs. 2. Two goats sold (price not mentioned, let us suppose Rs. 3.) Borrowed capital three maunds 20 seers seed-grain at Rs. 50 per cent. in six months; borrowed capital three maunds 27 seers food-grain at 25 per cent. in six months: purchased on credit a bullock for Rs. 8-4-0. Total 43 maunds 7 seers grain and Rs. 31-8-0 cash. Cultivates without hired labour and consumes about 15 maunds yearly. Purchased one mote, Re. 1-8-0; plough-iron, two annas. Borrowed three maunds two seers seed. Purchased a bullock for Rs. 8-4-0, of which Rs. 2 still due with interest. Rent Rs. 21-4-0 + arrears Rs. 10-4-0. Grain loans seven maunds seven seers

plus two maunds 26 seers 12 chittacks interest; and Rs. 8-4-0 + four annas interest. Total grain 24 maunds 33 seers 12 chittacks and Rs. 41-10-0 cash. Slight surplus. One meal in the evening; *chabena* at noon; sometimes vegetables, and rarely meat. Two seers daily of grain in season. Do not suffer from want of food. In appearance healthy and well-fed. Two bullocks, two cows, and two calves fed on the fodder produced, as also on grass. Cattle in good condition. Two *chárpáis*. One old quilt. One double sheet. Two dhotis, but no coat. Wife has a change of clothes. When necessary, borrow at the usual rates. Pots and pans of metal, value about Rs. 3. House of brambles and grass-stalks: no mud walls. Savings spent on stock, clothes, visiting fees, and contingencies of sorts.

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VIII.—Purabnaen, Pargana Parshadipur.

Kalwár.—Cultivator: five adults, three minors; eight persons. Nine bighas nine biswas on Palmer Land Estate, mauza O'Callaghangarh. Autumn crop five maunds 20 seers: cucumber equivalent one maund 10 seers grain: oil-seeds six annas. Spring crop 15 maunds 20 seers: carrots equivalent five seers grain: opium Rs. 8: oil-seeds Rs. 2-8-0. Wages in grain four maunds 20 seers: in cash Rs. 7. Borrowed capital four maunds eight seers seed-grain at 50 per cent. for six months; borrowed capital four maunds 27 seers eight chittacks food-grain at 25 per cent. for six months; cash Rs. 14 at 25 per cent. per annum for daughter's wedding. (An old debt of Rs. 25 without interest.) Total 35 maunds 30 seers 8 chittacks grain and Rs. 31-14-0 cash. Employ no hired labour. Family consumes, when procurable, 42 maunds 20 seers grain. Purchased well-rope six annas, and borrowed seed-grain four maunds eight seers. Rent Rs. 11-8-0. Grain loans eight maunds 35 seers eight chittacks *plus* three maunds 10 seers 14 chittacks; and Rs. 14 cash *plus* Re. 1-8-0 interest. Total grain 54 maunds 26 seers six chittacks, and cash Rs. 27-6-0. The deficit represents partly a short allowance in our food and partly an increased indebtedness. Chabena at noon; cooked meal in evening. Short supply of food: on several occasions during the year have had to do without grain-food. In appearance weak and under-fed. Three bullocks, one cow, and one calf, fed on the fodder produced and on grass. Are in rather poor condition. Three *chárpáis*. An old razái, an old quilt, one old double-sheet. Change of clothes for men and women, but old. Cannot get along without borrowing, and pay the usual rates; but owing to bad credit have difficulty in procuring supplies; and in preference to getting further into debt, live on short allowance of grain supplemented with weeds, fruit, &c. My difficulties commenced in 1877-78, the year of drought, and I have never been able to re-establish myself since. As a large cultivator in that year, my losses were heavy and my indebtedness began then. (Personally the writer remembers this man, before the date mentioned, as a large cultivator and a person of good credit and some substance.) Gold ornaments Rs. 3: pots and pans, brass, value Rs. 2-8-0. House in good repair, mostly terraced.

IX.—Sorraya, Pargana Parshadipur.

Kurmi.—Cultivator: two adults, four minors; six persons. Ten bíghas with two bíghas bágh in Sorraya, Rs. 31; three bíghas in Gussaigarh (Palmer Land Estate). Total 13 bíghas. Autumn crop 15 maunds: oil-seeds Re. 1-8-0. Spring crops 36 maunds 25 seers: carrots two maunds 20 seers: mahua one maund 10 seers: opium Rs. 15: oil-seeds Rs. 7. Borrowed capital six maunds 17 seers seed-grain at 50 per cent. within six months; borrowed capital three maunds 11 seers food-grain at 75 per cent. within the year. An old debt of Rs. 125 still due, owing to bad seasons. Total 65 maunds three seers grain and Rs. 23-8-0. My family consume about 33 maunds grain yearly, and do the cultivation. Expended on weeding one maund 10 seers grain. Purchased one mote Re. 1-6-0, rope four annas; and wages for lancing poppy Re. 1. Borrowed six maunds 17 seers seed-grain. Rent Rs. 36 *plus* arrears

Rs. 5-10-0. Grain loans nine maunds 28 seers *plus* five maunds 26 seers 12 chittacks interest. Total grain 49 maunds 24 seers 12 chittacks and cash Rs. 44-4-0. A bare subsistence: for three years have been unable to settle accounts with mahájan to whom I owe Rs. 125. Four and a half seers daily consumed in two meals, with vegetables occasionally. Do not suffer from hunger. Consume own produce. In appearance hearty, healthy, and well-fed. Two bullocks, three cows, and two calves fed on karbi, bhusa, straw, with grass occasionally, and are in fair condition. Four *chárpáis*. No warm clothing. Two dhotis; one single sheet: wife has a spare dress. Late bad seasons have crippled my resources, caused my indebtedness and necessitate my borrowing grain at times. House inferior and thatched. Cooking utensils of brass, value Rs. 6.

X.—Sorraya, Pargana Parshadipur.

Ahír.—Cultivator: two adults, two minors; four persons. Four biswas. Autumn crops nine maunds 10 seers: oil-seeds Re. 1. Spring crops 20 maunds 25 seers: carrots 12 annas: opium Rs. 7: oil-seeds Re. 1. Wages in grain 25 seers. Borrowed capital four maunds 27 seers seed at 50 per cent. in six months; borrowed capital three maunds 36 seers food-grain at 25 per cent. in six months; cash Rs. 14 at 25 per cent. per annum. (Owes an old debt of Rs. 33 without interest.) Total 39 maunds 15 seers grain and Rs. 23 cash. Man and wife work on the holding, and consume yearly in food 18 maunds 30 seers. Expended 12 seers on labour for weeding and irrigation; purchased one mote for Re. 1-8-0, well-rope for eight annas, plough for 10 annas; and borrowed seed-grain four maunds 27 seers. Rent Rs. 19. Grain loans eight maunds 23 seers *plus* three maunds 12 seers eight chittacks interest; and cash loan Rs. 14 *plus* Re. 1-12-0 interest. Total grain 30 maunds 37 seers 8 chittacks, and cash Rs. 38-6-0. A bare subsistence. Two meals a day and consumption two and a half seers. Sufficiency of food is not always available: several times have had to go without food. Vegetables, weeds, and wild fruit plentifully consumed. In appearance the man is strong and not under-fed. Two bullocks fed on the produce of holding and on grass, and in good condition. Two *chárpáis*. No warm clothing. One double-sheet; two dhotis; no coat. Only one dress for wife. Cannot get along without borrowing, and pay the usual rates of interest. Getting deeper and deeper into debt, and unable to clear old debts, although interest is not charged. Cooking-pots, brass, value about Rs. 3. House thatched.

XI.—Fatehabad, Pargana Salon.

Ahír.—Cultivator: four adults (of whom one blind), two minors, six persons. Three bíghas 10 biswas in Fatehabad and two bíghas five biswas in Nawabad (Palmer Land Estate); five bíghas ten biswas in Atartharia: total 11 bíghas five biswas. Autumn crops 54 maunds five seers: cotton 10 annas. Spring crops 20 maunds: carrots two maunds 20 seers: opium Rs. 25: oil-seeds Rs. 5-4-0. Ghí sold Rs. 12; buttermilk sold—two maunds 20 seers grain. Fees as opium lambardár Rs. 5. Sold a cow for Rs. 4-4-0. Borrowed capital eight maunds 12 seers seed-grain at 50 per cent. in six months; borrowed capital eight maunds 30 seers food-grain at 50 per cent. in six months; borrowed capital one maund 10 seers food-grain at 25 per cent. in six months; borrowed capital three maunds 10 seers food-grain at par in six months: cash Rs. 6, borrowed at 18 per cent. per annum. (Old debts Rs. 25 at 12½ per cent. and Rs. 21 at 18¾ per cent. per annum: annual interest Rs. 7-2-0.) Total grain 100 maunds 27 seers and cash Rs. 58-2-0. We work ourselves on the holding, and consume yearly in food about 42 maunds. Employ a labourer to whom paid seven maunds 20 seers; expended five maunds on weeding and rice transplanting, and will pay Rs. 3 for poppy lancing. Bought a mote for Re. 1-6-0; paid away 15 seers grain for sheep-folding on jote; borrowed eight maunds 12 seers seed-grain. Rent Rs. 27-7-0 + arrears Re. 1. Grain loans 21 maunds

22 seers *plus* eight maunds 33 seers 8 chittacks interest; and cash loan Rs. 6 *plus* 10 annas interest. Total grain 85 maunds 10 seers eight chittacks, and cash Rs. 39-7-0. Substantial surplus. Five and a half seers required daily for *chabena* at midday and a regular meal in evening. Rice being the main crop here, forms the main item of our food, otherwise the grains in season are consumed. Generally speaking, our food-supply in stock or borrowed is sufficient for our wants. Looks healthy, wiry, but not over-fed, possibly careworn. His only son died in June last year. Two bullocks, three buffaloes, one bull buffalo, two calves, two cows, and three calves, fed on bhusa, karbi, straw, and also on grass and leaves; but without the two latter items the fodder produced on the holding would be insufficient. Cattle in good condition. Four *chárpáis;* two blankets; one old quilt. Men, women, and children have spare clothes. Could not carry on without borrowing. I pay interest at somewhat lower rates than prevail elsewhere. About a month ago expended some Rs. 30 on feasting brotherhood owing to son's death and daughter's wedding. Old debts, for which I pay Rs. 7-2-0 interest yearly, or Rs. 46, were incurred in the year of drought some 10 years ago. Surplus savings spent on clothes, vessels, feasts, worship, on visiting fees, on liquidation of old debts, and on laying in provision for the near future. Value of brass pots about Rs. 10 and silver ornament Rs. 4. House thatched and in fair condition.

XII.—Khewalpur, Pargana Salon.

Ahir.—Cultivator: two adults, two minors; four persons. Three bíghas and five biswas in Gopalpur (Palmer Land Estate); two bíghas and 15 biswas in Khewalpur: total six bíghas. Autumn crops 29 maunds 37 seers eight chittacks: oil-seeds, four annas. Spring crops 20 maunds six seers: opium Rs. 5: oil-seeds Rs. 6: ghí sales Rs. 6: young bullock sold Rs. 7. Borrowed capital four maunds 26 seers eight chittacks at 50 per cent. in six months for seed; four maunds two seers at 50 per cent. in six months for food; one maund 22 seers eight chittacks at 25 per cent. in six months for food: cash Rs. 9 at 25 per cent. per annum. (Owes an old debt of Rs. 16, on which no interest is levied.) Total grain 60 maunds 14 seers eight chittacks, and cash Rs. 33-4-0. Family does the cultivation and requires food-grain in 23 maunds 20 seers. Five maunds 10 seers paid labour of weeding, rice transplanting, and irrigation; poppy-lancing eight annas: seed-grain borrowed four maunds 26 seers eight chittacks. Purchased a bullock for Rs. 4-8-0 in place of one that died. Rent Rs. 24. Grain loans 10 maunds 11 seers *plus* four maunds 29 seers 14 chittacks interest; and cash loan Rs. 9 *plus* Re. 1-2-0 interest. Total grain 43 maunds 30 seers 14 chittacks, and cash Rs. 39-2-0. A moderate surplus. Three and one-eighth seers daily required for two meals. Grains in season consumed with liberal allowance of vegetables: strong, healthy, and well-fed in appearance. Two bullocks, one buffalo, two calves, two cows, and one calf: bhusa, straw, and karbi produced on the holding supply the fodder, as also grass and leaves collected in the neighbourhood. Cattle in good condition. Two *chárpáis;* one old blanket, one old quilt, one single sheet, two *dhotis*, and coat. Wife has but one suit of clothes. Credit sufficiently good to enable tenant to borrow grain and cash for his wants at the prevailing rates of interest. About a month ago feasted brotherhood at an expense of about Rs. 8. Savings go towards visiting fees, clothes, pots and pans, stock, liquidation of debts, provision for the future, investment, and contingencies. House not very good, thatched. Cooking utensils, value Rs. 5. Old debt Rs. 16, for which no interest is charged; is a remnant of the liabilities incurred in the year of drought some 10 years ago.

XIII.—Khewalpur, Pargana Salon.

Ahir.—Cultivator: seven adults, three minors; 10 persons. Four bíghas five biswas in Gopalpur (Palmer Land Estate); two bíghas 10 biswas in Khewalpur (on

half produce rates). Total six bíghas 15 biswas. Autumn crops 21 maunds 16 seers. Spring crops 17 maunds 20 seers: carrots=one maund 10 seers grain: opium Rs. 15: oil-seeds Rs. 6-8-0. Sold one pair bullocks for Rs. 20. Borrowed capital six maunds 10 seers at 50 per cent. in six months for seed; borrowed capital 30 seers at 25 per cent. in six months for food. (Owes an old debt of Rs. 7, for which no interest is payable.) Total grain 47 maunds six seers, and cash Rs. 41-8-0. Holding worked by family, who require 56 maunds 10 seers grain yearly. One maunds 10 seers paid for weeding. Purchased plough-iron two annas, and borrowed seed-grain six maunds 10 seers. Purchased one pair bullocks for Rs. 18. Rent Rs. 15-3-0. Grain loans seven maunds *plus* three maunds 12 seers 8 chittacks interest. Total grain 67 maunds 32 seers 8 chittacks, and cash Rs. 33-5-0. A deficit. For our two meals daily we require seven and a half seers grain, which we have to supplement largely with vegetables, mahua, &c. Our income being insufficient, we often have to do with only one meal. Meat diet now and again. In appearance well-fed. Three bullocks, one buffalo, one calf, two cows, two calves, fed on the fodder from holding and on grass and leaves. Cattle in very good condition. Three *chárpáis*. One blanket; one double-sheet. Clothes sufficient for change for all. Manages to make both ends meet, but lives on short allowance in preference to getting into debt. Credit not very good, but can obtain loans when necessity forces him to do so. House good and substantial; thatched. Silver ornaments Rs. 3. Brass and iron pots and pans value Rs. 11; value of two bullocks Rs. 24, purchased six months ago for Rs. 18.

G. P. GARTLAN,

Manager of the Palmer Waste Land Grant.

[Enclosures to Director of Land Records and Agriculture's letter No. T.-90A., dated 3rd July, 1888.]

Dated the 14th June, 1888.

From—MAJOR G. W. ANSON, *Agent, Balrámpur Estate,*

To—Commissioner, Fyzabad Division.

SIR,—With reference to your endorsement of 16th January, 1888, forwarding the corespondence noted in margin, relating to the economic condition of the agricultural and labouring classes, I have the honor to submit the following report.

Revenue and Agricultural Department confidential circular No. $\frac{44}{8-1}$, dated 17th August, 1887.

Extract, paragraphs 8 and 9, of Resolution No. $\frac{6}{340-50}$, dated 8th December, 1881.

Circular No. $\frac{53P.}{1-16}$, dated 12th January, 1888.

2. In an inquiry of this kind, it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain completely accurate statistics; but those given in the statements hereto annexed have been closely tested, and may be accepted with respect to the agricultural population of this part of the district. They have been arrived at by a house-to-house inquiry in certain villages, in the north-west portion of the Balrámpur estate, and also in villages in the neighbourhood of Balrámpur itself, and then tested by independent and personal inquiry from other experienced officials in the estate.

3. *Statement I*—Shows the actual income and expense of a cultivator farming a holding of one plough. A family has been taken to consist of only three individuals, the reason being that the sons of this class of people go out into the world at an early age, and begin to earn their own living when 14 or 15 years old, and thus are no longer a burden on their parents: in fact are often a help to them. The same remark also applies to statements II, III, and IV, especially to (2) harwáhas, who have not the same affection to their homes that cultivators have, and have no rooted objection to changing their residence or their employers.

4. Possessors of more than one plough can get on comfortably enough, and do not come within the scope of these remarks; but the percentage of those farming only one plough, in comparison with other cultivators, is probably between 60 and 70.

5. A cultivator with one plough generally cultivates 10 pucka bíghas: he may do more; but in that case the cultivation is not so effectually carried out. His estimated share of the produce is four maunds a bígha, or 40 maunds in all, the average price of which in the ear is Rs. 60. He also in his spare time gains an average of Rs. 10 as wages paid in grain, and in sale or purchase of cattle from year to year is estimated to make a profit of Rs. 3. His total income is accordingly Rs. 73.

6. Against this his expenditure on various items as noted in the statement, *viz.*, seed for sowing, agricultural implements, purchase of bullocks, clothes, and marriage expenses, make up a total of Rs. 28, leaving Rs. 45 available for cost of his food. The feed of his cattle does not cost him anything practically: they are given the straw of the crops, and allowed to pick up what they can by grazing in cut fields, &c. It has been estimated that a full ration for an adult in good health is one seer of grain a day, and this for the year, at 20 seers for the rupee, for three persons, comes to Rs. 54, leaving a deficiency of Rs. 9.

7. This leaves the cultivator in fair circumstances. The fact of the deficiency need not necessarily throw him into debt: although the family would possibly gain in physical strength could they afford daily a full ration, there is no reason to conclude that his ordinary daily work suffers, or that he is too weak to thoroughly utilize his plough, or that he could gain a larger profit with a more liberal diet.

8. *Statement II.*—Harwáha's family consisting of three persons. This class is the lowest in the agricultural scale, being often in a scarcely better position than slaves. As will be seen by the statement, his average income is not more than Rs. 32.

His expenses also are correspondingly small, consisting only of cost of clothes and marriage expenses, amounting to Rs. 10, leaving only Rs. 22 available for food, or a good deal less than half the cost of a full daily ration during the year.

9. Harwáhas are of two kinds: (1) sanwak, (2) muáfi. A sanwak harwáha generally receives an advance of Rs. 50 from his employer, and is given either one-fifth or one-sixth, according to local usage, as his share of the produce in addition to five maunds in every 100, or 5 per cent. as wages. The amount of the share is estimated on the division of the crops. It is not made over at the time to the harwáha, but the thikadár or cultivator credits it in a running account. It is always far too small an amount to afford him a sufficiency of food throughout the year, and the deficiency has to be supplied by the employer, who debits the cost of the excess against the harwáha in the account. The debt consequently instead of decreasing becomes larger every year, until often the wretched bondsman is many hundreds of rupees in debt; and as there is no possible hope of his paying it off, he gets careless and lazy in his work, knowing his condition cannot be bettered however hard he worked.

10. At the same time although the harwáha is a down-trodden race and is in 99 cases out of 100 hopelessly embarrassed, the thikadár is compelled for his own interests to continue giving him a regular supply of food, sufficient in quantity to enable him to work his plough efficiently. He (the thikadár) finds it profitable to treat his servant in a fairly liberal spirit, and the fear of his running off and leaving him in the lurch on the commencement of agricultural operations and taking service elsewhere, is to a certain extent a security against his being driven to extremity by starvation or unkindness.

11. In former days the treatment of a deserter from his employer used to be of a most exemplary kind, and untempered by dread of a prosecution in a law court; but under Government rule, the harwáha is daily discovering his rights to be treated as other human beings, and not as a slave. There are cases, moreover, in which the worm has sometimes turned; and only a few weeks ago a case came before me, in which three harwáhas attempted to take summary vengeance on the agent of their employer, who had probably systematically defrauded and ill-treated them, by slashing him across the face, while asleep at night, with the employer's sword, with the full intent of killing him.

12. A muáfi harwáha is more independent. The custom is for his employer to allow him Rs. 8 in the year as wages, besides the usual shares of the produce. He is generally in a slightly better condition than his brother, the sanwak harwáha; but his estate also is a very low one in the world. He has one advantage, that he can more generally affect a change in his employer, not being so hopelessly bound to him by debt.

13. Notwithstanding these facts and the humiliating state most of this class of men are in, I cannot say my personal experience of them proves them to be in a starving condition. I have questioned them in their villages, seen them working at the plough, and have found the majority of them fairly contented with their life, and with sufficiently sturdy physique to drive their ploughs without difficulty, and do a fair average day's work. It must be remembered, in this part of the world, where irrigation is the exception, driving a plough is not hard work. All it does is to scratch up some two or three inches of earth; and experience seems to show that it is far better for a poor man to have his field prepared for sowing by being ploughed over half a dozen times, than to have it ploughed a foot deep—an operation which could not probably be done at all with the small kind of cattle here, or, if done, only with a far larger number of cattle than an average cultivator could afford to keep.

14. *Statement III.*—Day-labourer's family of three persons. A day-labourer comes between a cultivator of one plough and a harwáha. His average income in working a plough, paid in grain, comes to Rs. 41, while he adds to it nearly Rs. 6 by grinding corn, an operation in which he is efficiently helped by his wife. His ordi-

nary expenses are the same as a harwáha's; but his income being larger, he has an available balance of Rs. 37 for food. This leaves a deficiency of Rs. 17 in respect to a full ration.

15. Though in a higher class of the agricultural community, a day-labourer is often in greater want of a full quantum of food than a harwáha who has his employer to indent on. But he receives regular wages, and as a rule in this part of the world, where grain is cheap, he can nearly always obtain a sufficiency of food to keep up his strength to a standard which enables him to get through an average day's work.

16. *Statement IV.*—Petty dealer's family, three persons. The annual average income of this class is shown at Rs. 50. He sells all kinds of small necessaries, such as turmeric, salt, gúr, tobacco, &c., often in exchange for grain; while his wife adds to his income by spinning. His expenses are much the same as a day-labourer's, amounting to Rs. 10, leaving an available balance for food of Rs. 40, or Rs. 14 less than what is required for a full ration. He carries on his business generally by borrowing from a mahájan, and paying him back a certain sum daily, gaining a small profit for himself.

17. The statement shows he has to exercise economy and to restrict himself to a limited diet in respect to quantity. No doubt he sometimes gets the best of a bargain, which carries him on in comfort for some days. On the whole, I do not think the Government need exercise any great pity for him.

18. *Statement V.*—Manufacturer's family, consisting of five persons. By manufacturer is meant (the literal meaning) men who work with their hands, such as blacksmith, carpenters, weavers, shoemakers, chamárs, and petty jewellers. The family is reckoned at five individuals, as the members generally follow the trade of their fathers, and keep for a longer while under the same roof.

19. The statement shows them to gain an average income of Rs. 115; while they can afford to spend more on their clothes and marriage expenses: Rs. 91 is available for their food for the year, and this carries them on in comparative comfort on a full ration.

20. *Statement VI.*—Servant's family of five persons. This class is not necessarily connected with the agricultural population. It refers to estate servants and the richer class of thikadár's servants. Their average income is Rs. 150, and they can afford to live in comfort.

21. *Statement VII.*—Mahájan's family of five persons. This class again need not be concerned with practical agriculture, though, as they are the bankers of the agricultural classes, they have a great deal to say to their agricultural affairs, and influence to a large extent the comfort or discomfort of the sons of the soil.

22. In this statement only those who live in fairly large agricultural villages, like Tulshipur and Mathura, are referred to. They are very comfortably off, can afford to lay by money, and are often found in the position of lessees of a number of villages. The only remarkable thing about them is that, notwithstanding their state of comparative affluence, they are economical in their diet, and are stated to live on three-fourths the amount of food which is estimated as a full daily ration for the other classes.

23. From the above remarks it will be seen that the only two classes of people who are really badly off, and often suffer from insufficiency of food in this part of India, are (1) harwáhas and (2) day-labourers. Cultivators are not highly fed, but have what may be called a sufficiency; while petty dealers, though sometimes badly off, have a fluctuating income, which is generally sufficient to keep their heads above water.

24. It may be noted that in the Balrámpur estate, both in the Gonda and Bahraich districts, the custom is payment of rents in grain. This custom, though it is an obstacle to ambitious minds, and has a strong tendency to keep all the

lower agricultural classes on a common level and prevent their rising to a higher status in life, and materially bettering themselves, or even bettering the soil, has this one advantage, that in times of scarcity the loss falls with double severity on the lessee of the village, who has to pay up his contract money and at the same time suffers the loss of half of the village crops; but is generally in a position which enables him to withstand the misfortune; while the cultivator escapes with only the loss of his share of the crops and his labour, and does not feel the shock as severely as the cultivators and agricultural classes in districts where cash rents are in force. In fact, leaving out the harwáhas, I believe the cultivating classes in this part of the Gonda district are less in debt than in the highly-irrigated districts of the North-Western Provinces, where cash rents are in force, and where the competition for land is much greater.

25. On the other hand, as previously noticed, in Balrámpur, especially in the Tulshipur pargana, irrigation is comparatively scarce, and crops are consequently dependent on the rainfall. If this is good, the outturn is excellent; and as the communications from the Tulshipur pargana consist only of country tracks (which are impassable in the rains) the grain is not wholly exported, and a sufficient amount remains in the district for the wants of the people. If the season is a bad one, and the rainfall light or delayed till August, the rice crop, which is more extensively cultivated in the estate than any other crop, is totally or partially lost, and the cultivators are thrown back on the thikadárs and mahájans, who advance them money, or are given takávi by the estate.

26. By the above remarks I do not mean to advocate grain rents in preference to cash rents. The former are no doubt more suitable in villages where the soil is poor, or where, owing to their vicinity to forests or mountain streams, crops are uncertain, and are liable to be destroyed either by wild beasts or by floods; but in villages where the land is fully cultivated, the soil good, communications easy, and transport plentiful, I am strongly of opinion cash rents are of much greater benefit to the cultivators, who are thus thrown more on their own resources, have every inducement to cultivate and improve the soil to the best of their ability, and also to exercise foresight and energy in finding out the best market for their grain, knowing that all income they can gain after paying a fixed sum is clear profit to themselves. With grain rents all or most of these inducements are not present. The cultivator knows that with whatever zeal or energy he may improve his cultivation, only half the profits, or less, will come into his own pocket; and naturally he does not work at the same pressure. That this is true is proved by the gradual extension and substitution of cash rents in place of grain, which have gone on, and is still continuing, in the Bahraich district.

27. What precise steps the Government can take to raise the condition of the cultivators, day-labourers, and harwáhas, and to assist them to increase their income, it is difficult to say. At present, I cannot see the Government can do anything in this part of India, except to give every assistance to schemes for opening out the country. Among all classes of men and in every country in the world there are poor sections of humanity, who can seldom, if ever, afford to treat themselves to a full daily ration of food; and India is no exception. Even if communications are developed to the full extent, and cultivation is extended to the furthest limits, other evils will be produced, and follow in the train of that civilization; and though by far the majority will be benefitted, some will suffer. In a large estate like this and others in Oudh, more depends on the action of the owners than on the Government; and the responsibility that devolves on them is great.

28. In conclusion, I beg to be excused for the delay in sending in this report. It was partly due to my first inquiries not being sufficient and necessitating a further investigation, and partly to press of other work.

I.—*Statement showing average income and expenditure of a cultivator possessing one plough. Family = three persons.*

1	2	3	4	5
Annual income.	Annual expenditure.	Amount of food purchasable daily and yearly from cash balance.	Cost of full ration, daily and yearly.	Insufficiency of food. Difference between columns 4 and 3.
Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
1. Share of produce, 40 maunds = 60 0 0	Seed for sowing... 8	13¼ chittacks daily = 22¼ maunds for three persons during the year, at 20 pucka seers = Rs. 45.	One seer daily = 27 maunds, for three persons during the year, at 20 seers = Rs. 54.	Nearly 2¾ chittacks daily per person = 4¼ maunds, at 20 seers = Rs. 9.
2. Wages, seven mds. = 10 0 0	Agricultural implements ... 3			
3. Sale of cattle, &c. = 3 0 0	Purchase of bullocks ... 3			
	Clothes ... 6			
	Marriage expenditure ... 8			
	Balance available for food (see column 3) ... 45			
Total ... 73 0 0	73	45	54	9

II.—*Statement showing average income and expenditure of a harwáha. Family = three persons.*

1	2	3	4	5
Annual income.	Annual expenditure.	Amount of food purchasable daily and yearly from cash balance.	Cost of full ration, daily and yearly.	Insufficiency of food. Difference between columns 4 and 3.
Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
1. Bhatta or share of produce, 14 mds. = 18 10 8	Clothes ... 6	6¾ chittacks daily = 11 maunds, at 20 seers = Rs. 22.	One seer daily = 27 maunds, for three persons during the year, at 20 seers = Rs. 54.	9¼ chittacks daily for each person = 16 maunds, at 20 seers = Rs. 32.
2. Wages, at five per cent. = 13 5 4	Marriage expenditure ... 4			
	Balance available for food (see column 3), 22			
Total ... 32 0 0	32	22	54	32

III.—*Statement showing average income and expenditure of a day-labourer. Family = three persons.*

1	2	3	4	5
Annual income.	Annual expenditure.	Amount of food purchasable daily and yearly from cash balance.	Cost of full ration, daily and yearly.	Insufficiency of food. Difference between columns 4 and 3.
Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
1. Wages received in grain, 30 mds. = 41 5 4	1. Clothes ... 6	11 chittacks nearly = 18¾ maunds, for three persons during the year, at 20 seers = Rs. 37.	Same as statement No. 1, Rs. 54.	Five chittacks nearly for each person = 8¾ maunds during the year, at 20 seers = Rs. 17.
2. For grinding corn, 4 mds. 10 seers = 5 10 8	2. Marriage expenditure 4			
	3. Balances available for food (see column 3) ... 37			
Total ... 47 0 0	47	37	54	17

IV.—*Statement showing average income and expenditure of a petty-dealer. Family = three persons.*

1	2	3	4	5
Annual income.	Annual expenditure.	Amount of food purchasable daily and yearly from cash balance.	Cost of full ration, daily and yearly.	Insufficiency of food. Difference between columns 4 and 3.
Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
1. By exchange and barter of goods= 40 0 0	1. Clothes ... 6	12 chittacks nearly =20 maunds, for three persons during the year.	Same as statement No. I, Rs. 54.	Four chittacks daily for each person = 7 maunds during the year, at 20 seers=Rs. 14.
2. Spinning =10 0 0	2. Marriage expenditure 4			
	3. Balance available for food (see column 3) ... 40			
Total ... 50 0 0	50	40	54	14

V.—*Statement showing average income and expenditure of a manufacturer. Family = five persons.*

1	2	3	4	5
Annual income.	Annual expenditure.	Amount of food purchasable daily and yearly from cash balance.	Cost of full ration, daily and yearly.	Insufficiency of food. Difference between columns 4 and 3.
Rs.	Rs.			
1. Proceeds of trade ... 115	1. Clothes ... 10	One seer daily=45½ maunds, for three persons during the year, at 20 seers=Rs. 91.	Same as column 3.	*Nil.*
	2. Marriage expenditure ... 14			
	3. Food ... 91			
Total ... 115	115	91	91	

VI.—*Statement showing average income and expenditure of a servant. Family = five persons.*

1	2	3	4	5
Annual income.	Annual expenditure.	Amount of food purchasable daily and yearly from cash balance.	Cost of full ration, daily and yearly.	Insufficiency of food. Difference between columns 4 and 3.
Rs.	Rs.			
1. Service 125	1. Clothes ... 30	One seer daily =45½ maunds, for five persons during the year, at 20 seers= Rs. 91.	Same as column 3.	*Nil.*
2. Handicraft ... 25	2. Marriages ... 20			
	3. Miscellaneous expenditure, ghi, &c. ... 90			
	4. Food ... 91			
Total ... 150	150	91	91	

VII.—*Statement showing average income and expenditure of a mahájan. Family five persons.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Annual income.	Annual expenditure.	Amount of food purchasable daily and yearly from cash balance.	Cost of full ration, daily and yearly.	Insufficiency of food. Difference between columns 4 and 3.	REMARKS.
Rs.	Rs.				
1. Trade income, 25	1. Clothes ... 35 2. Marriage expenditure ... 25 3. Miscellaneous, 25 4. Jewellery ... 24 5. Food ... 68	Surplus income ...	12 chittacks daily = 34 maunds, for five persons during the year, at 20 seers = Rs. 68.	*Nil.*	Surplus income Rs. 73.
Total ... 25	177		68		